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STANDARD EDUCATIONAL SERIES

ENGLISH SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

WITH NOTES ON THE CORRECT USE OF PREPOSITIONS

DESIGNED AS A COMPANION FOR THE STUDY
AND AS A
TEXT-BOOK FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.
Editor of Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the New Standard Dictionary

TWENTY-EIGHTH EDITION
COMPLETELY REVISED, ENLARGED AND RESET

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CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE vii

PART I.

SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS . . 3

PART II.

QUESTIONS AND EXAMPLES 491

INDEX OF SYNONYMS 635

INDEX OF ANTONYMS 709

PREFACE TO THE NEW EDITION

After being for eighteen years before the public, during which time it has been received with wide and constantly increasing favor, this work has now been carefully revised by the original author, with the addition of more than 50 new dissertations and upward of 660 new synonyms, bringing the total number of synonyms treated up to more than 8,000, with an increase of 154 pages in the size of the volume.

At numerous points within the paragraphs originally given new discriminations have been inserted or those already existing newly stated. The principle, which has been found so helpful, of referring all discriminations in every group to some fixed point as a standard has been steadily maintained throughout this revision.

Increasing study of the subject produces only increasing wonder at the richness, fulness, and variety of English synonyms gathered from all ages and all lands, which the vigorous practical genius of the language has, by fine distinction, so delicately differentiated as to make possible the accurate delimitation of almost all shades of human thought.

Not only for the highest reach of oratory and the perfection of literary style, but for accuracy and explicitness joined with luminous brevity in business communications, or for sprightliness, force, and union of ease and grace with effectiveness in conversation, the careful study of synonyms will be found one of the most profitable to which any speaker or writer can devote himself. Such study leads the mind to an ever-increasing perception of the fine shades of thought expressed by the difference in meaning of words which are in essence closely allied and so conduces to accuracy and clarity in thinking, while at the same time the scope and range of thought itself are widened, as the student comes to see and feel in the very words of the language the ever-varying ideas which those words have been so fitly assigned to express.

J. C. F.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 11. 1914.

somehow lacks the imprint of immortality, it is of the first importance to revive the study of synonyms as a distinct branch of rhetorical culture. Prevalent errors need at times to be noted and corrected, but the teaching of pure English speech is the best defense against all that is inferior, unsuitable, or repulsive. The most effective condemnation of an objectionable word or phrase is that it is not found in scholarly works, and a student who has once learned the rich stores of vigorous, beautiful, exact, and expressive words that make up our noble language, is by that very fact put beyond the reach of all temptation to linguistic corruption.

Special instruction in the use of synonyms is necessary, for the reason that few students possess the analytical power and habit of mind required to hold a succession of separate definitions in thought at once, compare them with each other, and determine just where and how they part company; and the persons least able to do this are the very ones most in need of the information. The distinctions between words similar in meaning are often so fine and elusive as to tax the ingenuity of the accomplished scholar; yet when clearly apprehended they are as important for the purposes of language as the minute differences between similar substances are for the purpose of chemistry. Often definition itself is best secured by the comparison of kindred terms and the pointing out where each differs from the other. We perceive more clearly and remember better what each word is, by perceiving where each divides from another of kindred meaning; just as we see and remember better the situation and contour of adjacent countries, by considering them as boundaries of each other, rather than by an exact statement of the latitude and longitude of each as a separate portion of the earth's surface.

The great mass of untrained speakers and writers need to be reminded, in the first place, *that there are synonyms*—a suggestion which they would not gain from any precision of separate definitions in a dictionary. The deplorable repetition with which many slightly educated persons use such words as "elegant," "splendid," "clever," "awful," "horrid," etc., to indicate (for they can not be said to express) almost any shade of certain approved or objectionable qualities, shows a limited vocabulary, a poverty of language, which it is of the first importance to correct. Many who are not given to such gross

misuse would yet be surprised to learn how often they employ a very limited number of words in the attempt to give utterance to thoughts and feelings so unlike, that what is the right word on one occasion must of necessity be the wrong word at many other times. Such persons are simply unconscious of the fact that there are other words of kindred meaning from which they might choose; as the United States surveyors of Alaska found "the shuddering tenant of the frigid zone" wrapping himself in furs and cowering over a fire of sticks with untouched coal-mines beneath his feet.

Such poverty of language is always accompanied by poverty of thought. One who is content to use the same word for widely different ideas has either never observed or soon comes to forget that there is any difference between the ideas; or perhaps he retains a vague notion of a difference which he never attempts to define to himself, and dimly hints to others by adding to his inadequate word some such phrase as "you see" or "you know," in the helpless attempt to inject into another mind by suggestion what adequate words would enable him simply and distinctly to say. Such a mind resembles the old maps of Africa in which the interior was filled with cloudy spaces, where modern discovery has revealed great lakes, fertile plains, and mighty rivers. One main office of a book of synonyms is to reveal to such persons the unsuspected riches of their own language; and when a series of words is given them from which they may choose, then, with intelligent choice of words there comes of necessity a clearer perception of the difference of the ideas that are to be expressed by those different words. Thus, copiousness and clearness of language tend directly to affluence and precision of thought.

Hence there is an important use for mere lists of classified synonyms, like Roget's Thesaurus and the works of Soule and Fallows. Not one in a thousand of average students would ever discover, by independent study of the dictionary, that there are fifteen synonyms for *beautiful*, twenty-one for *beginning*, fifteen for *benevolence*, twenty for *friendly*, and thirty-seven for *pure*. The mere mention of such numbers opens vistas of possible fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance, which will have for many persons the effect of a revelation.

But it is equally important to teach *that synonyms are not*

identical and to explain why and how they differ. A person of extensive reading and study, with a fine natural sense of language, will often find all that he wants in the mere list, which recalls to his memory the appropriate word. But for the vast majority there is needed some work that compares or contrasts synonymous words, explains their differences of meaning or usage, and shows in what connections one or the other may be most fitly used. This is the purpose of the present work, to be a guide to selection from the varied treasures of English speech.

This work treats within 375 pages more than 7,500 synonyms. It has been the study of the author to give every definition or distinction in the fewest possible words consistent with clearness of statement, and this not merely for economy of space, but because such condensed statements are most easily apprehended and remembered.

The method followed has been to select from every group of synonyms one word, or two contrasted words, the meaning of which may be settled by clear definitive statements, thus securing some fixed point or points to which all the other words of the group may be referred. The great source of vagueness, error, and perplexity in many discussions of synonyms is, that the writer merely associates stray ideas loosely connected with the different words, sliding from synonym to synonym with no definite point of departure or return, so that a smooth and at first sight pleasing statement really gives the mind no definite resting-place and no sure conclusion. A true discussion of synonyms is definition by comparison, and for this there must be something definite with which to compare. When the standard is settled, approximation or differentiation can be determined with clearness and certainty. It is not enough to tell something about each word. The thing to tell is how each word is related to others of that particular group. When a word has more than one prominent meaning, the synonyms for one signification are treated in one group and a reference is made to some other group in which the synonyms for another signification are treated, as may be seen by noting the synonyms given under APPARENT, and following the reference to EVIDENT.

It has been impossible within the limits of this volume to treat in full all the words of each group of synonyms. Sometimes it has been necessary to restrict the statement to a mere

suggestion of the correct use; in some cases only the chief words of a group could be considered, giving the key to the discussion, and leaving the student to follow out the principle in the case of other words by reference to the definitive statements of the dictionary. It is to be hoped that at some time a dictionary of synonyms may be prepared, giving as full a list as that of Roget or of Soule, with discriminating remarks upon every word. Such a work would be of the greatest value, but obviously beyond the scope of a text-book for the class-room.

The author has here incorporated, by permission of the publishers of the Standard Dictionary, much of the synonym matter prepared by him for that work. All has been thoroughly revised or reconstructed, and much wholly new matter has been added.

The book contains also more than 3,700 antonyms. These are valuable as supplying definition by contrast or by negation, one of the most effective methods of defining being in many cases to tell what a thing is not. To speakers and writers antonyms are useful as furnishing oftentimes effective antitheses.

Young writers will find much help from the indication of the correct use of prepositions, the misuse of which is one of the most common of errors, and one of the most difficult to avoid, while their right use gives to style cohesion, firmness, and compactness, and is an important aid to perspicuity. To the text of the synonyms is appended a set of Questions and Examples to adapt the work for use as a text-book. Aside from the purposes of the class-room, this portion will be found of value to the individual student. Excepting those who have made a thorough study of language most persons will discover with surprise how difficult it is to answer any set of the Questions or to fill the blanks in the Examples without referring to the synonym treatment in Part I., or to a dictionary, and how rarely they can give any intelligent reason for preference even among familiar words. There are few who can study such a work without finding occasion to correct some errors into which they have unconsciously fallen, and without coming to a new delight in the use of language from a fuller knowledge of its resources and a clearer sense of its various capabilities.

West New Brighton, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTE

USE THE INDEX

Many persons fail to find the words they are seeking in this book, because they look only at the *key-word* at the head of each article. These *key-words* are given in alphabetical order, so that if one wishes to find the word "beautiful," for instance, that will be found in the regular alphabetical order on page 115.

But under the word "beautiful" there are 16 synonyms. It is obvious that not every one of these can be made the head of a group in alphabetical order.

How can any word within the group be found? By turning to the *Index* at the back of the volume. Suppose you wish synonyms for the word "pretty." You will not find that under *P*. but by turning to the Index you will find:

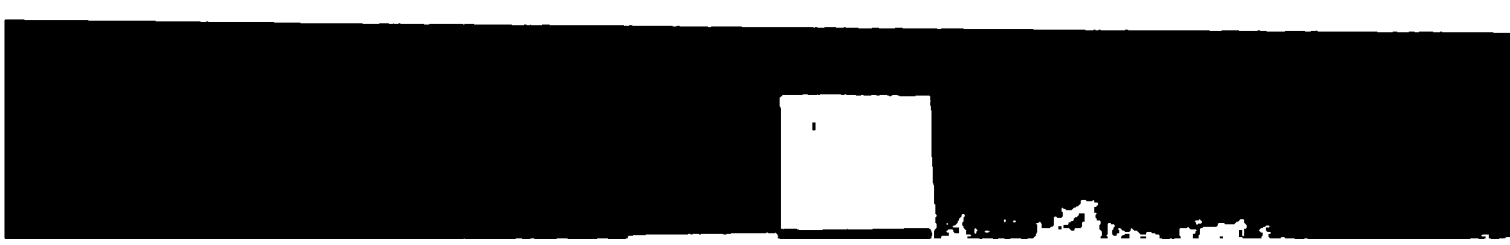
"pretty, *beautiful* ..... 115"

That is, "pretty" is to be found under the key-word, "*beautiful*," on page 115.

Often one word is referred to several groups, thus:

cultivation, *agriculture*..... 43
education 209
refinement 406

some different aspect or meaning of the word being treated under each of the different groups.



PART I

BOOKS OF REFERENCE

Crabb's "English Synonymes Explained." [H.]
Soule's "Dictionary of English Synonyms." [L.]
Smith's "Synonyms Discriminated." [Bell.]
Graham's "English Synonyms." [A.]
Whateley's "English Synonyms Discriminated." [L. & S.]
Campbell's "Handbook of Synonyms." [L. & S.]
Fallows' "Complete Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms." [F. H. R.]
Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words." [F. & W. Co.]
Trench's "Study of English Words." [W. J. W.]
Richard Grant White, "Words and their Uses," and "Every Day English." [H. M. & Co.]
Geo. P. Marsh, "Lectures on the English Language," and "Origin and History of the English Language." [S.]
Fitzedward Hall, "False Philology." [S.]
Maetzner's "English Grammar," tr. by Grece. [J. M.]

The Synonyms of the Century and International Dictionaries have also been consulted and compared.

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary has been used as the authority throughout.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

A.....D. Appleton & Co.	K.-F..... Krauth-Fleming "Vocabulary of Philosophy."
AS..... Anglo-Saxon	L.....Latin; Lippincott & Co.
Bell; B. & S.....Bell & Sons	L. & S.....Lee & Shepard
F..... French	M..Murray's New English Dictionary
F. H. R.....Fleming H. Revell	Macm.....Macmillan & Co.
F. & W. Co...Funk & Wagnalls Co.	S.....Chas. Scribner's Sons
G..... German	Sp..... Spanish
Gr..... Greek	T. & F.....Ticknor & Fields
H.....Harper & Bros.	T. & H.....Trootman & Hayes
H. M. & Co..Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	T. & M..Taylor, Walton & Maberley
It..... Italian	W. J. W.....W. J. Widdleton
J. M.....John Murray	

PART I

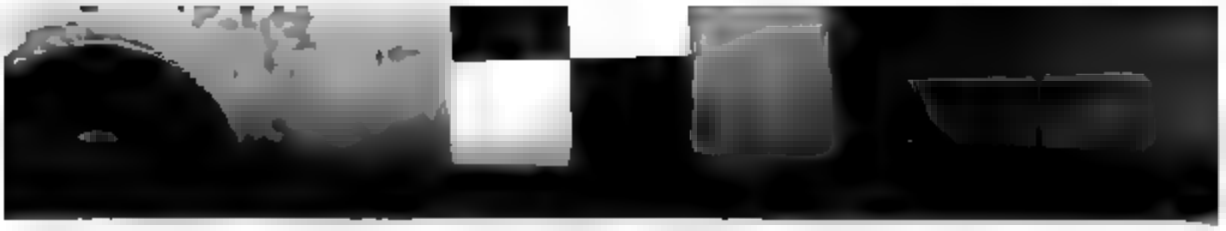
SYNONYMS, ANTONYMS, AND PREPOSITIONS

ABANDON

SYNONYMS:

abdicate	desert	leave	resign
abjure	discontinue	quit	retire from
cast off	forego	recant	retract
cease	forsake	relinquish	surrender
cede	forswear	renounce	vacate
depart from	give up	repudiate	withdraw from

Abandon is a word of wide signification, applying to persons or things of any kind; *abdicate* and *resign* apply to office, authority, or power; *cede* to territorial possessions; *surrender* especially to military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion, etc. *Quit* carries an idea of suddenness or abruptness not necessarily implied in *abandon*, and may not have the same suggestion of finality. The king *abdicates* his throne, *cedes* his territory, *deserts* his followers, *renounces* his religion, *relinquishes* his titles, *abandons* his designs. A cowardly officer *deserts* his ship; the helpless passengers *abandon* it. We *quit* business, *give up* property, *resign* office, *abandon* a habit or a trust. *Relinquish* commonly implies reluctance; the fainting hand *relinquishes* its grasp; the creditor *relinquishes* his claim. *Abandon* implies previous association with responsibility for or control of; *forsake* implies previous association with inclination or attachment, real or assumed; a man may *abandon* or *forsake* house or friends; he *abandons* an enterprise; *forsakes* God. *Abandon* is applied to both good and evil action; a thief *abandons* his designs; a man, his *principles*. *Forsake*, like *abandon*, may be used either in the favorable, or unfavorable sense; *desert* is always unfavorable,



involving a breach of duty, except when used of mere localities; as, "The Deserted Village." While a monarch *abdicates*, a president or other elected or appointed officer *resigns*. It was held that James II. *abdicated* his throne by *deserting* it.

ANTONYMS:

adopt	defend	occupy	seek
advocate	favor	prosecute	support
assert	haunt	protect	undertake
cherish	hold	pursue	uphold
claim	keep	retain	vindicate
court	maintain		

ABASE

SYNONYMS:

bring low	**depress**	**dishonor**	**lower**
cast down	**discredit**	**humble**	**reduce**
debase	**disgrace**	**humiliate**	**sink**
degrade			

Abase refers only to outward conditions. "Exalt him that is low, and *abase* him that is high." *Ezek.* xxi, 26. *Debase* applies to quality or character. The coinage is *debased* by excess of alloy; the man, by vice. *Humble* in present use refers chiefly to feeling of heart; *humiliate* to outward conditions; even when one is said to *humble* himself, he either has or affects to have humility of heart. To *disgrace* may be to bring or inflict odium upon others, but the word is chiefly and increasingly applied to such moral odium as one by his own acts brings upon himself; the noun *disgrace* retains more of the passive sense than the verb; he *disgraced* himself by his conduct; he brought *disgrace* upon his family. To *dishonor* a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To *discredit* one is to injure his reputation, as for veracity or solvency. A sense of unworthiness *humbles;* a shameful insult *humiliates;* imprisonment for crime *disgraces. Degrade* may refer to either station or character. An officer is *degraded* by being *reduced* to the ranks, *disgraced* by cowardice; vile practises *degrade;* drunkenness is a *degrading* vice. Misfortune or injustice may *abase* the good; nothing but their own ill-doing can *debase* or *disgrace* them.

ANTONYMS:

advance	**elevate**	**honor**	**raise**
aggrandize	**exalt**	**promote**	**uplift**
dignify			

ABATE

SYNONYMS:

decline	**dwindle**	**lower**	**reduce**
decrease	**ebb**	**mitigate**	**subside**
diminish	**lessen**	**moderate**	

The storm, the fever, the pain *abates.* Interest *declines.* Misfortunes may be *mitigated,* desires *moderated,* intense anger *abated,* population *decreased,* taxes *reduced.* An ill-managed fortune *dwindles;* a flood *subsides.* We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy, *suppress* a rebellion. See ALLEVIATE.

ANTONYMS:

aggravate	enhance	foment	rage
amplify	enlarge	increase	raise
continue	extend	magnify	revive
develop			

PREPOSITIONS:

Abate *in* fury; abated *by* law.

ABBREVIATION

SYNONYMS:

abridgment **contraction**

An *abbreviation* is a shortening by any method; a *contraction* is a reduction of size by the drawing together of the parts. A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an *abbreviation* may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a *contraction* is an *abbreviation,* but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a *contraction; rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are *contractions;* they are also *abbreviations; Am.* for American is an *abbreviation,* but not a *contraction. Abbreviation* and *contraction* are used of words and phrases, *abridgment* of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. Compare ABRIDGMENT.

ABET

SYNONYMS:

advocate	**countenance**	**incite**	**sanction**
aid	**embolden**	**instigate**	**support**
assist	**encourage**	**promote**	**uphold**

Abet and *instigate* are now used almost without exception in a bad sense; one may *incite* either to good or evil. One *incites*

or *instigates* to the doing of something not yet done, or to increased activity or further advance in the doing of it; one *abets* by giving sympathy, countenance, or substantial aid to the doing of that which is already projected or in process of commission. *Abet* and *instigate* apply either to persons or actions, *incite* to persons only; one *incites* a person to an action. A clergyman will *advocate* the claims of justice, *aid* the poor, *encourage* the despondent, *support* the weak, *uphold* the constituted authorities; but he will not *incite* to a quarrel, *instigate* a riot, or *abet* a crime. The originator of a crime often *instigates* or *incites* others to *abet* him in it, or one may *instigate* or *incite* others to a crime in the commission of which he himself takes no active part. Compare HELP.

ANTONYMS:

baffle	denounce	disconcert	expose	impede
confound	deter	discourage	frustrate	obstruct
counteract	disapprove	dissuade	hinder	

ABEYANCE

SYNONYMS:

adjournment	expectancy	intermission	reservation
discontinuance	expectation	interruption	suspense
dormancy	inaction	quiescence	suspension

Discontinuance may be final or temporary; all other words in this list denote cessation of activity with expectation or possibility of resumption. A title to property, when in *abeyance,* is likely at any time to be revived on the appearance of a lawful owner; a claim or a measure is held in *abeyance* with distinct purpose of pressing it if occasion shall arise. *Expectancy* or *expectation,* in this connection, is *abeyance* viewed from the standpoint of one who expects to attain possession; as, an estate in *expectancy. Dormancy* denotes a state of suspended animation like that of a hibernating animal; a law which is in *dormancy* may be again enforced, but always with a prejudice against it, because custom has held its non-enforcement to be tantamount to an unwritten repeal. *Inaction* may be *habitual;* as, the slothful man wastes his life in *inaction;* or it may be temporary; as, the *inaction* of an army while awaiting the moment to strike, or the *inaction* of a volcano which is not extinct. *Intermission* points to expected, or perhaps calculated, resumption, and may be frequently or regularly re-

peated; as, the *intermissions* of remittent fever, the *intermission* of artillery fire, or the *intermission* between sessions of a school or of a deliberative assembly. *Intermission* is from within; *interruption* from without; *intermission* may be natural or voluntary; *interruption* is enforced by some disturbing cause; as, the *interruption* of a religious service by rioters. *Quiescence* is closely allied to *inaction;* but while *inaction* denotes lack of activity, *quiescence* denotes lack of disturbing symptoms of activity, as agitation, excitement, or commotion. The *reservation* of a right or claim maintains it in full force, entitling the party so reserving to press it at any time; mental *reservation* consists in holding unspoken some condition or qualification which, if uttered, would seem to change the whole character of some statement or promise; as, an oath to tell the truth, with the mental *reservation,* except as to one's church, party, friends, or the like. *Suspension* is ordinarily by authority, as the *suspension* of an officer from command, under charges, or the *suspension* of a student from college; *suspension* of payment is in theory temporary, but is in fact so often final as to be closely allied to bankruptcy; *suspension* of sentence, pending good behavior, is now frequently allowed on conviction of minor offenses. Compare ADJOURN.

ANTONYMS:

action	exercise	possession	resuscitation
enjoyment	force	renewal	revival
enforcement	operation		

ABHOR

SYNONYMS:

abominate	**dislike**	**loathe**	**scorn**
despise	**hate**	**nauseate**	**shun**
detest			

Abhor is stronger than *despise,* implying a shuddering recoil, especially a moral recoil. "How many *shun* evil as *inconvenient* who do not *abhor* it as hateful." TRENCH *Serm. in Westm. Abbey* xxvi, 297. [M.] *Detest* expresses indignation, with something of contempt. *Loathe* implies disgust, physical or moral. We *abhor* a traitor, *despise* a coward, *detest* a liar. We *dislike* an uncivil person. We *abhor* cruelty, *hate* tyranny. We *loathe* a reptile or a flatterer. We *abhor* Milton's heroic Satan, but we can not *despise* him.

ANTONYMS:

admire	crave	esteem	love
approve	desire	like	relish
covet	enjoy		

ABIDE

SYNONYMS:

anticipate	dwell	remain	stop
await	endure	reside	tarry
bear	expect	rest	tolerate
bide	inhabit	sojourn	wait
confront	live	stay	watch
continue	lodge		

To *abide* is to remain continuously without limit of time unless expressed by the context: "to-day I must *abide* at thy house," *Luke* xix, 5; "a settled place for thee to *abide* in forever," 1 *Kings* viii, 13; "*Abide* with me! fast falls the eventide," LYTE *Hymn*. *Lodge, sojourn, stay, tarry,* and *wait* always imply a limited time; *lodge,* to pass the night; *sojourn,* to remain temporarily; *live, dwell, reside,* to have a permanent home. *Stop,* in the sense of *stay* or *sojourn,* is colloquial, and not in approved use. Compare ENDURE; REST.

ANTONYMS:

abandon	forfeit	migrate	reject
avoid	forfend	move	resist
depart	journey	proceed	shun

PREPOSITIONS:

Abide *in* a place, *for* a time, *with* a person, *by* a statement.

ABLUTION

SYNONYMS:

bath	cleaning	lavation	purification
bathing	cleansing	laving	washing

Washing, bathing, laving, or *ablution* is effected by the use of water or some other liquid. The Anglo-Saxon word *washing* is most general in meaning, denoting the application of water or other liquid to cleanse any substance by any process; as, the *washing* of clothes, the *washing* of a roof by the rain, or the *washing* of gases in the laboratory by passing them through water, the *washing* of ores in mining, or the like. In such use we do not employ *bathing*. *Washing* is also used of the sweep of water over a substance, with no reference to *cleansing;* as, the *washing* of waves upon the shore. *Bath* and *bathing* (also

Anglo-Saxon) apply primarily to the *washing* of the human body in whole or in part; a *bath*, if unlimited, means a *washing* of the whole body; as when one asks, Have I time to take a *bath*? The word may also denote the place where, or the apparatus by which, such complete *bathing* may be performed; we do not speak of a wash-basin as a *bath;* the *baths* of Caracalla had extensive facilities for complete immersion. In compounds *bath* is often limited to some specific application; as a sponge-*bath*, foot-*bath*, sitz-*bath*, shower-*bath*, etc. In science and the arts *bath* (usually in some compound) is employed to denote the partial or complete immersion of an object in some liquid or other substance for any one of various purposes, or the object by which this is effected; as, an oil-*bath*, a sand-*bath*, etc. *Bathing* is used of the free application of water or other liquid either to the whole body or to a part. Without some limitation *bathing* is understood to be complete; as, frequent *bathing* is essential to health; we speak of *bathing* the face, head, or hands, though never of a face-*bath*, head-*bath*, or hand-*bath*. In science and the arts, though objects may be cleansed in various *baths* the process is spoken of, not as *bathing*, but as *washing*. *Lavation* and *laving* (like the verb "lave") are literary or poetic words denoting the flowing or pouring of water over a substance. *Ablution* is an elevated word, not frequent in common speech, denoting a *washing*, partial or complete, or in many cases ceremonial; as, the *ablution* required of Mohammedans before each of the five daily prayers; in ordinary life to say that one who is washing his face and hands is "performing his *ablutions*" would be viewed as affectation. *Cleansing* and *purification* are more extensive in meaning than any of the above-mentioned words; they may be effected by *washing*, *ablution*, etc., but also by many other means, as, the *cleansing* of the system by medication, the *purification* of the air by ventilation, the *purification* of society by moral influences, the *purification* of the church by discipline, the *cleansing* of the plague-smitten portion of London by the Great Fire, or the like. *Cleaning* may be by sweeping, dusting, etc., as well as by *washing;* vacuum-*cleaning* is for many purposes preferred to any other process. *Cleansing* is a strong Anglo-Saxon term, implying some defilement to be removed, which may not be noticeably the case in *washing*,

bathing, or *ablution;* a guest *washes* his hands before dinner with no conscious thought of *cleansing,* but a surgeon would not think that ordinary *washing* of his hands was sufficient *cleansing* after an operation. Compare CLEANSE.

ANTONYMS:

befouling	defilement	smirching	stain
besmearing	defiling	soil	staining
besmirching	polluting	soiling	taint
contaminating	pollution	soilure	tainting
contamination	smearing		

ABNEGATION

SYNONYMS:

abjuration	denial	rejection	sacrifice
abstinence	disallowance	renunciation	surrender

Abnegation in the older use often meant *denial;* as, the *abnegation* of a heretical doctrine; it is now oftenest used of *denial* to oneself, a putting away from thought and will, and, in its fullest reach, from desire. *Renunciation* may be external; as, *renunciation* of dower; *abnegation* is internal, an act of the soul.

> Difficulty, *abnegation,* martyrdom, death, are the allurements that act on the heart of man.
>
> CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship,* lect. ii.

Surrender may be forced; *renunciation,* reluctant; *abnegation* is free and willing. See ABSTINENCE; SELF-ABNEGATION.

ANTONYMS:

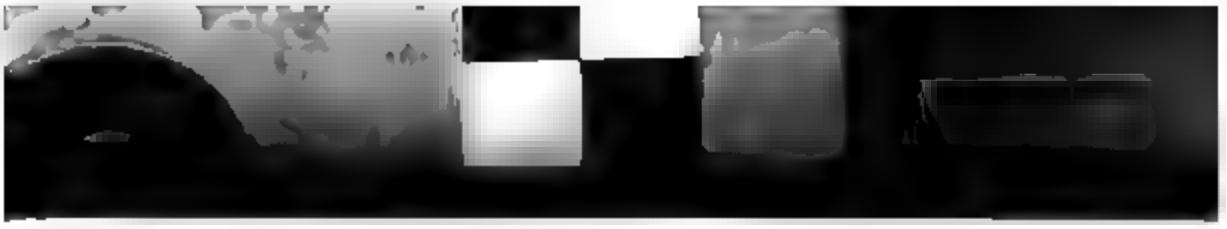
assertion	demand	enjoyment	insistence
claim	enforcement	indulgence	license

ABOLISH

SYNONYMS:

abate	eradicate	prohibit	stamp out
abrogate	exterminate	remove	subvert
annihilate	extirpate	repeal	supplant
annul	nullify	reverse	suppress
destroy	obliterate	revoke	terminate
end	overthrow	set aside	

Abolish, to do away with, bring absolutely to an end, especially as something hostile, hindering, or harmful, was formerly used of persons and material objects, a usage now obsolete except in poetry or highly figurative speech. *Abolish* is now used of institutions, customs, and conditions, especially those wide-



spread and long existing; as, to *abolish* slavery, ignorance, intemperance, poverty. A building that is burned to the ground is said to be *destroyed* by fire. *Annihilate,* as a philosophical term, signifies to put absolutely ont of existence. As far as our knowledge goes, matter is never *annihilated,* but only changes its form. Some believe that the wicked will be *annihilated. Abolish* is not said of laws. There we use *repeal, abrogate, nullify,* etc.; *repeal* by the enacting body, *nullify* by revolutionary proceedings; a later statute *abrogates,* without formally *repealing,* any earlier law with which it conflicts. An appellate court may *reverse* or *set aside* the decision of an inferior court. *Overthrow* may be used in either a good or a bad sense; *suppress* is commonly in a good, *subvert* always in a bad, sense; as, to *subvert* our liberties; to *suppress* a rebellion. The law *prohibits* what may never have existed; it *abolishes* an existing evil. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy. Compare CANCEL; DEMOLISH; EXTERMINATE.

ANTONYMS:

authorize	establish	reinstate	revive
cherish	institute	renew	set up
confirm	introduce	repair	support
continue	legalize	restore	sustain
enact	promote		

ABOMINATION

SYNONYMS:

abhorrence	**curse**	**hatred**	**pest**
abuse	**detestation**	**horror**	**plague**
annoyance	**disgust**	**iniquity**	**shame**
aversion	**evil**	**nuisance**	**villainy**
crime	**execration**	**offense**	**wickedness**

Abomination (from the L. *ab omen,* a thing of ill omen) was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial *aversion* or *abhorrence;* as, "The things which are highly esteemed among men are *abomination* in the sight of God" *Luke* xvi, 15. The word is oftener applied to the object of such *aversion* or *abhorrence* than to the state of mind that so regards it; in common use *abomination* signifies something very much disliked or loathed, or that deserves to be. Choice food may be an object of *aversion* and *disgust* to a sick person; vile food would be an *abomination.* A toad is to many an object of *disgust;* a foul sewer is an *abomination.* As applied to crimes,

abomination is used of such as are especially brutal, shameful, or revolting; theft is an *offense;* infanticide is an *abomination.*

ANTONYMS:

affection	blessing	enjoyment	joy
appreciation	delight	esteem	satisfaction
approval	desire	gratification	treat
benefit			

ABOUND

SYNONYMS:

flourish	overflow	stream	swell
flow	prevail	swarm	teem
luxuriate	revel		

To *abound* (from L. *abundo,* from *ab,* from, and *unda,* wave) signifies to *overflow,* to exist, possess, or produce in generous surplus beyond demand or need; to be abundant; luxuriant, numerous, plenteous, or plentiful, or to possess, produce, or furnish in profusion. See PLENTIFUL.

ANTONYMS:

be deficient	be lacking	fail	need
be destitute	be wanting	lack	want

ABRIDGMENT

SYNONYMS:

abbreviation	compend	epitome	summary
abstract	compendium	outline	synopsis
analysis	digest		

An *abridgment* gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a kind of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what the book contains. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, whether expressed or implied. A *summary* is the most condensed statement of results or conclusions. An *epitome, compend,* or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. We may have an *abridgment* of a dictionary, but not an *analysis, abstract, digest,* or *summary.* We may have an *epitome* of religion, a *compendium* of English literature, but not an *abridgment.* Compare ABBREVIATION.

ABSCOND

SYNONYMS:

bolt	hide	slip away
conceal oneself	leave	steal away
decamp	retire	steal off
depart	retreat	take oneself off
disappear	run away	withdraw
flee	run off	

To *abscond* is to *flee* and *hide* oneself for some discreditable reason. To *decamp,* literally to "break camp," march off, usually signifies to *depart* suddenly, secretly, or unceremoniously, implying danger of attack, discovery, restraint, or pursuit; a traveler might *decamp* in fear of lurking robbers or enemies, or soldiers on the discovery of a superior force; but, as good reasons for such withdrawal seldom arise, *decamp* has, on the whole, an unfavorable implication. All the other words of the list may have favorable meaning, the context alone determining whether the act is worthy or unworthy. To *bolt* is to start off suddenly at full speed in defiance of restraint, like a frightened or vicious horse, as a "bolt" is shot from a bow or a gun. A student *leaves* home for college; a traveler *departs* on his journey; a passer-by *disappears* in the crowd (as a hunted thief may also do); a prisoner of war may *bolt* from his guards; one may *flee* for good or bad reason.

> When they persecute you in this city, *flee* ye into another.
>
> *Matt.* x, 23

A slave may *run away* from his master, *run off* from a plantation; a public man may *hide* from reporters, or a criminal from the police; one may *retire* or *withdraw* from observation for good reasons or bad; an army *retires* or *retreats* from an untenable position or before a superior force; one may *slip away* from a company he does not wish to break up, *slip away* or *steal away* from a sleeping invalid, whom he would not disturb, *slip away* denoting merely quietness, *steal away* adding the idea of something furtive.

ANTONYMS:

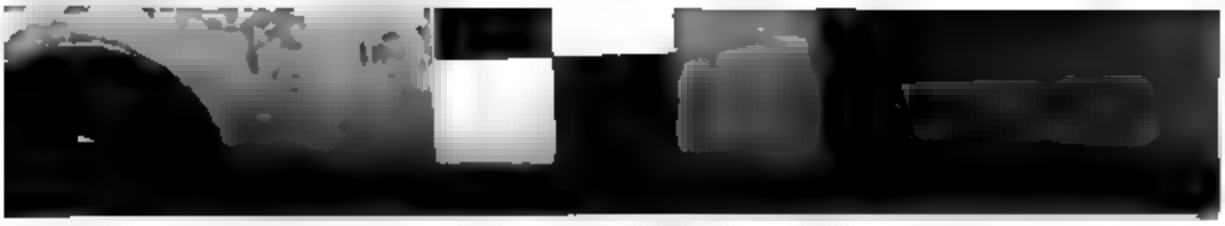
appear	hold one's ground	reappear
arrive	hold one's place	remain
be present	present oneself	stand one's ground
come into view	put in an appearance	stay
emerge		

ABSOLUTE

SYNONYMS:

arbitrary	**compulsory**	**haughty**	**positive**
arrogant	**controlling**	**imperative**	**supreme**
authoritative	**despotic**	**imperious**	**tyrannical**
autocratic	**dictatorial**	**irresponsible**	**unconditional**
coercive	**dogmatic**	**lordly**	**unconditioned**
commanding	**domineering**	**overbearing**	**unequivocal**
compulsive	**exacting**	**peremptory**	**unlimited**

In the strict sense, *absolute,* free from all limitation or control, and *supreme,* superior to all, can not properly be said of any being except the divine. Both words are used, however, in a modified sense, of human authorities; *absolute* then signifying free from limitation by other authority, and *supreme* exalted over all other; as, an *absolute* monarch, the *supreme* court. *Absolute,* in this use, does not necessarily carry any unfavorable sense, but as *absolute* power in human hands is always abused, the unfavorable meaning predominates. *Autocratic* power knows no limits outside the ruler's self; *arbitrary* power, none outside the ruler's will or judgment, *arbitrary* carrying the implication of wilfulness and capriciousness. *Despotic* is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by *tyrannical. Arbitrary* may be used in a good sense; as, the pronunciation of proper names is *arbitrary;* but the bad sense is the prevailing one; as, an *arbitrary* proceeding. *Irresponsible* power is not necessarily bad, but eminently dangerous; an executor or trustee should not be *irresponsible;* an *irresponsible* ruler is likely to be *tyrannical.* A perfect ruler might be *irresponsible* and not *tyrannical. Authoritative* is used always in a good sense, implying the right to claim authority; *imperative, peremptory,* and *positive* are used ordinarily in the good sense; as an *authoritative* definition; an *imperative* demand; a *peremptory* command; *positive* instructions; *imperious* signifies assuming and determined to command, rigorously requiring obedience. An *imperious* demand or requirement may have in it nothing offensive; it is simply one that resolutely insists upon compliance, and will not brook refusal; an *arrogant* demand is offensive by its tone of superiority, an *arbitrary* demand by its unreasonableness; an *imperious* disposition is liable to become *arbitrary* and *arrogant.* A person of an independent spirit is inclined to resent an *imperious* manner in any one, especially in



one whose superiority is not clearly recognized. *Commanding* is always used in a good sense; as, a *commanding* appearance; a *commanding* eminence. Compare DOGMATIC; INFINITE; PERFECT.

ANTONYMS:

accountable	contingent	lenient	mild
complaisant	docile	limited	responsible
compliant	ductile	lowly	submissive
conditional	gentle	meek	yielding
constitutional	humble		

ABSOLVE

SYNONYMS:

acquit	exculpate	forgive	pardon
clear	exempt	free	release
discharge	exonerate	liberate	set free

To *absolve*, in the strict sense, is to *set free* from any bond. One may be *absolved* from a promise by a breach of faith on the part of one to whom the promise was made. To *absolve* from sins is formally to remit their condemnation and penalty, regarded as a bond upon the soul. "Almighty God . . . *pardoneth* and *absolveth* all those who truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy Gospel." *Book of Common Prayer, Declar. of Absol.* To *acquit* of sin or crime is to *free* from the accusation of it, pronouncing one guiltless the innocent are rightfully *acquitted;* the guilty may be mercifully *absolved.* Compare PARDON.

ANTONYMS:

accuse	compel	impeach	obligate
bind	condemn	inculpate	oblige
charge	convict		

PREPOSITIONS:

One is absolved *from* (rarely *of*) a promise, a sin, etc.

ABSORB

SYNONYMS:

consume	engross	suck up	take in
drink in	exhaust	swallow	take up
drink up	imbibe	swallow up	

A fluid that is *absorbed* is taken up into the mass of the *absorbing* body, with which it may or may not permanently combine. Wood expands when it *absorbs* moisture, iron when it

absorbs heat, the substance remaining perhaps otherwise substantially unchanged; quicklime, when it *absorbs* water, becomes a new substance with different qualities, hydrated or slaked lime. A substance is *consumed* which is destructively appropriated by some other substance, being, or agency, so that it ceases to exist or to be recognized as existing in its original condition; fuel is *consumed* in the fire, food in the body; *consume* is also applied to whatever is removed from the market for individual use; as, silk and woolen goods are *consumed.* A great talker *engrosses* the conversation. A *credulous* person *swallows* the most preposterous statement. A busy student *imbibes* or *drinks in* knowledge; he is *absorbed* in a subject that takes his whole attention. "I only postponed it because I happened to get *absorbed* in a book." KANE *Grinnell Exped.* ch. 43, page 403. [H. 1854.]

ANTONYMS:

cast out	distract	give up	shoot forth
disgorge	eject	put forth	throw off
disperse	emit	radiate	vomit
dissipate	exude	send out	

PREPOSITIONS:

Plants absorb moisture *from* the air; the student is absorbed *in* thought; nutriment may be absorbed *into* the system *through* the skin.

ABSTINENCE

SYNONYMS:

abstemiousness	continence	moderation	self-restraint
abstaining	fasting	self-control	sobriety
abstention	frugality	self-denial	temperance

Abstinence from food commonly signifies going without; *abstemiousness,* partaking moderately; *abstinence* may be for a single occasion, *abstemiousness* is habitual *moderation. Self-denial* is giving up what one wishes; *abstinence* may be refraining from what one does not desire. *Fasting* is *abstinence* from food for a limited time, and generally for religious reasons. *Sobriety* and *temperance* signify maintaining a quiet, even temper by moderate indulgence in some things, complete *abstinence* from others. We speak of *temperance* in eating, but of *abstinence* from vice. *Total abstinence* has come to signify the entire abstaining from intoxicating liquors.

ANTONYMS:

drunkenness	greed	reveling	sensuality
excess	intemperance	revelry	wantonness
gluttony	intoxication	self-indulgence	

PREPOSITIONS:

The negative side of virtue is abstinence *from* vice.

ABSTRACT, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

appropriate	**distract**	**purloin**	**steal**
detach	**divert**	**remove**	**take away**
discriminate	**eliminate**	**separate**	**withdraw**
distinguish			

The central idea of *withdrawing* makes *abstract* in common speech a euphemism for *appropriate* (unlawfully), *purloin*, *steal*. In mental processes we *discriminate* between objects by *distinguishing* their differences; we *separate* some one element from all that does not necessarily belong to it, *abstract* it, and view it alone. We may *separate* two ideas, and hold both in mind in comparison or contrast; but when we *abstract* one of them, we drop the other out of thought. The mind is *abstracted* when it is *withdrawn* from all other subjects and concentrated upon one, *diverted* when it is drawn away from what it would or should attend to by some other interest, *distracted* when the attention is divided among different subjects, so that it can not be given properly to any. The trouble with the *distracted* person is that he is not *abstracted*. Compare DISCERN.

ANTONYMS:

add	conjoin	increase	strengthen
combine	fill up	restore	unite
complete			

PREPOSITION:

The purse may be abstracted *from* the pocket; the substance *from* the accidents; a book *into* a compend.

ABSTRACTED

SYNONYMS:

absent	**heedless**	**listless**	**preoccupied**
absent-minded	**inattentive**	**negligent**	**thoughtless**
absorbed	**indifferent**	**oblivious**	

As regards mental action, *absorbed*, *abstraction*, and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect.

The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. A *preoccupied* person may seem *listless* and *thoughtless,* but the really *listless* and *thoughtless* have not mental energy to be *preoccupied.* The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters, because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one may be *absent-minded* either through intense concentration or simply through inattention, with fitful and aimless wandering of thought. Compare ABSTRACT.

ANTONYMS:

alert	on hand	ready	wide-awake
attentive	prompt	thoughtful	

ABSURD

SYNONYMS:

anomalous	ill-considered	ludicrous	ridiculous
chimerical	ill-judged	mistaken	senseless
erroneous	inconclusive	monstrous	stupid
false	incorrect	nonsensical	unreasonable
foolish	infatuated	paradoxical	wild
ill-advised	irrational	preposterous	

That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd.* A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory or *absurd,* while it may be really true. Anything is *irrational* when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense, *silly* when petty and contemptible in its folly, *erroneous* when containing error that vitiates the result, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd;* as, "O *monstrous!* eleven buckram men grown out of two," SHAKESPEARE 1 *King Henry IV,* act ii, sc. 4. The *ridiculous* or the *nonsensical* is worthy only to be laughed at. The lunatic's claim to be a king is *ridiculous;* the Mother Goose rhymes are *nonsensical.* Compare INCONGRUOUS.

ANTONYMS:

certain	incontrovertible	rational	substantial
consistent	indisputable	reasonable	true
demonstrable	indubitable	sagacious	undeniable
demonstrated	infallible	sensible	unquestionable
established	logical	sound	wise
incontestable			

ABUSE

SYNONYMS:

aggrieve	**impose on** or **upon**	**oppress**	**revile**
damage	**injure**	**persecute**	**ruin**
defame	**malign**	**pervert**	**slander**
defile	**maltreat**	**profane**	**victimize**
desecrate	**misemploy**	**prostitute**	**vilify**
disparage	**misuse**	**rail at**	**violate**
harm	**molest**	**ravish**	**vituperate**
ill-treat		**reproach**	**wrong**
ill-use			

Abuse covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by "reasonable wear," though that may *damage* the property and *injure* its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. It is possible to *abuse* a man without *harming* him, as when the criminal *vituperates* the judge; or to *harm* a man without *abusing* him, as when the witness tells the truth about the criminal. *Defame, malign, rail at, revile, slander, vilify,* and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached.* To *impose on* or to *victimize* one is to *injure* him by *abusing* his confidence. To *persecute* one is to *ill-treat* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief; to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. "Thou shalt not *oppress* an hired servant that is poor and needy," *Deut.* xxiv, 14. *Misemploy, misuse,* and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. A dissolute youth *misemploys* his time, *misuses* his money and opportunities, *harms* his associates, *perverts* his talents, *wrongs* his parents, *ruins* himself, *abuses* every good gift of God.

ANTONYMS:

applaud	conserve	favor	protect	sustain
benefit	consider	laud	regard	tend
care for	eulogize	panegyrize	respect	uphold
cherish	extol	praise	shield	vindicate

ABYSS

SYNONYMS:

abysm	**deep**	**gulf**	**void**
bathos	**depth**	**pit**	

A *gulf* (from Gr. *kolphos,* bay) is primarily a wide expanse of water, partially enclosed, and defined as between a bay and a sea in extent, but used with a wide range of meaning; as, the *Gulf* of Venice, the *Gulf* of Mexico. The word is then applied

to any vast and deep depression on the earth's surface that seems impassable like a sea.

> A *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog, . . .
> Where armies whole have sunk.
>
> MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. ii, l. 592.

In figurative or poetic use *gulf* is variously applied as to that which engulfs or overwhelms, as a whirlpool or vast ocean depth, or to anything that widely and deeply separates, as in thought, feeling, character, or relations.

> Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed.
>
> *Luke* xvi, 26.

An *abyss* (from Gr. *a-*, without, *byssos*, bottom) is primarily a bottomless gulf, unmeasurable and unfathomable; it has also come to denote any vast or immeasurable extent, as of interstellar space, without reference to direction.

> And in the *abyss* of brightness dares to span
> The sun's broad circle.
>
> BRYANT *The Ages*, st. 8.

> The pillared firmament and all the spheres
> May sink, perchance, in the long lapse of years,
> Swallowed in night's *abyss*.
>
> ABRAHAM COLES *The Microcosm*.

The lowest depths of ocean are called "abyssal" or "abysenal," "abyssal" being the preferred scientific term; as, "abyssal" life, or "abyssal" forms. *Abyss* is figuratively used to denote what is profound and seemingly unfathomable in thought; as, an *abyss* of metaphysical disputation; an *abyss* of ignorance, degradation, or infamy. The limitless space anciently supposed to be empty or full of formless matter in a state of chaos was known as the *abyss* or the *void*, *void* signifying empty space.

> Who shall tempt with wandering feet,
> The dark, unbottomed, infinite *abyss*.
>
> MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. ii, l. 404.

Abysm is an archaic or poetic equivalent of *abyss*.

> In the storm-hid *abysm* of ghostly darkness.
>
> JOAQUIN MILLER *Ina* sc. 2, st. 4.

Pit is used with the definite article to signify the grave, the "bottomless pit," hades, gehenna, inferno, or hell, and in this sense only is a synonym of *abyss*.

> We saw also there the Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the *pit*.
>
> BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 131.

Bathos (from Gr. *bathos*, depth) has in English use an opprobrious sense, denoting especially a sudden descent from the elevated or the sublime to the commonplace or ridiculous; so we speak of a *bathos* of stupidity or insipidity; the word is similarly applied to sharp descent in position or fortune.

> How meanly has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the *bathos* will his history present!
>
> THOMAS JEFFERSON *Writings* iv, 240.

A *bathos* is not worthy of the dignity of being called an *abyss*. Compare CHASM.

ANTONYMS:

canopy of heaven	empyrean	hill	summit
dome of heaven	firmament	mount	vault of heaven
elevation	height	mountain	zenith

ACADEMIC
ACADEMICAL

SYNONYMS:

bookish	**learned**	**Platonic**	**speculative**
collegiate	**lettered**	**Platonistic**	**theoretic**
conventional	**literary**	**scholarly**	**theoretical**
formal	**pedantic**	**scholastic**	

Academic or *academical, collegiate, literary, learned, scholarly,* and *theoretic* or *theoretical,* all have good use as denoting what pertains to an academy or a college, to learning, literature, sound scholarship, or well-considered theory. As applied to a college or university, the *academical* department is technically that which is concerned with classical, mathematical, or general literary studies as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments. In literary use, *Academic* is used of the Academy of Plato at Athens, hence of Plato or his followers, or of the Platonic philosophy. *Formal,* too, has excellent use, denoting that which is done in accordance with proper and usual forms, carrying the weight and authority of what is established and recognized; as, a *formal* letter (distinguished from a memorandum or from an offhand or familiar note), a *formal* notification or summons. *Conventional* may denote a proper and desirable conformity with conventions or usages, as of good society. But *academic* or *academical, conventional, formal,* and *theoretic* or *theoretical* may have distinctly unfavorable use, implying the sacrifice of more important considerations to those thus designated. A question or discus-

him by necessity, fee, or reward. *Partner* has come to denote almost exclusively a business connection. In law, an *abettor* (the general legal spelling) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime; an *accessory*, never. An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory*, never. If present, though only to stand outside and keep watch against surprise, one is an *abettor*, and not an *accessory*, At common law, an *accessory* implies a principal, and can not be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the *accomplice* or *abettor* can be convicted as a principal. *Accomplice* and *abettor* have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter more distinctly the legal term. Compare APPENDAGE; AUXILIARY.

ANTONYMS:

adversary	commander	instigator	opposer
antagonist	enemy	leader	principal
betrayer	foe	opponent	rival
chief	hinderer		

PREPOSITIONS:

An accessory *to* the crime; *before* or *after* the fact; the accessories *of* a figure *in* a painting.

ACCIDENT

SYNONYMS:

adventure	**contingency**	**happening**	**misfortune**
calamity	**disaster**	**hazard**	**mishap**
casualty	**fortuity**	**incident**	**possibility**
chance	**hap**	**misadventure**	

An *accident* is that which happens without any one's direct intention; a *chance* that which happens without any known cause. If the direct cause of a railroad *accident* is known, we can not call it a *chance*. To the theist there is, in strictness, no *chance*, all things being by divine causation and control; but *chance* is spoken of where no special cause is manifest: "By *chance* there came down a certain priest that way," *Luke* x, 31. We can speak of a game of *chance*, but not of a game of *accident*. An *incident* is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. *Fortune* is the result of inscrutable controlling forces. *Fortune* and *chance* are nearly equivalent, but *chance* can be used of human effort and endeavor as *fortune* can not

be; we say "he has a *chance* of success," or "there is one *chance* in a thousand," where we could not substitute *fortune;* as personified, *Fortune* is regarded as having a fitful purpose, *Chance* as purposeless; we speak of fickle *Fortune,* blind *Chance; "Fortune* favors the brave." The slaughter of men is an *incident* of battle; unexpected defeat, the *fortune* of war. Since the unintended is often the undesirable, *accident* tends to signify some *calamity* or *disaster,* unless the contrary is expressed, as when we say a fortunate or happy *accident.* An *adventure* is that which may turn out ill, a *misadventure* that which does turn out ill. A slight disturbing *accident* is a *mishap.* Compare EVENT; HAZARD.

ANTONYMS:

appointment	decree	intention	ordainment	preparation
calculation	fate	law	ordinance	provision
certainty	foreordination	necessity	plan	purpose

PREPOSITIONS:

The accident *of* birth; an accident *to* the machinery.

ACQUAINTANCE

SYNONYMS:

association	experience	fellowship	intimacy
companionship	familiarity	friendship	knowledge

Acquaintance between persons supposes that each knows the other; we may know a public man by his writings or speeches, and by sight, but can not claim *acquaintance* unless he personally knows us. There may be pleasant *acquaintance* with little *companionship;* and conversely, much *companionship* with little *acquaintance,* as between busy clerks at adjoining desks. So there may be *association* in business without *intimacy* or *friendship. Acquaintance* admits of many degrees, from a slight or passing to a familiar or intimate *acquaintance;* but *acquaintance* unmodified commonly signifies less than *familiarity* or *intimacy.* As regards persons, *familiarity* is becoming restricted to the undesirable sense, as in the proverb, "*Familiarity* breeds contempt;" hence, in personal relations, the word *intimacy,* which refers to mutual knowledge of thought and feeling, is now uniformly preferred. *Friendship* includes *acquaintance* with some degree of *intimacy,* and ordinarily *companionship,* though in a wider sense *friendship* may exist be-

tween those who have never met, but know each other only by word and deed. *Acquaintance* does not involve *friendship,* for one may be well acquainted with an enemy. *Fellowship* involves not merely *acquaintance* and *companionship,* but sympathy as well. There may be much *friendship* without much *fellowship,* as between those whose homes or pursuits are far apart. There may be pleasant *fellowship* which does not reach the fulness of *friendship.* Compare ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE. As regards studies, pursuits, etc., *acquaintance* is less than *familiarity,* which supposes minute *knowledge* of particulars, arising often from long *experience* or *association.*

ANTONYMS:

ignorance ignoring inexperience unfamiliarity

PREPOSITIONS:

Acquaintance *with* a subject; *of* one person *with* another; *between* persons.

ACRIMONY

SYNONYMS:

acerbity	harshness	severity	tartness
asperity	malignity	sharpness	unkindness
bitterness	moroseness	sourness	virulence
causticity			

Acerbity is a *sharpness,* with a touch of *bitterness,* which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience; *asperity* is keener and more pronounced, denoting distinct irritation or vexation; in speech *asperity* is often manifested by the tone of voice rather than by the words that are spoken. *Acrimony* in speech or temper is like a corrosive acid; it springs from settled character or deeply rooted feeling of aversion or unkindness. One might speak with momentary *asperity* to his child, but not with *acrimony,* unless estrangement had begun. *Malignity* is the extreme of settled ill intent; *virulence* is an envenomed hostility. *Virulence* of speech is a quality in language that makes the language seem as if exuding poison. *Virulence* is outspoken; *malignity* may be covered with smooth and courteous phrase. We say intense *virulence,* deep *malignity. Severity* is always painful, and may be terrible, but carries ordinarily the implication, true or false, of justice. Compare ANGER; BITTER; ENMITY.

ANTONYMS:

amiability	gentleness	kindness	smoothness
courtesy	good nature	mildness	sweetness

ACT, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

accomplishment	doing	exploit	performance
achievement	effect	feat	proceeding
action	execution	motion	transaction
consummation	exercise	movement	work
deed	exertion	operation	

An *act* is strictly and originally something accomplished by an exercise of power, in which sense it is synonymous with *deed* or *effect*. *Action* is a *doing*. *Act* is, therefore, single, individual, momentary; *action* a complex of *acts*, or a process, state, or habit of exerting power. We say a virtuous *act*, but rather a virtuous course of *action*. We speak of *action* of an acid upon a metal, not of its *act*. *Act* is used, also, for the simple *exertion* of power; as, an *act* of will. In this sense an *act* does not necessarily imply an external *effect*, while an *action* does. Morally, the *act* of murder is in the determination to kill; legally, the *act* is not complete without the striking of the fatal blow. *Act* and *deed* are both used for the thing done, but *act* refers to the power put forth, *deed* to the result accomplished; as, a voluntary *act*, a bad *deed*. In connection with other words *act* is more usually qualified by the use of another noun, *action* by an adjective preceding; we may say a kind *act*, though oftener an *act* of kindness, but only a kind *action*, not an *action* of kindness. As between *act* and *deed*, *deed* is commonly used of great, notable, and impressive *acts*, as are *achievement*, *exploit*, and *feat*.

> ***Festus:*** We live in *deeds*, not years; in thoughts, not breaths.
>
> BAILEY *Festus, A Country Town*, sc. 7.

A *feat* exhibits strength, skill, personal power, whether mental or physical, especially the latter; as, a *feat* of arms, a *feat* of memory. An *exploit* is a conspicuous or glorious *deed*, involving valor or heroism, usually combined with strength, skill, loftiness of thought, and readiness of resource; an *achievement* is the doing of something great and noteworthy; an *exploit* is brilliant, but its effect may be transient; an *achievement* is solid, and its effect enduring. *Act* and *action* are both in con-

trast to all that is merely passive and receptive. The intensest *action* is easier than passive endurance.

ANTONYMS:

cessation	immobility	inertia	quiet	suffering
deliberation	inaction	passion *	repose	suspension
endurance	inactivity	quiescence	rest	

* In philosophic sense.

ACTIVE

SYNONYMS:

agile	**energetic**	**officious**	**sprightly**
alert	**expeditious**	**prompt**	**spry**
brisk	**industrious**	**quick**	**supple**
bustling	**lively**	**ready**	**vigorous**
busy	**mobile**	**restless**	**wide awake**
diligent	**nimble**		

Active refers to both quickness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is allied with *agile, alert, brisk, etc.;* in the latter, with *busy, diligent, industrious.* The *active* love employment, the *busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious* are habitually *busy.* The *restless* are *active* from inability to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *officious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. Compare ALERT; ALIVE; MEDDLESOME.

ANTONYMS:

dull	inactive	lazy	slow
heavy	indolent	quiescent	sluggish
idle	inert	quiet	stupid

PREPOSITIONS:

Active *in* work, *in* a cause; *for* an object, as *for* justice; *with* persons or instrumentalities; *about* something, as *about* other people's business.

ACUMEN

SYNONYMS:

acuteness	**insight**	**perspicacity**	**sharpness**
cleverness	**keenness**	**sagacity**	**shrewdness**
discernment	**penetration**		

Sharpness, acuteness, and *insight,* however keen, and *penetration,* however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen,* which implies also ability to use these qualities to advantage. There are persons of keen *insight* and great *penetration* to

whom these powers are practically useless. *Acumen* is *sharpness* to some purpose, and belongs to a mind that is comprehensive as well as keen. *Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning. *Insight* and *discernment* are applied oftenest to the judgment of character; *penetration* and *perspicacity* to other subjects of knowledge. *Sagacity* is an uncultured skill in using quick perceptions for a desired end, generally in practical affairs; *acumen* may increase with study, and applies to the most erudite matters. *Shrewdness* is *keenness* or *sagacity*, often with a somewhat evil bias, as ready to take advantage of duller intellects. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly through that which is difficult or involved. We speak of the *acuteness* of an observer or a reasoner, the *insight* and *discernment* of a student, a clergyman, or a merchant, the *sagacity* of a hound, the *keenness* of a debater, the *shrewdness* of a usurer, the *penetration*, *perspicacity*, and *acumen* of a philosopher.

ANTONYMS:

bluntness dulness obtuseness stupidity

ADAPT

SYNONYMS:

accommodate, adjust, apply, arrange, conform, fit (fix), put in order, put in place, put right, put to rights, set right, set to rights, suit

To *fit* is, in this connection, to make one thing or part correspond to some other, generally with the idea of antecedent shaping; as, to *fit* a garment to the form; to *fit* a key to a lock; in its application to persons it signifies to give the knowledge or training or develop the qualities needed to meet certain requirements; as, to *fit* a student for college. *Conform* (from L. *con-*, with, together, + *forma*, form) is originally to make like in form; in physical use it often denotes an extensive and gradual process; as, the glacier *conforms* itself to the shape of ground on which it rests or over which it passes; in its more frequent figurative use it signifies commonly to accord an external agreement without reference to one's personal views or feelings; as, to *conform* one's conduct to the customs of society; James I. said of the Puritans:

I will make them *conform* or I will harry them out of the land.
GREEN *History of the English People* vol. vi, bk. vii, ch. 3, p. 250.
[F. & W. CO.]

To *adjust* (originally, to make right) is to place one thing or part in suitable relation to some other or others, as for stability, suitable or harmonious action, or the like; the parts of a watch, *fitted* to each other by their original construction, must be *adjusted* by the watchmaker who assembles them; the mechanism of a typewriter must be *adjusted* for alignment; if the parts were not originally properly *fitted,* it will be found impossible to *adjust* them; *adjust* always implies some inherent fitness; this is true even in metaphorical use; differences or disputes between persons are *adjusted* when both parties agree to waive negligible matters; if the differences are fundamental, no adjustment is possible; Charles V. vainly tried to *adjust* the dispute between the Catholics who held to an infallible church and the Reformers who claimed the right of private judgment. (See COMPROMISE.) *Adapt* has less reference to original structure than *fit,* and more suggestion of change than *adjust;* we *adjust* the parts of a machine without the slightest alteration of their structure; we *adapt* the machine to a new use by some minor changes; the eye *adapts* itself to differences of light or vision by spontaneous and unconscious changes of convexity or the dilation or contraction of the pupil; the human constitution *adapts* itself to a new climate, or the mind to a new problem. *Adapt* and *adjust* in such use are often closely synonymous, yet with a subtle difference, *adjust* referring more to the mechanism, *adapt* to the result; we *adjust* a microscope or an opera-glass, in order to *adapt* it to different eyes. We dramatize a novel in order to *adapt* it for the stage; we *adjust* a play for new use by minor changes; the playwright *adapts* an English play for the American stage. To *suit* (from F. *suite,* ult. from L. *sequor,* follow) is to make or to be conformable or appropriate to, accord with, befit; as, his figure *suits* the part; in a secondary sense, to *suit* is to meet the views, wishes, or tastes of, please, satisfy; as, the plan *suits* me. *Suit* is often nearly equivalent to *fit* or *adapt,* but seldom exactly corresponds to them; "The pen *fits* my hand" might imply that the size and shape of the pen exactly fill my natural grasp; "the pen is *adapted* to my hand" would indicate that its construction and general qualities are such as my hand re-

quires; "the pen *suits* my hand" is more comprehensive, declaring that the qualities of the pen in all respects meet the demands of my hand.

> ***Suit*** **the action to the word, the word to the action.**
> SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2.

Here neither *fit* nor *adapt* could be substituted without loss, while *adjust* would be intolerable. The idea of a pleasing or satisfactory result largely underlies the use of *suit*. *Accommodate* (ult. from L. *commodus*, fit, suitable, convenient) is in some uses nearly synonymous with *adapt, adjust, conform,* or *fit,* but generally implies some concession, yielding, or sacrifice; as, to *accommodate* oneself to circumstances, *i.e.,* by giving up some things one might desire.

> **Christ will never *accommodate* his morality to the times.**
> ADAM CLARK *Christian Theology* p. 118. [P. & H.]

A metallic structure must be able to *accommodate* itself to expansion or contraction of the material; the devise by which the eye *adapts* itself to distance is called the *accommodating* apparatus. In the secondary uses, the idea of convenience or of concession or of both, usually appears; we *accommodate* a friend with a loan or a traveler with lodgings; an *accommodating* person seeks others' comfort or convenience, often at more or less sacrifice of his own; a dispute is *accommodated* by mutual concessions. (See COMPROMISE). *Fix* (originally to fasten, make firm; see ATTACH): is used colloquially in the sense of *adapt, adjust, fit, accommodate,* repair, regulate, put in shape or in order, fit out, equip, or in any way put in suitable or satisfactory condition. This usage, which has been termed an Americanism, has been shown to have existed in England from early times. The very indefiniteness of the expression, as including all that may need to be done, in whatever way, has rendered it widely popular in America, as expressing, with exceeding convenience, what can be said by no other single word. See ARRANGE.

ANTONYMS:

confound	disjoin	disorder	misapply
confuse	disjoint	displace	misfit
derange	dislocate	disturb	misjoin
disarrange	dismember	jumble	misplace
discompose			

ADD

SYNONYMS:

adjoin	append	enlarge	make up
affix	attach	extend	subjoin
amplify	augment	increase	sum up
annex	cast up	join on	

To *add* is to *increase* by *adjoining* or *uniting;* in distinction from multiply, which is to *increase* by repeating. To *augment* a thing is to *increase* it by any means, but this word is seldom used directly of material objects; we do not *augment* a house, a farm, a nation, etc. We may *enlarge* a house, a farm, or an empire, *extend* influence or dominion, *augment* riches, power or influence, *attach* or *annex* a building to one that it *adjoins* or papers to the document they refer to, *annex* a clause or a codicil, *affix* a seal or a signature, *annex* a territory, *attach* a condition to a promise. A speaker may *amplify* a discourse by a fuller treatment throughout than was originally planned, or he may *append* or *subjoin* certain remarks without change of what has gone before. We *cast up* or *sum up* an account, though *add up* and *make up* are now more usual expressions. Compare ATTACH.

ANTONYMS:

abstract	dissever	reduce	subtract
deduct	lessen	remove	withdraw
diminish			

PREPOSITION:

Other items are to be added *to* the account.

ADDICTED

SYNONYMS:

abandoned	devoted	given over	inclined
accustomed	disposed	given up	prone
attached	given	habituated	wedded

One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency, as to a habit or indulgence. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense, *given over,* or *given up,* is a stronger and more hopeless expression. as is *abandoned*). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature; as, one is *wedded* to science or to art. *Prone* is

used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies; as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of the acquired viciousness of one who has given himself up to wickedness. *Addicted* may be used in a good, but more frequently a bad sense; as, *addicted* to study; *addicted* to drink. *Devoted* is used chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection.

ANTONYMS:

averse disinclined indisposed unaccustomed

PREPOSITION:

Addicted *to* vice.

ADDRESS, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

accost apostrophize appeal to apply to approach court greet hail salute speak to woo

To *accost* is to speak first, to friend or stranger, generally with a view to opening conversation; *greet* is not so distinctly limited, since one may return another's *greeting; greet* and *hail* may imply but a passing word; *greeting* may be altogether silent; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous way, as appears in the expression "*hail* fellow, well met." To *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect, as a soldier his commander. To *apostrophize* is to solemnly *address* some person or personified attribute apart from the audience to whom one is speaking; as, a preacher may *apostrophize* virtue, the saints of old, or even the Deity. To *appeal* or *apply to* in this sense is to *address* formally for some special purpose, *appeal* being the more urgent word. *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet,* though it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly. Compare APPEAL.

ANTONYMS:

avoid cut elude ignore overlook pass pass by shun

PREPOSITIONS:

Address the memorial *to* the legislature; the president addressed the people *in* an eloquent speech; he addressed an intruder *with* indignation.

ADDRESS, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

adroitness	**discretion**	**manners**	**readiness**
courtesy	**ingenuity**	**politeness**	**tact**
dexterity			

Address is that indefinable something which enables a man to gain his object without seeming exertion or contest, and generally with the favor and approval of those with whom he deals. It is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practise; and *tact*, which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address*. Compare POLITE; SPEECH.

ANTONYMS:

awkwardness	clumsiness	ill-breeding	stupidity
boorishness	fatuity	ill manners	unmannerliness
clownishness	folly	rudeness	unwisdom

PREPOSITIONS:

Address *in* dealing with opponents; the address *of* an accomplished intriguer; an address *to* the audience.

ADEQUATE

SYNONYMS:

able	**competent**	**fitting**	**sufficient**
adapted	**equal**	**qualified**	**suitable**
capable	**fit**	**satisfactory**	**suited**
commensurate	**fitted**		

Adequate, commensurate, and *sufficient* signify *equal* to some given occasion or work; as, a sum *sufficient* to meet expenses; an *adequate* remedy for the disease. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. *Adapted, fit, fitted, suited,* and *qualified* refer to the qualities which match or suit the occasion. A clergyman may have strength *adequate* to the work of a porter; but that would not be a *fit* or *suitable* occupation for him. Work is *satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, though it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; *competent* to

both natural and acquired; a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent,* by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power, *able* being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand. We say an *able* orator, a *capable* accountant. Compare ADAPT; FIT.

ANTONYMS:

disqualified	insufficient	unfit	unsuitable
inadequate	poor	unqualified	useless
incompetent	unequal	unsatisfactory	worthless
inferior			

PREPOSITIONS:

Adequate *to* the demand; *for* the purpose.

ADHERENT

SYNONYMS:

aid	ally	disciple	partisan
aider	backer	follower	supporter

An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. One may be an *aider* and *supporter* of a party or church, while not an *adherent* to all its doctrines or claims. An *ally* is more independent still, as he may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. The *Allies* who overthrew Napoleon were united only against him. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. The *adherent* depends more on his individual judgment, the *disciple* is more subject to command and instruction; thus we say the *disciples* rather than the *adherents* of Christ. *Partisan* has the narrow and odious sense of adhesion to a party, right or wrong. One may be an *adherent* or *supporter* of a party and not a *partisan*. *Backer* is a sporting and theatrical word, personal in its application, and not in the best usage. Compare ACCESSORY.

ANTONYMS:

adversary	deserter	hater	renegade
antagonist	enemy	opponent	traitor
betrayer			

PREPOSITIONS:

Adherents *to* principle; adherents *of* Luther.

ADHESIVE

SYNONYMS:

cohesive	**gummy**	**sticky**	**viscous**
glutinous	**sticking**	**viscid**	

Adhesive is the scientific, *sticking* or *sticky* the popular word. That which is *adhesive* tends to join itself to the surface of any other body with which it is placed in contact; *cohesive* expresses the tendency of particles of the same substance to hold together. Polished plate glass is not *adhesive*, but such plates packed together are intensely *cohesive*. An *adhesive* plaster is in popular language a *sticking*-plaster. *Sticky* expresses a more limited, and generally annoying, degree of the same quality. *Glutinous, gummy, viscid,* and *viscous* are applied to semi-fluid substances, as pitch or tar.

ANTONYMS:

free inadhesive loose separable

PREPOSITION:

The stiff, wet clay, adhesive *to* the foot, impeded progress.

ADJACENT

SYNONYMS:

abutting	**bordering**	**contiguous**	**neighboring**
adjoining	**close**	**coterminous**	**next**
attached	**conterminous**	**near**	**nigh**
beside			

Adjacent farms may not be connected; if *adjoining*, they meet at the boundary-line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining*. *Abutting* refers rather to the end of one building or estate than to the neighborhood of another. Buildings may be *adjacent* or *adjoining* that are not *attached*. *Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many; *next* neighbor implies a neighborhood.

ANTONYMS:

detached disconnected disjoined distant remote separate

PREPOSITION:

The farm was adjacent *to* the village.

ADMIRE

SYNONYMS:

adore	**delight in**	**extol**	**respect**	**venerate**
applaud	**enjoy**	**honor**	**revere**	**wonder**
approve	**esteem**	**love**		

In the old sense of *wonder, admire* is practically obsolete; the word now expresses a delight and approval, in which the element of wonder unconsciously mingles. We *admire* beauty in nature and art, *delight in* the innocent happiness of children, *enjoy* books or society, a walk or a dinner. We *approve* what is excellent, *applaud* heroic deeds, *esteem* the good, *love* our friends. We *honor* and *respect* noble character wherever found; we *revere* and *venerate* it in the aged. We *extol* the goodness and *adore* the majesty and power of God.

ANTONYMS:

abhor	contemn	detest	execrate	ridicule
abominate	despise	dislike	hate	scorn

PREPOSITION:

Admire at may still very rarely be found in the old sense of *wonder at.*

ADMISSIBLE

SYNONYMS:

allowable	**passable**	**probable**	**right**
fair	**permissible**	**proper**	**suitable**
just	**possible**	**reasonable**	**tolerable**

Allowable and *permissible* are distinguished on the same basis as *allow* and *permit.* See ALLOW. As between *allowable* and *admissible,* that is *allowable* which may be considered or done without active objections, opposition, or protest; that is *admissible* which may be fairly or reasonably entertained or considered; *admissible* is the stronger term; as, an *allowable* suggestion; an *admissible* hypothesis. *Admissible* and *permissible* divide along the line of theory and action; that is *admissible* which may properly be considered; that is *permissible* which may properly be done; certain evidence in a case may be *admissible;* a postponement of trial may be *permissible; admissible* has more of the passive, *permissible* of the active element; a statement or an excuse may be *permissible* as the act of one who makes it, *admissible* if its qualities are such that it may be received or considered. *Tolerable* is the weak-

est word of the series, denoting that which may be accepted or passed over by a certain degree of forbearance; as, a *tolerable* explanation; in common phrase, *tolerable* signifies moderately good or agreeable, and no more, denoting that which just misses of being intolerable.

ANTONYMS:

absurd	impertinent	irrelevant	unfair
alien	inadmissible	out of place	unsuitable
foreign	inapposite	unallowable	unwarrantable
illegitimate	inapplicable	unconnected	unwarranted

ADORN

SYNONYMS:

beautify	**decorate**	**garnish**	**illustrate**
bedeck	**embellish**	**gild**	**ornament**
deck			

To *embellish* is to brighten and enliven by adding something that is not necessarily or very closely connected with that to which it is added; to *illustrate* is to add something so far like in kind as to cast a side-light upon the principal matter. An author *embellishes* his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist *illustrates* it with beautiful engravings, the binder *gilds* and *decorates* the volume. *Garnish* is on a lower plane; as, the feast was *garnished* with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel; as, a mother *bedecks* her daughter with silk and jewels. To *adorn* and to *ornament* alike signify to add that which makes anything beautiful and attractive, but *ornament* is more exclusively on the material plane; as, the gateway was *ornamented* with delicate carving. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material, and can not be put on by ornaments or decorations, but seems in perfect harmony and unity with that to which it adds a grace; if we say, the gateway was *adorned* with beautiful carving, we imply a unity and loftiness of design such as *ornamented* can not express. We say of some admirable scholar or statesman, "he touched nothing that he did not *adorn*."

> At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
> His looks *adorned* the venerable place.
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village*, l. 178.

ANTONYMS:

deface	**deform**	**disfigure**	**mar**	**spoil**

PREPOSITION:

Adorn his temples *with* a coronet.

ADVERSE

SYNONYMS:

antagonistic	**incompatible**	**opposing**	**unlucky**
conflicting	**inimical**	**opposite**	**unpropitious**
contrary	**opposed**	**unfavorable**	**untoward**
hostile			

Adverse (from L. *ad,* to, + *verto,* turn) signifies turned toward in opposition; as, *adverse* winds that blow against the mariner's course; *adverse* circumstances that oppose one's desire or intent. *Adverse* is rarely, if ever, used of persons, but of facts, opinions, influences, tendencies, etc. We may speak of an *adverse* party, contemplated as an impersonal organization *opposite* or *antagonistic* to some other. Accordingly *adverse* carries no idea of feeling; in this it differs from *hostile* or *inimical,* and is allied with *conflicting, contrary, opposed, opposing, opposite. Antagonistic* may or may not involve hostile feeling; two *opposing* lawyers may be strenuous antagonists during a trial, but warm friends outside of court. Compare ENEMY. *Adverse* is to be sharply distinguished from *averse,* which primarily indicates opposition of feeling, however much sustained by reason. See AVERSE under RELUCTANT. That which is *adverse* may prove to be afflictive, calamitous, fatal, hurtful, injurious, or unfortunate, and such words are sometimes given as synonyms of *adverse,* but no such elements inhere in the meaning of the word; the world's greatest exploits and careers have been triumphs over *adverse* circumstances, influences, or tendencies.

ANTONYMS:

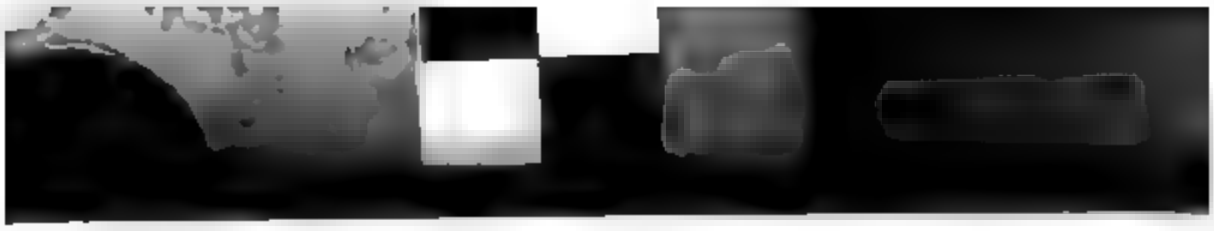
advantageous	benign	favorable	prosperous
aiding	cooperating	helpful	supporting
assisting	cooperative	propitious	sustaining
auspicious	contributory		

AFFRONT

SYNONYMS:

aggravate	**exasperate**	**offend**	**vex**
annoy	**insult**	**provoke**	**wound**
displease	**irritate**	**tease**	

One may be *annoyed* by the well-meaning awkwardness of a servant, *irritated* by a tight shoe or a thoughtless remark,



vexed at some careless neglect or needless misfortune, *wounded* by the ingratitude of child or friend. To *tease* is to give some slight and perhaps playful annoyance. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is colloquial. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as it were, to one's face; it is somewhat less than to *insult*. Compare PIQUE.

ANTONYMS:
conciliate content gratify honor please

AFRAID

SYNONYMS:
alarmed, anxious, apprehensive, cautious, cowardly, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, scared, terrified, terror-stricken, timid, timorous

Afraid is a word of wide range of meaning; it is used to indicate a slight degree of apprehension or anxiety, where nothing worthy the name of fear is involved; as, I am *afraid* we shall be late; I am *afraid* you will be disappointed; I am *afraid* the proof has not been read; in many such cases I *fear* would be more elegant and expressive than I am *afraid;* as, I *fear* appeal will be vain; I *fear* there may be a flaw in the title. On the other hand, *afraid* may indicate being under the power of deep, persuasive fear, due to real or imaginary cause; as, many a child is *afraid* in the dark; the superstitious are *afraid* of ghosts and goblins; the sailor is more *afraid* of fog than of storm. A *cautious* person foresees possibilities of danger, and moves warily or seeks safeguard or protection accordingly; the *timid* or *timorous* are constitutionally and readily subject to fear, even on slight occasions, as of criticism or publicity; yet the *cautious, timid,* or *timorous* may evince dauntless courage under the influence of some strong affection, as of a mother for her child, or when moved by some high moral motive, as religion or patriotism; the *cowardly* are incapable of any high motive that can overcome the mere brute instinct of self-preservation. *Fearful* is used in a double sense; objectively it signifies causing or adapted to cause fear; as, a *fearful* storm; subjectively (in the sense here considered) it signifies subject to or experiencing some degree

of fear; in this sense it is nearly synonymous with *afraid*, but is a stronger and higher word; it would be unworthy of a military officer to say that he was *afraid* of defeat; to say that he was *fearful* of defeat, as in an untenable position, would involve no discredit; *fearful* in the sense of *timid* or *timorous* is now rarely, if ever, used; a *fearful* disposition would be understood as a disposition to cause fear, rather than one readily subject to fear. Compare ALARM; ANXIETY; FEAR; FRIGHTEN.

ANTONYMS:

adventurous	composed	fearless	undaunted
audacious	confident	gallant	undismayed
bold	cool	heroic	valiant
brave	courageous	intrepid	valorous
calm	daring	reckless	venturesome
collected	dauntless		

AGENT

SYNONYMS:

actor	instrument	mover	performer
doer	means	operator	promoter
factor			

In strict philosophical usage, the prime *mover* or *doer* of an act is the *agent*. Thus we speak of man as a voluntary *agent*, a free *agent*. But in common usage, especially in business, an *agent* is not the prime *actor*, but only an *instrument* or *factor*, acting under orders or instructions. Compare CAUSE.

ANTONYMS:

chief	inventor	originator	principal

PREPOSITIONS:

An agent *of* the company *for* selling, etc.

AGGRANDIZE

SYNONYMS:

advance	elevate	enrich	magnify
augment	ennoble	exalt	promote
dignify			

To *aggrandize* (from L. *ad*, to, + *grandis*, great) is to make great or greater in honor, wealth, influence, or power. To *exalt* (from L. *ex*, out, + *altus*, high) is to raise to a height, as in position, condition, rank, or honor. Both words have a

certain absoluteness; the greatness or the height must be real and impressive; in this they differ from *advance* or *promote*, which are merely relative; a sergeant may be *advanced* or *promoted* to the grade of second lieutenant, but we should not speak of him as being *aggrandized* or *exalted*.

The first act of Herod, after Augustus had *aggrandized* him so greatly, was to build a temple of white marble to his patron at Panias.

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 4, p. 51.

See PROMOTE.

ANTONYMS:

abase	disgrace	humble	lower
debase	dishonor	humiliate	reduce
degrade	enfeeble	impoverish	shame
depress			

AGREE

SYNONYMS:

accede	admit	combine	harmonize
accept	approve	comply	join
accord	assent	concur	unite
acquiesce	coincide	consent	

Agree is the most general term of this group, signifying to have like qualities, proportions, views, or inclinations, so as to be free from jar, conflict, or contradiction in a given relation. To *concur* is to *agree* in general; to *coincide* is to *agree* in every particular. Whether in application to persons or things, *concur* tends to expression in action more than *coincide;* we may either *concur* or *coincide* in an opinion, but *concur* in a decision; views *coincide* causes *concur*. One *accepts* another's terms, *complies* with his wishes, *admits* his statement, *approves* his plan, *conforms* to his views of doctrine or duty, *accedes* or *consents* to his proposal. *Accede* expresses the more formal agreement, *consent* the more complete. To *assent* is an act of the understanding; to *consent*, of the will. We may *concur* or *agree* with others, either in opinion or decision. Two or more persons *combine, join*, or *unite* in an undertaking. One may silently *acquiesce* in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contest. He *admits* the charge brought, or the statement made, by another—*admit* always carrying a suggestion of reluctance. *Assent* is sometimes used for a mild form of *con-*

sent, as if agreement in the opinion assured approval of the decision.

ANTONYMS:

contend	decline	deny	disagree	dissent	protest
contradict	demur	differ	dispute	oppose	refuse

PREPOSITIONS:

I agree *in* opinion *with* the speaker; *to* the terms proposed; persons agree *on* or *upon* a statement of principles, rules, etc.; we must agree *among* ourselves.

AGRICULTURE

SYNONYMS:

cultivation	**gardening**	**kitchen-gardening**
culture	**horticulture**	**market-gardening**
farming	**husbandry**	**tillage**
floriculture		

Agriculture is the generic term, including at once the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; *farming* is the practise of *agriculture* as a business; there may be theoretical *agriculture*, but not theoretical *farming;* we speak of the science of *agriculture*, the business of *farming;* scientific *agriculture* may be wholly in books; scientific *farming* is practised upon the land; we say an *agricultural* college rather than a college of *farming*. *Farming* refers to the *cultivation* of considerable portions of land, and the raising of the coarser crops; *gardening* is the close *cultivation* of a small area for small fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., and while it may be done upon a farm is yet a distinct industry. *Gardening* in general, *kitchen-gardening* (the *cultivation* of vegetables, etc., for the household), *market-gardening* (the raising of the same for sale), *floriculture* (the *culture* of flowers), and *horticulture* (the *culture* of fruits, flowers, or vegetables), are all departments of *agriculture*, but not strictly nor ordinarily of *farming; farming* is itself one department of *agriculture*. *Husbandry* is a general word for any form of practical *agriculture*, but is now chiefly poetical. *Tillage* refers directly to the work bestowed upon the land, as plowing, manuring, etc.; *cultivation* refers especially to the processes that bring forward the crop; we speak of the *tillage* of the soil, the *cultivation* of corn; we also speak of land as in a

state of *cultivation,* under *cultivation,* etc. *Culture* is now applied to the careful development of any product to a state of perfection, especially by care through successive generations; the choice varieties of the strawberry have been produced by wise and patient *culture;* a good crop in any year is the result of good *cultivation.*

AIM

SYNONYMS:

aspiration	**endeavor**	**intent**	**object**
design	**goal**	**intention**	**purpose**
determination	**inclination**	**mark**	**tendency**
end			

The *aim* is the direction in which one shoots, or sometimes that which is aimed at. The *mark* is that at which one shoots; the *goal,* that toward which one runs. All alike indicate the direction of *endeavor.* The *end* is the point at which one expects or hopes to close his labors; the *object,* that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. *Aspiration, design, endeavor, purpose,* referring to the mental acts by which the *aim* is attained, are often used as interchangeable with *aim. Aspiration* applies to what are viewed as noble *aims; endeavor, design, intention, purpose,* indifferently to the best or worst. *Aspiration* has less of decision than the other terms; one may aspire to an *object,* and yet lack the fixedness of *purpose* by which alone it can be attained. *Purpose* is stronger than *intention. Design* especially denotes the adaptation of means to an end; *endeavor* refers to the exertions by which it is to be attained. One whose *aims* are worthy, whose *aspirations* are high, whose *designs* are wise, and whose *purposes* are steadfast, may hope to reach the *goal* of his ambition, and will surely win some *object* worthy of a life's *endeavor.* Compare AMBITION; DESIGN.

ANTONYMS:

aimlessness	heedlessness	negligence	purposelessness
avoidance	neglect	oversight	thoughtlessness
carelessness			

AIR

SYNONYMS:

appearance	**carriage**	**fashion**	**mien**	**style**
bearing	**demeanor**	**look**	**port**	**way**
behavior	**expression**	**manner**	**sort**	

Air is that combination of qualities which makes the entire

impression we receive in a person's presence; as, we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain. *Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. We might say of a travel-soiled pedestrian, he has the *appearance* of a tramp, but the *air* of a gentleman. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is oftenest applied to that which is habitual; as, he has a pleasant *expression* of countenance; *look* may be momentary; as, a *look* of dismay passed over his face. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer; I did not like his *looks*. *Bearing* is rather a lofty word; as, he has a noble *bearing; port* is practically identical in meaning with *bearing,* but is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage,* too, is generally used in a good sense; as, that lady has a good *carriage*. *Mien* is closely synonymous with *air* but less often used in a bad sense. We say a rakish *air* rather than a rakish *mien*. *Mien* may be used to express some prevailing feeling; as, "an indignant *mien*." *Demeanor* goes beyond *appearance,* including conduct, behavior; as, a modest *demeanor*. *Manner* and *style* are, in large part at least, acquired. Compare BEHAVIOR.

AIRY

SYNONYMS:

aerial	fairylike	joyous	lively
animated	frolicsome	light	sprightly
ethereal	gay		

Aerial and *airy* both signify of or belonging to the air, but *airy* also describes that which seems as if made of air; we speak of *airy* shapes, *airy* nothings, where we could not well say *aerial; ethereal* describes its object as belonging to the upper air, the pure ether, and so, often, heavenly. *Sprightly,* spiritlike, refers to light, free, cheerful activity of mind and body. That which is *lively* or *animated* may be agreeable or the reverse; as, an *animated* discussion; a *lively* company.

ANTONYMS:

clumsy	inert	slow	stony
dull	ponderous	sluggish	wooden
heavy			

ALACRITY

SYNONYMS:

activity	briskness	promptitude	speed
agility	celerity	promptness	sprightliness
alertness	eagerness	quickness	swiftness
animation	liveliness	readiness	vivacity

Alertness may be without action, as of the waiting hunter or sentinel; *readiness* is more calm and less vivid than *alertness*. *Agility, quickness, celerity, speed, swiftness,* may be without agreeable motive, as under stress of terror; *activity* may be vigorous but unwilling, as when one works fiercely under compulsion. See ACTIVE. *Agility* is light and dexterous *quickness* without reference to motive; one may climb a tree with *agility* when pursued by a mad bull; *agility* is near in meaning to *nimbleness,* but is more purposeful; it is lightness and quickness of movement dexterously adapted to a definite end; we speak of the *agility* of an athlete, the *nimbleness* of a dancer; *agility* commonly involves the whole body, while *nimbleness* may be limited to some portion, as the feet or the fingers. Compare NIMBLE.

Promptness is strictly timeliness in meeting occasion or demand, and may be eager and hearty or forced and ungracious; as, the surly *promptness* of employees in punching the time-clock; the tendency is, however, to think of *promptness* as involving ready response of mind and disposition to the demand; this is still more fully expressed in *promptitude,* the state or condition from which the fact of *promptness* springs; *promptness* usually, and *promptitude* always, denotes ample or generous punctuality. *Alacrity,* primarily denoting *quickness,* has come to denote that cheerful and hearty willingness from which *quickness* and *promptness* naturally result; yet the idea of *quickness* is never absent; we could not speak of one as sawing a cord of wood with *alacrity,* though we might speak of him as starting with *alacrity* to begin the task. To obey with *alacrity* is to render obedience that is quick, cheerful, willing, and immediate. *Alacrity* is in response to some demand from without; *eagerness* is spontaneous, springing from within; *eagerness* to act may produce *alacrity* in responding to the call for action. Compare EAGER.

ANTONYMS:

apathy	dislike	indolence	reluctance	sluggishness
aversion	dulness	inertness	repugnance	stupidity
disinclination	indifference	laziness	slowness	unwillingness

ALARM

SYNONYMS:

affright	disquietude	fright	solicitude
apprehension	dread	misgiving	terror
consternation	fear	panic	timidity
dismay			

Alarm, according to its derivation *all'arme,* "to arms," is an arousing to meet and repel danger, and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Affright* and *fright* express sudden *fear* which, for the time at least, overwhelms courage. The sentinel discovers with *alarm* the sudden approach of the enemy; the unarmed villagers view it with *affright. Apprehension, disquietude, dread, misgiving,* and *solicitude* are in anticipation of danger; *consternation, dismay,* and *terror* are overwhelming *fear,* generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible, though these words also may have an anticipative force. *Timidity* is a quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with *fear.* A person of great *timidity* is constantly liable to needless *alarm* and even *terror.* Compare FEAR.

ANTONYMS:

assurance calmness confidence repose security

PREPOSITIONS:

Alarm was felt *in* the camp, *among* the soldiers, *at* the news.

ALERT

SYNONYMS:

active	lively	prepared	vigilant
brisk	nimble	prompt	watchful
bustling	on the watch	ready	wide-awake

Alert, ready, and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests thoughtful preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert,* the trained soldier is *ready. Ready* expresses more life and vigor than *prepared.* The gun is *prepared;* the man is *ready. Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. The sense of *brisk, nimble* is the secondary and now less common signification of *alert.* Compare ACTIVE; ALIVE; NIMBLE; VIGILANT.

ANTONYMS:

drowsy dull heavy inactive slow sluggish stupid

ALIEN, *a.*

SYNONYMS:

conflicting	**distant**	**inapplicable**	**remote**
contradictory	**foreign**	**inappropriate**	**strange**
contrary	**hostile**	**irrelevant**	**unconnected**
contrasted	**impertinent**	**opposed**	**unlike**

Foreign refers to difference of birth, *alien* to difference of allegiance. In their figurative use, that is *foreign* which is *remote, unlike,* or *unconnected;* that is *alien* which is *conflicting, hostile,* or *opposed.* That is *impertinent* (from L. *in,* not, + *pertineo,* pertain) which does not pertain to the matter in hand, in which use it is closely synonymous with *irrelevant,* having no relation or application. (For *impertinent* as applied to persons compare IMPERTINENCE; MEDDLESOME.) *Impertinent* and *irrelevant* matters can not claim consideration in a certain connection; *inappropriate* matters it would be unsuitable to consider. Compare ALIEN, *n.;* CONTRAST, *v.*

ANTONYMS:

akin	apropos	germane	proper
appropriate	essential	pertinent	relevant

PREPOSITIONS:

Such a purpose was alien *to* (or *from*) my thought; *to* preferable.

ALIEN, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

foreigner **stranger**

A naturalized citizen is not an *alien,* though a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign birth not naturalized is an *alien,* though he may have been a resident in the country a large part of a lifetime, and ceased to be a *stranger* to its people or institutions. He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. The people of any country still residing in their own land are, strictly speaking, *foreigners* to the people of all other countries, rather than *aliens;* but *alien* and *foreigner* are often used synonymously.

ANTONYMS:

citizen	fellow-countryman	native-born inhabitant
countryman	native	naturalized person

PREPOSITIONS:

Aliens *to* (more rarely *from*) our nation and laws; aliens *in* our land, *among* our people.

ALIKE

SYNONYMS:

akin	equivalent	kindred	same
analogous	homogeneous	like	similar
equal	identical	resembling	uniform

Alike is a comprehensive word, signifying as applied to two or more objects that some or all qualities of one are the same as those of the other or others; by modifiers *alike* may be made to express more or less resemblance; as, these houses are somewhat (*i. e.*, partially) *alike;* or, these houses are exactly (*i. e.*, in all respects) *alike.* Cotton and wool are *alike* in this, that they can both be woven into cloth. Substances are *homogeneous* which are made up of elements of the *same* kind, or which are the *same* in structure. Two pieces of iron may be *homogeneous* in material, while not *alike* in size or shape. In geometry, two triangles are *equal* when they can be laid over one another, and fit, line for line and angle for angle; they are *equivalent* when they simply contain the same amount of space. An *identical* proposition is one that says the same thing precisely in subject and predicate. *Similar* refers to close resemblance, which yet leaves room for question or denial of complete likeness or identity. To say "this is the *identical* man," is to say not merely that he is *similar* to the one I have in mind, but that he is the very *same* person. Things are *analogous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, though perhaps quite unlike in appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals.

ANTONYMS:

different dissimilar distinct heterogeneous unlike

PREPOSITIONS:

The specimens are alike *in* kind; they are all alike *to* me.

ALIVE

SYNONYMS:

active	animated	existent	lively	subsisting
alert	breathing	existing	living	vivacious
animate	brisk	live	quick	

Alive applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, as when we say he is just *alive,* to that which implies the very utmost

of vitality and power, as in the words "he is all *alive*," "thoroughly *alive*." So the word *quick*, which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying man, he is still *breathing;* or we speak of a *breathing* statue, or "*breathing* and sounding, beauteous battle," TENNYSON *Princess* can. v, l. 155, where it means having, or seeming to have, full and vigorous health, abundant life. Compare ACTIVE; ALERT; NIMBLE.

ANTONYMS:

dead	defunct	dull	lifeless
deceased	dispirited	inanimate	spiritless

PREPOSITIONS:

Alive *in* every nerve; alive *to* every noble impulse; alive *with* fervor, hope, resolve; alive *through* all his being.

ALLAY

SYNONYMS:

alleviate	compose	quiet	still
appease	mollify	soothe	tranquilize
calm	pacify		

Allay and *alleviate* are closely kindred in signification, and have been often interchanged in usage. But, in strictness, to *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet* or *soothe* that which is excited; to *alleviate,* on the other hand, is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; where the trouble is wholly or chiefly in the excitement, to *allay* the excitement is virtually to remove the trouble; as, to *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify,* directly from the Latin, and *appease,* from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *calm, quiet,* or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose,* to place together, unite, adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.

ANTONYMS:

agitate	excite	kindle	rouse	stir up
arouse	fan	provoke	stir	

ALLEGE

SYNONYMS:

adduce	asseverate	claim	maintain	produce
advance	assign	declare	offer	say
affirm	aver	introduce	plead	state
assert	cite			

To *allege* is formally to state as true or capable of proof, but without proving. To *adduce,* literally to lead to, is to bring the evidence up to what has been *alleged. Adduce* is a secondary word; nothing can be *adduced* in evidence till something has been *stated* or *alleged,* which the evidence is to sustain. An *alleged* fact stands open to question or doubt. To speak of an *alleged* document, an *alleged* will, an *alleged* crime, is either to question, or at least very carefully to refrain from admitting, that the document exists, that the will is genuine, or that the crime has been committed. *Alleged* is, however, respectful; to speak of the "so-called" will or deed, etc., would be to cast discredit upon the document, and imply that the speaker was ready to brand it as unquestionably spurious; *alleged* simply concedes nothing and leaves the question open. To *produce* is to bring forward, as, for instance, papers or persons. *Adduce* is not used of persons; of them we say *introduce* or *produce.* When an *alleged* criminal is brought to trial, the counsel on either side are accustomed to *advance* a theory, and *adduce* the strongest possible evidence in its support; they will *produce* documents and witnesses, *cite* precedents, *assign* reasons, *introduce* suggestions, *offer* pleas. The accused will usually *assert* his innocence. Compare STATE.

ALLEGIANCE

SYNONYMS:

devotion	fealty	loyalty	subjection
faithfulness	homage	obedience	

Allegiance is the obligation of fidelity and obedience that an individual owes to his government or sovereign, in return for the protection he receives. The feudal uses of these words have mostly passed away with the state of society that gave

them birth; but their origin still colors their present meaning. A patriotic American feels an enthusiastic *loyalty* to the republic; he takes, on occasion, an oath of *allegiance* to the government, but his *loyalty* will lead him to do more than mere *allegiance* could demand; he pays *homage* to God alone, as the only king and lord, or to those principles of right that are spiritually supreme; he acknowledges the duty of *obedience* to all rightful authority; he resents the idea of *subjection*. *Fealty* is becoming somewhat rare, except in elevated or poetic style. We prefer to speak of the *faithfulness* rather than the *fealty* of citizen, wife, or friend.

ANTONYMS:

disaffection disloyalty rebellion sedition treason

PREPOSITIONS:

We honor the allegiance *of* the citizen *to* the government; the government has a right to allegiance *from* the citizen.

ALLEGORY

SYNONYMS:

fable illustration parable simile
fiction metaphor

In modern usage we may say that an *allegory* is an extended *simile,* while a *metaphor* is an abbreviated *simile* contained often in a phrase, perhaps in a word. The *simile* carries its comparison on the surface, in the words *as, like,* or similar expressions; the *metaphor* is given directly without any note of comparison. The *allegory, parable,* or *fable* tells its story as if true, leaving the reader or hearer to discover its fictitious character and learn its lesson. All these are, in strict definition, *fictions;* but the word *fiction* is now applied almost exclusively to novels or romances. An *allegory* is a moral or religious tale, of which the moral lesson is the substance, and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, as in "The Pilgrim's Progress." A *fable* is generally briefer, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and commonly conveying some lesson of practical wisdom or shrewdness, as "The *Fables* of Æsop." A *parable* is exclusively moral or religious, briefer and less adorned than an *allegory,* with its lesson more immediately discernible, given, as it were, at a stroke. Any comparison, analogy, instance, example, tale, anecdote, or the

like which serves to let in light upon a subject may be called an *illustration,* this word in its widest use including all the rest. Compare FICTION; STORY.

ANTONYMS:
chronicle fact history narrative record

ALLEVIATE

SYNONYMS:
abate **assuage** **lessen** **lighten** **mitigate** **moderate** **reduce** **relieve** **remove** **soften**

Etymologically, to *alleviate* is to lift a burden toward oneself, and so *lighten* it for the bearer; to *relieve* is to lift it back from the bearer, nearly or quite away; to *remove* is to take it away altogether. *Alleviate* is thus less than *relieve; relieve,* ordinarily, less than *remove.* We *alleviate, relieve,* or *remove* the trouble; we *relieve,* not *alleviate,* the sufferer. *Assuage* is, by derivation, to sweeten; *mitigate,* to make mild; *moderate,* to bring within measure; *abate,* to beat down, and so make less. We *abate* a fever; *lessen* anxiety; *moderate* passions or desires; *lighten* burdens; *mitigate* or *alleviate* pain; *reduce* inflammation; *soften, assuage,* or *moderate* grief; we *lighten* or *mitigate* punishments; we *relieve* any suffering of body or mind that admits of help, comfort, or remedy. *Alleviate* has been often confused with *allay.* Compare ALLAY.

ANTONYMS:
aggravate augment embitter enhance heighten increase intensify magnify make worse

ALLIANCE

SYNONYMS:
coalition **compact** **confederacy** **confederation** **federation** **fusion** **league** **partnership** **union**

Alliance is in its most common use a connection formed by treaty between sovereign states as for mutual aid in war. *Partnership* is a mercantile word; *alliance* chiefly political or matrimonial. *Coalition* is oftenest used of political parties; *fusion* is now the more common word in this sense. In an *alliance* between nations there is no surrender of sovereignty, and no union, except for a specified time and purpose. *League*

and *alliance* are used with scarcely perceptible difference of meaning. In a *confederacy* or *confederation* there is an attempt to unite separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. *Union* implies so much concession as to make the separate states substantially one. *Federation* is mainly a poetic and rhetorical word expressing something of the same thought, as in Tennyson's "*federation* of the world," *Locksley Hall,* l. 128. The United States is not a *confederacy* nor an *alliance;* the nation might be called a *federation,* but prefers to be styled a federal *union.*

ANTONYMS:

antagonism	divorce	schism	separation
discord	enmity	secession	war
disunion	hostility		

PREPOSITIONS:

Alliance *with* a neighboring people; *against* the common enemy; *for* offense and defense; alliance *of, between,* or *among* nations.

ALLOT

SYNONYMS:

apply	award	give	portion out
appoint	destine	grant	select
apportion	distribute	mete out	set apart
assign	divide		

Allot, originally to assign by lot, applies to the giving of a definite thing to a certain person. A portion or extent of time is *allotted;* as, I expect to live out my *allotted* time. A definite period is *appointed;* as, the audience assembled at the *appointed* hour. *Allot* may also refer to space; as, to *allot* a plot of ground for a cemetery; but we now oftener use *select, set apart,* or *assign. Allot* is not now used of persons. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as, the *appointed* day; the *appointed* place; an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* may also refer to time, place, or person, but it always has reference to what is considerably in the future; a man *appoints* to meet his friend in five minutes; he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of time, but rather of places, persons, or things. We *assign* a work to be done and *assign* a man to do it, who, if he fails, must *assign* a reason for not doing it. That which is *allotted, appointed,* or *assigned* is more or less arbi-

trary, that which is *awarded* is the due requital of something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it; as, the medal was *awarded* for valor. Compare APPLY; APPORTION; DEVOTE.

ANTONYMS:

appropriate	deny	resume	seize
confiscate	refuse	retain	withhold

PREPOSITIONS:

Allot *to* a company *for* a purpose.

ALLOW

SYNONYMS:

admit	consent to	let	sanction	tolerate
concede	grant	permit	suffer	yield

We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that to which we give some express authorization. When this is given verbally it is called permission; when in writing it is commonly called a permit. There are establishments that any one will be *allowed* to visit without challenge or hindrance; there are others that no one is *allowed* to visit without a permit from the manager; there are others to which visitors are *admitted* at specified times, without a formal permit. We *allow* a child's innocent intrusion; we *concede* a right; *grant* a request; *consent* to a sale of property; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage; *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning servant; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to a demand or necessity against our wish or will, or *yield* something under compulsion; as, the sheriff *yielded* the keys at the muzzle of a revolver, and *allowed* the mob to enter. *Suffer*, in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare, its place being taken by *allow, permit,* or *tolerate.* Compare PERMISSION.

ANTONYMS:

deny	disapprove	protest	reject	withstand
disallow	forbid	refuse	resist	

See also synonyms for PROHIBIT.

PREPOSITIONS:

To allow *of* (in best recent usage, simply to *allow*) such an action; allow one *in* such a course; allow *for* spending-money.

ALLOY

SYNONYMS:
admixture adulteration debasement deterioration

Alloy may be either some admixture of baser with precious metal, as for giving hardness to coin or the like, or it may be a compound or mixture of two or more metals. *Adulteration, debasement,* and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad; *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense. An excess of *alloy* virtually amounts to *adulteration;* but *adulteration* is mostly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses. In the figurative sense, as applied to character, etc., *alloy* is unfavorable, because there the only standard is perfection.

ALLUDE

SYNONYMS:

advert	**indicate**	**mention**	**refer**
hint	**insinuate**	**name**	**signify**
imply	**intimate**	**point**	**suggest**

Advert, mention, and *refer* are used of language that distinctly and expressly points to a certain person or thing; the other words of language from which it may be inferred. We *allude* to a matter slightly, perhaps by a word or phrase, as it were in byplay; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance that distinctly turns the mind or attention to it; as, marginal figures *refer* to a parallel passage; we *mention* a thing by explicit word, as by naming it. One may *allude* to a person or thing that he does not *mention* or *name,* the speaker *adverted* to the recent disturbances and the remissness of certain public officers; though he *mentioned* no name, it was easy to see to whom he *alluded.* Cowper *alluded* to Bunyan as the "ingenious dreamer," but added:

> I name thee not, lest so despised a name
> Should move a smile at thy deserved fame.

One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *indicate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply* his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action. Compare SUGGESTION.

PREPOSITION:

The passage evidently alludes *to* the Jewish Passover.

ALLURE

SYNONYMS:

attract	**captivate**	**decoy**	**entice**	**lure**	**tempt**
cajole	**coax**	**draw**	**inveigle**	**seduce**	**win**

To *allure* is to *draw* as with a lure by some charm or some prospect of pleasure or advantage. We may *attract* others to a certain thing without intent; as, the good unconsciously *attract* others to virtue. We may *allure* either to that which is evil or to that which is good and noble, by purpose and endeavor, as in the familiar line, "*Allured* to brighter worlds, and led the way," GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village,* l. 170. *Lure* is rather more akin to the physical nature. It is the word we would use of drawing on an animal. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring*. *Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly in. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in *winning* one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in either a bad or a good sense, in which latter it surpasses the highest sense of *allure,* because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts; as, "He that *winneth* souls is wise," *Prov.* xi, 30.

ANTONYMS:

chill	damp	deter	dissuade	drive away	repel	warn

PREPOSITIONS:

Allure *to* a course; allure *by* hopes; allure *from* evil *to* good.

ALSO

SYNONYMS:

as well	**in addition**	**likewise**	**too**
as well as	**in like manner**	**similarly**	**withal**
besides			

While some distinctions between these words and phrases will appear to the careful student, yet in practise the choice between them is largely to secure euphony and avoid repetition. The words fall into two groups; *as well as, besides, in addition, too, withal* simply add a fact or thought; *also* (all

so), *in like manner, likewise, similarly* affirm that what is added is like that to which it is added. *As well* follows the word or phrase to which it is joined. We can say the singers *as well as* the players, or the players, and the singers *as well.*

ANTONYMS:

but	nevertheless	on the contrary	yet
in spite of	notwithstanding	on the other hand	

ALTERCATION

SYNONYMS:

argument	**debate**	**dissension**	**scene**
brawl	**discord**	**disturbance**	**scrap**
broil	**discussion**	**fracas**	**strife**
contention	**disputation**	**quarrel**	**wrangle**
controversy	**dispute**	**row**	**wrangling**

An *argument* is primarily a statement of fact tending to produce belief concerning a matter in doubt, something alleged as a reason or proof or a series of such reasons or proofs; in this sense an *argument* is wholly on one side. A *debate* is a presentation of opposing *arguments,* as by two or more contestants, in an orderly and somewhat formal manner. *Argument* may be also used for the setting forth of opposing reasons or proofs on both sides of a subject, in which case it becomes practically synonymous with *debate.* (Compare REASONING.) A *dispute* (from L. *dis,* apart, and *puto,* think) is an intense *debate,* commonly involving sharpness of feeling, and sometimes acrimony or anger, and being usually less methodical and orderly than a *debate.* A *discussion* is a consideration or sifting of *arguments* on both sides of a matter, and is in its best use entirely calm and fair; *discussion* involves less suggestion of opposing sides or parties than *debate,* and may be wholly conducted by a single thinker, speaker, or writer, with no recognized opponent; as, an investigator's *discussion* of a scientific problem. *Argumentation* and *disputation* refer to processes of *argument* or *dispute,* usually prolonged. All these words may be intensified by adjectives, so as to express excited or hostile feeling; as, a heated *argument* or *debate,* a sharp, hot, or bitter *dispute.* A *controversy* always implies two parties, and generally strenuous opposition with excited feeling: *controversy* is often applied to disputation of such a character carried on in writing. *Dissen-*

sion (from L. *dis,* apart, + *sentis,* feel) is angry or violent difference of opinion, which may involve many persons, and on many sides of a matter. *Contention* (from L. *con,* together, + *tends,* stretch) is a strenuous effort to obtain something or to resist opposing force. In argumentative use a *contention* may be a statement or opinion which one is ready to defend strenuously and to the uttermost, but without anger or bitterness.

> My *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.
>
> C. H. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind,* vol. ii, ch. 4, § 25.

In common use, however, *contention* signifies hot or angry *disputation* or *controversy,* in which the personal opposition and acrimony are more noticeable than the matter in *dispute:*

> Whoever keeps an open ear
> For tattlers will be sure to hear
> The trumpet of *contention.*
>
> COWPER *Friendship,* st. 17.

An *altercation* is a sharp *contention* in words, angry *controversy,* generally personal, petty, fierce, and bitter. *Altercation, affray, brawl, broil, fracas, quarrel, row, wrangle,* and *wrangling* are all words without dignity and of odious signification. When the *altercation* passes from words to blows, it becomes an *affray.* A *row* is a noisy *quarrel,* always on the verge of physical violence, which it may at any time involve. *Scrap* is a slang term, with the usual loose meaning of such words, denoting any sort of hostile encounter by word or act. *Wrangle* or *wrangling* denotes a *dispute* that is at once angry, noisy, and undignified. A *brawl* or *broil* is a rude *quarrel* by word or act or both. *Disturbance,* a word of more dignity, may likewise be by word or act; as a *disturbance* about paying one's bill; a *disturbance* of the peace. A *scene* is less vigorous and pronounced than a *disturbance,* being any display of excited feeling that offends social proprieties, including any *altercation, argument, controversy, debate, discussion,* or *dispute* that has such effect. Compare FEUD.

ANTONYMS:

agreement	conformity	harmony	union
concord	consonance	unanimity	unity
concurrence			

tion. *Astonishment* especially affects the emotions, *amazement* the intellect. *Awe* is the yielding of the mind to something supremely grand in character or formidable in power, and ranges from apprehension or dread to reverent worship. *Admiration* includes delight and regard. *Surprise* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement,* and usually respects matters of lighter consequence or such as are less startling in character. *Amazement* may be either pleasing or painful, as when induced by the grandeur of the mountains, or by the fury of the storm. We can say pleased *surprise,* but scarcely pleased *astonishment. Amazement* has in it something of *confusion* or *bewilderment;* but *confusion* and *bewilderment* may occur without *amazement,* as when a multitude of details require instant attention. *Astonishment* may be without *bewilderment* or *confusion. Wonder* is often pleasing, and may be continuous in view of that which surpasses our comprehension; as, the magnitude, order, and beauty of the heavens fill us with increasing *wonder.* Compare PERPLEXITY.

ANTONYMS:

anticipation	composure	expectation	preparation	steadiness
calmness	coolness	indifference	self-possession	stoicism

PREPOSITION:

I was filled with amazement *at* such reckless daring.

AMBITION

SYNONYMS:

aspiration competition emulation opposition rivalry

Aspiration is the desire for excellence, pure and simple. *Ambition,* literally a going around to solicit votes, has primary reference to the award or approval of others, and is the eager desire of power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent. The prizes of *aspiration* are always virtue, nobility, skill, or other high qualities. The prizes of *ambition* are commonly advancement, fame, honor, and the like. In our older literature this word is chiefly applied to inordinate and selfish desire of supremacy:

> Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition.*
> By that sin fell the angels.
> SHAKESPEARE *Henry VIII,* act iii, sc. 2, l. 437.

But *ambition* is now largely used of an eager and steadfast

purpose to obtain something commendable in itself, viewed as a worthy prize.

The most effectual method that has been devised for diverting men from vice is to give free scope to a higher ambition.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals*, vol. i, p. 261.

There is a noble and wise or an ignoble, selfish, and harmful *ambition*. *Emulation* is not so much to win any excellence or success for itself as to equal or surpass other persons. There is such a thing as a noble *emulation*, when those we would equal or surpass are noble, and the means we would use worthy. But, at the highest, *emulation* is inferior as a motive to *aspiration*, which seeks the high quality or character for its own sake, not with reference to another. *Competition* is the striving for something that is sought by another at the same time. *Emulation* regards the abstract, *competition* the concrete; *rivalry* is the same in essential meaning with *competition*, but differs in the nature of the objects contested for, which, in the case of *rivalry*, are usually of the nobler sort and less subject to direct gaging, measurement, and rule. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize; *rivalry* between persons or nations. *Competition* may be friendly, *rivalry* is commonly hostile. *Opposition* is becoming a frequent substitute for *competition* in business language; it implies that the competitor is an opponent and hinderer.

ANTONYMS:
carelessness contentment humility indifference satisfaction

AMEND

SYNONYMS:

advance	correct	meliorate	rectify
ameliorate	emend	mend	reform
better	improve	mitigate	repair
cleanse	make better	purify	

To *amend* is to change for the better by removing faults, errors, or defects, and always refers to that which at some point falls short of a standard of excellence. *Advance, better,* and *improve* may refer either to what is quite imperfect or to what has reached a high degree of excellence; we *advance* to the kingdom of God, *improve* the minds of our chil-

dren, *better* the morals of the people. But for matters below the point of ordinary approval we seldom use these words; we do not speak of *bettering* a wretched alley, or *improving* a foul sewer. There we use *cleanse, purify,* or similar words. We *correct* evils, *reform* abuses, *rectify* incidental conditions of evil or error; we *ameliorate* poverty and misery, which we can not wholly remove. We *mend* a tool, *repair* a building, *correct* proof; we *amend* character or conduct that is faulty, or a statement or law that is defective. A text, writing, or statement is *amended* by the author or some adequate authority; it is often *emended* by conjecture. A motion is *amended* by the mover or by the assembly; a constitution is *amended* by the people; an ancient text is *emended* by a critic who believes that what seems to him the better reading is what the author wrote. Compare ALLEVIATE.

ANTONYMS:

aggravate	debase	harm	mar	tarnish
blemish	depress	impair	spoil	vitiate
corrupt	deteriorate	injure		

AMIABLE

SYNONYMS:

agreeable	engaging	lovable	pleasing
attractive	gentle	lovely	sweet
benignant	good-natured	loving	winning
charming	kind	pleasant	winsome

Amiable combines the senses of *lovable* and *loving;* the *amiable* character has ready affection and kindliness for others, with the qualities that are adapted to win their love; *amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good-natured* or *agreeable. Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, and make happy. A selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable;* a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or even *attractive,* while by no means *amiable.* The *engaging, winning,* and *winsome* add to amiability something of beauty, accomplishments, and grace. The *benignant* are calmly kind, as from a height and a distance. *Kind, good-natured* people may be coarse and rude, and so fail to be *agreeable* or *pleasing;* the really *amiable* are likely to avoid such faults by their earnest desire to please. The *good-natured* have an easy disposition to get along comfortably with

every one in all circumstances. A *sweet* disposition is very sure to be *amiable,* the *loving* heart bringing out all that is *lovable* and *lovely* in character.

ANTONYMS:

acrimonious	crusty	hateful	ill-tempered	surly
churlish	disagreeable	ill-conditioned	morose	unamiable
crabbed	dogged	ill-humored	sour	unlovely
cruel	gruff	ill-natured	sullen	

AMID

SYNONYMS:

amidst	amongst	betwixt	mingled with
among	between	in the midst of	surrounded by

Amid or *amidst* denotes *surrounded by; among* or *amongst* denotes *mingled with. Between* (archaic or poetic, *betwixt*) is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, *between* me and thee, and *between* my herdmen and thy herdmen," *Gen.* xiii, 9; the reference being to two bodies of herdmen. *Amid* denotes mere position; *among,* some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc. Lowell's "*Among* my Books" regards the books as companions; *amid* my books would suggest packing, storing, or some other incidental circumstance. We say *among* friends, or *among* enemies, *amidst* the woods, *amid* the shadows. *In the midst of* may have merely the local meaning; as, I found myself *in the midst of* a crowd; or it may express even closer association than *among;* as, "I found myself *in the midst of* friends" suggests their pressing up on every side, oneself the central object; so, "where two or three are met together in my name, there am I *in the midst of* them," *Matt.* xviii, 20; in which case it would be feebler to say "*among* them," impossible to say "*amid* them," not so well to say "*amidst* them."

ANTONYMS:

afar from	away from	beyond	far from	outside	without

AMPLIFY

SYNONYMS:

augment	dilate	expand	extend	unfold
develop	enlarge	expatiate	increase	widen

Amplify is now rarely used in the sense of *increase,* to add material substance, bulk, volume, or the like; it is now

almost wholly applied to discourse or writing, signifying to make fuller in statement, whether with or without adding matter of importance, as by stating fully what was before only implied, or by adding illustrations to make the meaning more readily apprehended, etc. The chief difficulty of very young writers is to *amplify,* to get beyond the bare curt statement by *developing, expanding, unfolding* the thought. The chief difficulty of those who have more material and experience is to condense sufficiently. So, in the early days of our literature *amplify* was used in the favorable sense; but at present this word and most kindred words are coming to share the derogatory meaning that has long attached to *expatiate.* We may *develop* a thought, *expand* an illustration, *extend* a discussion, *expatiate* on a hobby, *dilate* on something joyous or sad, *enlarge* a volume, *unfold* a scheme, *widen* the range of treatment.

ANTONYMS:

abbreviate	"boil down"	cut down	retrench
abridge	condense	epitomize	summarize
amputate	curtail	reduce	sum up

PREPOSITIONS:

To amplify *on* or *upon* the subject is needless. Amplify this matter *by* illustrations.

ANALOGY

SYNONYMS:

affinity	likeness	relation	similarity
coincidence	parity	resemblance	simile
comparison	proportion	semblance	similitude

Analogy is specifically a *resemblance* of relations; a *resemblance* that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist. *Affinity* is a mutual attraction with or without seeming likeness; as, the *affinity* of iron for oxygen. (Compare ATTACHMENT.) *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects; there may be a *coincidence* in time of most dissimilar events. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may

involve no deeper relation; as, the *resemblance* of a cloud to a distant mountain. Compare ALLEGORY.

ANTONYMS:

disagreement **dissimilarity** **incongruity** **unlikeness** **disproportion**

PREPOSITIONS:

The analogy *between* (or *of*) nature and revelation; the analogy *of* sound *to* light; a family has some analogy *with* (or *to*) a state.

ANGER

SYNONYMS:

animosity	**fury**	**offense**	**rage**
choler	**impatience**	**passion**	**resentment**
displeasure	**indignation**	**peevishness**	**temper**
exasperation	**ire**	**pettishness**	**vexation**
fretfulness	**irritation**	**petulance**	**wrath**

Displeasure is the mildest and most general word. *Choler* and *ire*, now rare except in poetic or highly rhetorical language, denote a still, and the latter a persistent, *anger*. *Temper* used alone in the sense of *anger* is colloquial, though we may correctly say a hot *temper*, a fiery *temper*, etc. *Passion*, though a word of far wider application, may, in the singular, be employed to denote *anger;* "did put me in a towering *passion*," SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet*, act v, sc. 2. *Anger* is violent and vindictive emotion, which is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent passions, necessarily brief. *Resentment* (a feeling back or feeling over again) is persistent, the bitter brooding over injuries. *Exasperation*, a roughening, is a hot, superficial intensity of *anger*, demanding instant expression. *Rage* drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion; *fury* is stronger yet, and sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. *Anger* is personal and usually selfish, aroused by real or supposed wrong to oneself, and directed specifically and intensely against the person who is viewed as blameworthy. *Indignation* is impersonal and unselfish *displeasure* at unworthy acts (from L. *indigna*) *i. e.*, at wrong as wrong. Pure *indignation* is not followed by regret, and needs no repentance; it is also more self-controlled than *anger*. *Anger* is commonly a sin; *indignation* is often a duty. *Wrath* is deep and perhaps vengeful *displeasure*, as when the people of

Nazareth were "filled with *wrath*" at the plain words of Jesus (*Luke* iv, 28); it may, however, simply express the culmination of righteous *indignation* without malice in a pure being; as, the *wrath* of God. *Impatience, fretfulness, irritation, peevishness, pettishness, petulance,* and *vexation* are temporary and for immediate cause. *Fretfulness, pettishness,* and *peevishness* are chronic states finding in any petty matter an occasion for their exercise. Compare ACRIMONY; ENMITY; HATRED.

ANTONYMS:

amiability	leniency	mildness	peacefulness
charity	lenity	patience	self-control
forbearance	long-suffering	peace	self-restraint
gentleness	love	peaceableness	

PREPOSITIONS:

Anger *at* the insult prompted the reply. Anger *toward* the offender exaggerates the offense.

ANIMAL

SYNONYMS:

beast	living being	living organism	fauna
brute	living creature	sentient being	

An *animal* is a *sentient being,* distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal.* But because the animal life is the lowest and rudest part of his being and that which he shares with inferior *creatures,* to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy, and so is deep condemnation or utter insult. The *brute* is the *animal* viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the *beast* is looked upon as a being of appetites. To call a man a *brute* is to imply that he is unfeeling and cruel; to call him a *beast* is to indicate that he is vilely sensual. We speak of the cruel father as a *brute* to his children; of the drunkard as making a *beast* of himself. So firmly are these figurative senses established that we now incline to avoid applying *brute* or *beast* to any creature, as a horse or dog, for which we have any affection; we prefer in such cases the word *animal. Creature* is a word of wide signification, including all the things that God has created, whether inanimate objects,

plants, animals, angels, or men. A *living being, creature,* or *organism* may be, in strictness either a plant or an animal, since plants have life—vegetable life; but in popular use a *living being* or *living creature* is understood to mean an *animal:*

> And God created great whales, and every *living creature* that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind.
>
> *Gen.* i, 21.

In scientific use a *living organism* is indeterminately either plant or animal, and in the lower forms of life it is often difficult to decide in a given case which it is. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna.*

ANTONYMS:

angel, inanimate object, man, matter, mind, mineral, soul, spirit, substance (material), vegetable

ANNOUNCE

SYNONYMS:

advertise, blazon, circulate, communicate, declare, enunciate, give notice (of), give out, herald, make known, notify, proclaim, promulgate, propound, publish, report, reveal, say, spread abroad, state, tell

To *announce* is to give intelligence of in some formal or public way. We may *announce* that which has occurred or that which is to occur, though the word is chiefly used in the anticipative sense; we *announce* a book when it is in press, a guest when he arrives. To *blazon* is to make widely known; *announce* publicly; *publish* far and wide. We *advertise* our business, *communicate* our intentions, *enunciate* our views; we *notify* an individual, *give notice* to the public. *Declare* has often an authoritative force; to *declare* war is to cause war to be, where before there may have been only hostilities; we say *declare* war, *proclaim* peace. We *propound* a question or an argument, *promulgate* the views of a sect or party, or the decision of a court, etc. We *report* an interview, *reveal* a secret, *herald* the coming of some distinguished person or great event. *Publish,* in popular usage, is becoming closely restricted to the sense of issuing through the press; we *announce* a book that is to be *published.*

ANTONYMS:

bury	hide	keep secret	suppress
conceal	hush	secrete	withhold
cover (up)	keep back		

PREPOSITIONS:

The event was announced *to* the family *by* telegraph.

ANSWER

SYNONYMS:

rejoinder repartee reply response retort

A verbal *answer* is a return of words to something that seems to call for them, and is made to a charge as well as to a question; an *answer* may be even made to an unspoken implication or manifestation; see Luke v, 22. In a wider sense, anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*. The blow of an enraged man, the whinny of a horse, the howling of the wind, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc., may each be an *answer* to some word or movement. A *reply* is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence. A *rejoinder* is strictly an *answer* to a *reply*, though often used in the general sense of *answer*, but always with the implication of something more or less controversial or opposed, though lacking the conclusiveness implied in *answer;* an *answer*, in the full sense, to a charge, an argument, or an objection is adequate, and finally refutes and disposes of it; a *reply* or *rejoinder* may be quite inadequate, so that one may say, "This reply is not an *answer;*" "I am ready with an *answer*" means far more than "I am ready with a *reply*." A *response* is accordant or harmonious, designed or adapted to carry on the thought of the words that called it forth, as the *responses* in a liturgical service, or to meet the wish of him who seeks it; as, the appeal for aid met a prompt and hearty *response*. *Repartee* is a prompt, witty, and commonly good-natured *answer* to some argument or attack; a *retort* may also be witty, but is severe and may be even savage in its intensity.

PREPOSITIONS:

An answer *in* writing, or *by* word of mouth, *to* the question.

ANTICIPATE

SYNONYMS:

apprehend	**forecast**	**hope**
expect	**foretaste**	**look forward to**

To *anticipate* may be either to take before in fact or to take before in thought; in the former sense it is allied with *prevent;* in the latter, with the synonyms above given. This is coming to be the prevalent and favorite use. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen; as, a boy *expects* to grow to manhood. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect.* We *apprehend* what we both *expect* and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste,* of that which we *expect* both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope,* where often "the wish is father to the thought." I *hope* for a visit from my friend, though I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming; and as the time draws near I *anticipate* it with pleasure. Compare ABIDE; PREVENT.

ANTONYMS:

despair of	**doubt**	**fear**	**recollect**
distrust	**dread**	**recall**	**remember**

ANTICIPATION

SYNONYMS:

antepast	**foreboding**	**forethought**
apprehension	**forecast**	**hope**
expectancy	**foresight**	**presentiment**
expectation	**foretaste**	**prevision**

Expectation may be either of good or evil; *presentiment* almost always, *apprehension* and *foreboding* always, of evil; *anticipation* and *antepast,* commonly of good. Thus, we speak of the pleasures of *anticipation.* A *foretaste* may be of good or evil, and is more than imaginary; it is a part actually received in advance. *Foresight* and *forethought* prevent future evil and secure future good by timely looking forward, and acting upon what is foreseen. Compare ANTICIPATE.

ANTONYMS:

astonishment	**dread**	**realization**
consummation	**enjoyment**	**surprise**
despair	**fear**	**wonder**
doubt		

ANTIPATHY

SYNONYMS:

abhorrence **antagonism** **aversion** **detestation** **disgust** **dislike** **distaste** **hatred** **hostility** **opposition** **repugnance** **repulsion** **uncongeniality**

Antipathy, repugnance, and *uncongeniality* are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. *Uncongeniality* is negative, a want of touch or sympathy. An *antipathy* to a person or thing is an instinctive recoil from connection or association with that person or thing, and may be physical or mental, or both. *Antagonism* may result from the necessity of circumstances; *opposition* may spring from conflicting views or interests; *abhorrence* and *detestation* may be the result of religious and moral training; *distaste* and *disgust* may be acquired; *aversion* is a deep and permanent *dislike.* A natural *antipathy* may give rise to *opposition* which may result in *hatred* and *hostility.* Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER; ENMITY; HATRED.

ANTONYMS:

affinity **agreement** **attraction** **congeniality** **fellow-feeling** **harmony** **kindliness** **regard** **sympathy**

PREPOSITIONS:

Antipathy *to* (less frequently *for* or *against*) a person or thing; antipathy *between* or *betwixt* two persons or things.

ANTIQUE

SYNONYMS:

ancient **antiquated** **old-fashioned** **quaint** **superannuated**

Antique refers to an *ancient, antiquated* to a discarded style. *Antique* is that which is either *ancient* in fact or *ancient* in style. The reference is to the style rather than to the age. We can speak of the *antique* architecture of a church just built. The difference between *antiquated* and *antique* is not in the age, for a Puritan style may be scorned as *antiquated,* while a Roman or Renaissance style may be prized as *antique.* The *antiquated* is not so much out of date as out of vogue. *Old-fashioned* may be used approvingly or contemptuously. In the latter case it becomes a synonym for *antiquated;* in the good sense it approaches the meaning

of *antique*, but indicates less duration. We call a wide New England fireplace *old-fashioned;* a coin of the Cæsars, *antique*. *Quaint* combines the idea of age with a pleasing oddity; as, a *quaint* gambrel-roofed house. *Antiquated* is sometimes used of persons in a sense akin to *superannuated*. The *antiquated* person is out of style and out of sympathy with the present generation by reason of age; the *superannuated* person is incapacitated for present activities by reason of age. Compare OLD.

ANTONYMS:
fashionable fresh modern modish new recent stylish

ANXIETY

SYNONYMS:

anguish	disquiet	foreboding	perplexity
apprehension	disturbance	fretfulness	solicitude
care	dread	fretting	trouble
concern	fear	misgiving	worry

Anxiety is, according to its derivation, a choking *disquiet*, akin to *anguish;* anxiety is mental*;* *anguish* may be mental or physical; *anguish* is in regard to the known, *anxiety* in regard to the unknown; *anguish* is because of what has happened, *anxiety* because of what may happen. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension, fear, dread, foreboding, terror,* all of which may be quite despairing. In matters within our reach, *anxiety* always stirs the question whether something can not be done, and is thus a valuable spur to doing; in this respect it is allied to *care*. *Foreboding, dread,* etc., commonly incapacitate for all helpful thought or endeavor. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety; anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety*. *Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet*. *Perplexity* often involves *anxiety*, but may be quite free from it. A student may be perplexed regarding a translation, yet, if he has time enough, not at all anxious regarding it.

ANTONYMS:

apathy	calmness	confidence	light-heartedness	satisfaction
assurance	carelessness	ease	nonchalance	tranquility

PREPOSITIONS:

Anxiety *for* a friend's return; anxiety *about, in regard to,* or *concerning* the future.

APATHY

SYNONYMS:

calmness	insensibility	quietness	stoicism
composure	lethargy	quietude	tranquility
immobility	passiveness	sluggishness	unconcern
impassibility	phlegm	stillness	unfeelingness
indifference			

Apathy, according to its Greek derivation, is a simple absence of feeling or emotion. There are persons to whom a certain degree of *apathy* is natural, an innate *sluggishness* of the emotional nature. In the *apathy* of despair, a person gives up, without resistance or sensibility, to what he has fiercely struggled to avoid. While *apathy* is want of feeling, *calmness* is feeling without agitation. *Calmness* is the result of strength, courage, or trust; *apathy* is the result of dulness or weakness. *Composure* is freedom from agitation or disturbance, resulting ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Impassibility* is a philosophical term applied to the Deity, as infinitely exalted above all stir of passion or emotion. *Unfeelingness,* the Saxon word that should be the exact equivalent of *apathy,* really means more, a lack of the feeling one ought to have, a censurable hardness of heart. *Indifference* and *insensibility* designate the absence of feeling toward certain persons or things; *apathy,* entire absence of feeling. *Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. We speak of *insensibility* of heart, *immobility* of countenance. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary. Compare CALM; REST; STUPOR.

ANTONYMS:

agitation	eagerness	fury	susceptibility
alarm	emotion	passion	sympathy
anxiety	excitement	sensibility	turbulence
care	feeling	sensitiveness	vehemence
distress	frenzy	storm	violence
disturbance			

PREPOSITIONS:
The apathy *of* monastic life; apathy *toward* good.

APIECE

SYNONYMS:
distributively each individually separately severally

There is no discernible difference in sense between so much *apiece* and so much *each;* the former is the more common and popular, the latter the more elegant expression. *Distributively* is generally used of numbers and abstract relations. *Individually* emphasizes the independence of the individuals; *separately* and *severally* still more emphatically hold them apart. The signers of a note may become jointly and *severally* responsible, that is, *each* liable for the entire amount, as if he had signed it alone. Witnesses are often brought *separately* into court, in order that no one may be influenced by the testimony of another. If a company of laborers demand a dollar *apiece,* that is a demand that *each* shall receive that sum; if they *individually* demand a dollar, *each* individual makes the deman

ANTONYMS:

accumulatively	**confusedly**	**indiscriminately**	**together**
collectively	***en masse***	**synthetically**	**unitedly**

APOLOGY

SYNONYMS:

acknowledgment	**defense**	**excuse**	**plea**
confession	**exculpation**	**justification**	**vindication**

All these words express one's answer to a charge of wrong or error that is or might be made. *Apology* has undergone a remarkable change from its old sense of valiant *defense*—as in Justin Martyr's *Apologies* for the Christian faith—to its present meaning of humble *confession* and concession. He who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. An *apology* is for what one has done or left undone; an *excuse* may be for what one proposes to do or leave undone as well; as, one sends beforehand his *excuse* for not accepting an invitation; if he should fail either to be present or to excuse himself, an *apology* would be in order. An *excuse* for a fault is an attempt at partial justifi-

cation; as, one alleges haste as an *excuse* for carelessness. *Confession* is a full *acknowledgment* of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without *apology* or *excuse*. *Plea* ranges in sense from a prayer for favor or pardon to an attempt at full *vindication*. *Defense, exculpation, justification,* and *vindication* are more properly antonyms than synonyms of *apology* in its modern sense, and should be so given, but for their connection with its historic usage. Compare CONFESS; DEFENSE.

ANTONYMS:

accusation	charge	condemnation	injury	wrong
censure	complaint	imputation	insult	offense

PREPOSITIONS:

An apology *to* the guest *for* the oversight would be fitting.

APPARENT

SYNONYMS:

likely **presumable** **probable** **seeming**

The *apparent* is that which appears; the word has two contrasted senses, either of that which is manifest, visible, certain, or of that which merely seems to be and may be very different from what is; as, the *apparent* motion of the sun around the earth. *Apparent* kindness casts a doubt on the reality of the kindness; *apparent* neglect implies that more care and pains may have been bestowed than we are aware of. *Presumable* implies that a thing may be reasonably supposed beforehand without any full knowledge of the facts. *Probable* implies that we know facts enough to make us moderately confident of it. *Seeming* expresses great doubt of the reality; *seeming* innocence comes very near in meaning to *probable* guilt. *Apparent* indicates less assurance than *probable,* and more than *seeming*. A man's *probable* intent we believe will prove to be his real intent; his *seeming* intent we believe to be a sham; his *apparent* intent may be the true one, though we have not yet evidence on which to pronounce with certainty or even with confidence. *Likely* is a word with a wide range of usage, but always implying the belief that the thing is, or will be, true; it is often used with the infinitive, as the other words of this list can not be; as, it is *likely* to happen. Compare EVIDENT.

ANTONYMS:
doubtful dubious improbable unimaginable unlikely

PREPOSITIONS:

(When *apparent* is used in the sense of evident): His guilt is apparent *in* every act *to* all observers.

APPEAL

SYNONYMS:

address	**call (upon)**	**invoke**	**request**
apply	**entreat**	**refer (to)**	**resort (to)**

To *appeal* (from L. *appello, appellare,* to address, call upon, entreat, etc.) closely follows in English the Latin sense. Anciently, one who felt himself wronged would seize an opportunity, if possible, to *call out* to the king for redress, thus often securing reversal of the judgment of a subordinate officer:

> **And as the King of Israel was passing by upon the wall, there cried a woman unto him, saying, Help, my lord, O, King.** **2 *Kings* vi, 26.**

Hence comes the modern legal sense, to *appeal* (a case) from a lower authority to a higher:

> **I *appeal* unto Cæsar.** ***Acts* xxv, 11.**

Figuratively, one may *appeal* to any authority believed to be decisive; as, to *appeal* to facts, statistics, history, arms, force, reason, or posterity.

> **Greatness *appeals* to the future.** **EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance.***

In personal use, to *appeal* is more than to *ask;* it is to *ask* with special earnestness, and is akin to *beseech* or *entreat;* one *appeals* to another for some form of help, support, favor, or benefit; an offender may *appeal* for mercy or forgiveness. By extension to inanimate things and abstractions, to ideas, activities, emotions, etc., to *appeal* is to awaken response or sympathy; courage, sincerity, and tenderness *appeal* to some of our noblest instincts; sensationalism does not *appeal* to me:

> **Man is not a creature of pure reason; he must have his senses delightfully *appealed* to.** **LAMB *Essays of Elia*, p. 58. [W. L. & CO.]**

To *apply* is more formal than to *appeal;* one may *apply to* an appointing officer *for* an appointment; *apply to* the treasurer *for* funds; *apply at* the bureau of information *for* particulars. Compare ADDRESS; APPLY; ASK; PLEAD; PRAY.

ANTONYMS:
abjure defy deny disavow disclaim refuse repudiate

APPEAR

SYNONYMS:
have the appearance or semblance look seem

Appear and *look* refer to what manifests itself to the senses; to a semblance or probability presented directly to the mind. *Seem* applies to what is manifest to the mind on reflection. It suddenly *appears* to me that there is smoke in the distance; as I watch, it *looks* like a fire; from my knowledge of the locality and observation of particulars, it *seems* to me a farmhouse must be burning.

ANTONYMS:
be be certain, real, or true be the fact exist

PREPOSITIONS:

Appear *at* the front; *among* the first; *on* or *upon* the surface; *to* the eye; *in* evidence, *in* print; *from* reports; *near* the harbor; *before* the public; *in* appropriate dress; *with* the insignia of his rank; *above* the clouds; *below* the surface; *under* the lee; *over* the sea; *through* the mist; appear *for*, *in behalf of*, or *against* one in court.

APPEND

SYNONYMS:
add affix annex attach subjoin subscribe

To *append* (from L. *ad*, to, + *pendo*, hang) is literally to hang to, as a seal (formerly, and in some cases still, held to the document by a strip of parchment, ribbon, or the like); hence to *add* (see ADD) or *attach* as something accessory, subordinate, or supplemental; as, to *append* a codicil to a will. To *affix* (from L. *ad*, to, + *figo*, fasten) is to *fix*, *fasten*, or *attach*, to, on, or upon something already existing, of which it may or may not become an integral part; as, to *affix* a placard to a wall or a superscription to a letter; to *affix* a syllable at the beginning or end of a word (either a prefix or a suffix being called an "affix"). To *annex* (from L. *ad*, to, + *necto*, bind, tie) is to *add* at the end, with less idea of subordination and dependence, and more of combination or union than is conveyed by *append*; as, to *annex* a suburb to a city, or a prov-

ince to an empire. A codicil or a signature may be *affixed, annexed, appended,* or *attached;* the signature or name may also be said to be *subscribed;* a title or a superscription is *affixed* (not *annexed* or *appended,* though in some cases we may speak of it as *attached*) to a volume or a treatise; a penalty may be *affixed, annexed,* or *attached* to a prohibition; a condition may be *affixed, annexed,* or *attached* to a promise; notes or indexes are not *affixed,* but *added* or *appended* to a volume; an appendix is something *appended.*

ANTONYMS:

detach disconnect disengage separate

APPENDAGE

SYNONYMS:

accessory	addition	appurtenance	concomitant
accompaniment	adjunct	attachment	extension
addendum	appendix	auxiliary	supplement

An *adjunct* (something joined to) constitutes no real part of the thing or system to which it is joined, though perhaps a valuable *addition;* an *appendage* is commonly a real, though not an essential or necessary part of that with which it is connected; an *appurtenance* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. A horse's tail is at once an ornamental *appendage* and a useful *appurtenance;* we could not call it an *adjunct,* though we might use that word of his iron shoes. *Attachment,* primarily the act of attaching or the state of being attached, is extended to denote the means of attaching, as a nexus, band, or tie; as, the *attachments* of a muscle; also, to denote something appended or attached, as an *adjunct;* in machinery an *attachment* is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; as, a spiral turning *attachment* to a lathe; an eolian *attachment* to a piano; a hemmer is a valuable *attachment* of a sewing-machine. An *extension,* as of a railroad or of a franchise, carries out further something already existing. We add an *appendix* to a book, to contain names, dates, lists, etc., which would encumber the text; we add a *supplement* to supply omissions, as, for instance, to bring it up to date. An *appendix* may be called an *addendum;* but *addendum* may be used of a brief note, which would not be dignified by the

name of *appendix;* such notes are often grouped as *addenda.* An *addition* might be matter interwoven in the body of the work, an index, plates, editorial notes, etc., which might be valuable *additions,* but not within the meaning of *appendix* or *supplement.* Compare ACCESSORY; AUXILIARY.

ANTONYMS:
main body original total whole

PREPOSITIONS:
That which is thought of as added we call an appendage *to;* that which is looked upon as an integral part is called an appendage *of.*

APPETITE

SYNONYMS:

appetency	**impulse**	**lust**	**propensity**
craving	**inclination**	**passion**	**relish**
desire	**liking**	**proclivity**	**thirst**
disposition	**longing**	**proneness**	**zest**

Appetite is used only of the demands of the physical system, unless otherwise expressly stated, as when we say an *appetite* for knowledge; *passion* includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred, etc. *Appetite* is thus more animal than *passion;* and when we speak of *passions* and *appetites* as conjoined or contrasted, we think of the *appetites* as wholly physical and of the *passions* as, in part at least, mental or spiritual. We say an *appetite* for food, a *passion* for fame. Compare DESIRE.

ANTONYMS:
antipathy aversion detestation disgust dislike disrelish distaste hatred indifference loathing repugnance repulsion

Compare ANTIPATHY.

PREPOSITION:
He had an insatiable appetite *for* the marvelous.

APPLY

SYNONYMS:

allot	**associate**	**connect**	**employ**	**fix**
appropriate	**attach**	**dedicate**	**exercise**	**use**
assign	**conjoin**	**devote**	**fit**	

To *apply* (from L. *ad,* to, + *plico,* fold), literally to fold to or upon, signifies to lay, place, or put upon for some special

purpose; to bring into contact with, according to some idea of purpose, fitness, or relationship; as, to *apply* the finger to the pulse; to *apply* a poultice to a bruise or a bandage to a wound; *apply* oil to a machine; in figurative use we *apply* a principle, law, or rule to a particular case; we *apply* steam to navigation; *apply* the mind or *apply* oneself to study or to a problem; *apply* a fund to a special use; *apply* a test to a metal, or to evidence, professions, or character; *apply* an epithet or a nickname.

The words above given as synonyms for *apply* must be regarded as suggestions rather than substitutes, except within very narrow limits. While *apply* may, in some special use, be substituted for any one of these, or of a variety of other words, it is rarely interchangeable with any one of them, so that it may almost be said to be a word without a synonym. When we seem to have found a synonym, examination quickly shows that the differences are more striking, the resemblances between the words so compared. Thus, a sticking-plaster which is *applied* to a surface is of necessity *attached,* but the latter word is rarely used in that connection; a poultice which is *applied* is often especially so prepared that it shall not become *attached;* a postage-stamp, which is *attached* or *affixed* to a letter, is not said to be *applied;* a measuring-rule is *applied* to a surface, and is useful for that purpose because it is not *attached;* a whip is *applied* to a horse, but if it were *attached* to the horse it could not well be *applied;* a placard is *affixed* to a post, but it is not said to be *applied;* a sum of money may be *allotted, applied, appropriated, dedicated,* or *devoted* to a particular use; but *allot* carries too much of its original meaning of chance, and *dedicate* or *devote* too much of sacredness for business use; *appropriate* has a sense of official designation which is not in *apply;* money may be *applied* to a use for which it was not *appropriated;* that which is *applied* may be sometimes said to be *used, employed,* or *exercised;* but to *employ, exercise,* or *use* the mind on a problem would mean much less than to *apply* the mind to the problem; a remedy is said to be *used,* but not *applied,* internally; we *apply, adapt, adjust,* or *fit* a theory to the facts (but not the facts to the theory)—*apply* to test its correctness, *adapt, adjust,* or *fit* by any change in the theory

that the facts may require; a rule, law, or principle *fits* a case to which it exactly corresponds; it *applies* to a case with which it has some inherent connection; the proposition that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles does not *apply* to the segment of a circle; the law against burglary does not *apply* to highway robbery; *apply* and *refer* view the same fact from opposite directions; we *apply* a rule to a case, *refer* (never *apply*) the case to the rule. *Apply* thus stands singularly alone; its true meanings and connections can be learned only by study of the dictionary and of approved usage, not by any substitution of other words.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ATTACH.

APPORTION

SYNONYMS:

allot	assign	distribute	grant
appoint	deal	divide	share
appropriate	dispense		

To *allot* or *assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of *distribute* or *divide*. That which is *apportioned* is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair; as, representatives are *apportioned* among the States according to population. To *dispense* is to give out freely; as, the sun *dispenses* light and heat. A thing is *appropriated* to or for a specific purpose (to which it thus becomes *proper*, in the original sense of being its own); money *appropriated* by Congress for one purpose can not be expended for any other. One may *apportion* what he only holds in trust; he *shares* what is his own. Compare ALLOT.

ANTONYMS:

oling to	consolidate	gather together	receive
collect	divide arbitrarily	keep together	retain

PREPOSITIONS:

Apportion *to* each a fair amount; apportion the property *among* the heirs, *between* two claimants; apportion *according* to numbers, etc.

APPROXIMATION

SYNONYMS:

approach **contiguity** **likeness** **nearness** **neighborhood** **propinquity** **resemblance** **similarity**

In mathematics, *approximation* is not guesswork, not looseness, and not error. The process of *approximation* is as exact and correct at every point as that by which an absolute result is secured; the result only fails of exactness because of some inherent difficulty in the problem. The attempt to "square the circle" gives only an *approximate* result, because of the impossibility of expressing the circumference in terms of the radius. But the limits of error on either side are known, and the *approximation* has practical value. Outside of mathematics, the correct use of *approximation* (and the kindred words *approximate* and *approximately*) is to express as near an approach to accuracy and certainty as the conditions of human thought or action in any given case make possible. *Resemblance* and *similarity* may be but superficial and apparent; *approximation* is real. *Approach* is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before, though the distance may yet be considerable; an *approximation* brings one really near. *Nearness, neighborhood,* and *propinquity* are commonly used of place; *approximation,* of mathematical calculations and abstract reasoning; we speak of *approach* to the shore, *nearness* to the town, *approximation* to the truth.

ANTONYMS:

difference distance error remoteness unlikeness variation

PREPOSITIONS:

The approximation *of* the vegetable *to* the animal type.

ARMS

SYNONYMS:

accouterments **armor** **harness** **mail** **weapons**

Arms are implements of attack; *armor* is a defensive covering. The knight put on his *armor;* he grasped his *arms.* With the disuse of defensive *armor* the word has practically gone out of military use, but it is still employed in the navy, where the distinction is clearly preserved; any vessel provided with cannon is an *armed* vessel; an *armored* ship is an iron-

clad. Anything that can be wielded in a fight may become a *weapon,* as a pitchfork or a paving-stone; *arms* are especially made and designed for conflict.

ARMY

SYNONYMS:

armament	forces	military	soldiers
array	host	multitude	soldiery
force	legions	phalanx	troops

An *army* is an organized body of men armed for war, ordinarily considerable in numbers, always independent in organization so far as not to be a constituent part of any other command. Organization, unity, and independence, rather than numbers are the essentials of an *army.* We speak of the invading *army* of Cortes or Pizarro, though either body was contemptible in numbers from a modern military standpoint. We may have a little *army,* a large *army,* or a vast *army. Host* is used for any vast and orderly assemblage; as, the stars are called the heavenly *host. Multitude* expresses number without order or organization; a *multitude* of armed men is not an *army,* but a mob. *Legion* (from the Latin) and *phalanx* (from the Greek) are applied by a kind of poetic license to modern *forces;* the plural *legions* is preferred, in most uses, to the singular. *Military* is a general word for land-*forces;* the *military* may include all the armed *soldiery* of a nation, or the term may be applied to any small detached company, as at a fort, in distinction from civilians. Any organized body of men by whom the law or will of a people is executed is a *force;* the word is a usual term for the police of any locality.

ARRAIGN

SYNONYMS:

accuse	charge	impeach	prosecute
censure	cite	indict	summon

Arraign is an official word, a person accused of crime is *arraigned* when he is formally called into court, the indictment read to him, and the demand made of him to plead guilty or not guilty; in more extended use, to *arraign* is to call in question for fault in any formal, public, or official way.

One may *charge* another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. *Accuse* is stronger than *charge,* suggesting more of the formal and criminal; a person may *charge* a friend with unkindness or neglect; he may *accuse* a tramp of stealing. *Censure* carries the idea of fault, but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or public and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be *impeached* before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be *impeached* by damaging evidence. A person of the highest character may be *summoned* as defendant in a civil suit; or he may be *cited* to answer as administrator, etc. *Indict* and *arraign* apply strictly to criminal proceedings, and only an alleged criminal is *indicted* or *arraigned.* One is *indicted* by the grand jury, and *arraigned* before the appropriate court.

ANTONYMS:

acquit	discharge	exonerate	overlook	release
condone	excuse	forgive	pardon	set free

PREPOSITIONS:

Arraign *at* the bar, *before* the tribunal, *of* or *for* a crime; *on* or *upon* an indictment.

ARRANGE

SYNONYMS:

adjust	compose	order	set in order
array	dispose	place in order	set up
assort	form	put in order	sort
classify	group	range	sort out
colligate	harmonize	set	sort over
collocate	marshal		

To *arrange* is to place in definite order, in accordance with some plan or design; the basis of arrangement may greatly vary; we may *arrange* objects according to size or character, as books upon shelves; according to convenience or readiness for use, as a mechanic's tools; according to taste or artistic effect, as the pictures or furniture of a room, the flowers in a vase, etc.; or according to rhetorical effect or logical connection, as words in a sentence, sentences in a paragraph, or arguments in a discourse. The same objects may be differently *arranged* according to the purpose in view; articles of apparel are *arranged* in a wardrobe according to space, convenience, or readiness for use; they are *arranged*

upon the person according to their effect as parts of a costume. To *assort* or *classify* is to *arrange* according to sorts or classes; ready-made clothing is placed for sale in *assorted* sizes; books are *classified* in a public library. *Assort* generally has reference to material qualities, as of size, color, weight, or the like; *classify* to some mental basis of connection or sequence; goods are *assorted;* plants and animals are *classified* according to genera, species, etc.; to *assort* the specimens in a museum according to size, color, or appearance would spoil the classification; furniture is *assorted* in a warehouse, *arranged* in a parlor. Studies or students are not *assorted,* but *arranged* or *classified.* To *sort, sort over,* or *sort out,* is viewed as a ruder and more general process, less definite and exact than to *assort,* and quite lacking the orderly basis of *arrange.* To *harmonize* is to *arrange* in such order or relation as to produce a harmonious effect, musical or other. To *range,* to place in a row or rows, is used primarily of large objects or those covering considerable space, as, in the use of the noun, we speak of a "range" of columns or of mountains; as used of troops *range* has less reference than *arrange* to minor matters of order and alignment, and more to the extended distribution of the whole as an effective fighting force.

> At midnight, in the forest shades,
> Bozzaris *ranged* his Suliote band.
>
> HALLECK *Marco Bozzaris,* st. 2.

Here *arranged* would be insufferably feeble. To *array* is to draw up or *arrange* in order for battle, as an army; *array* expresses more of readiness for action on a large scale than *arrange,* and more of spectacular and cohesive formation than *range;* scouts or skirmishers may be *ranged* along the front; the main army is *arrayed* in line of battle. *Marshal* is more preparatory, and may have reference merely to the enrolment and assemblage of a force.

> False wizard, avaunt! I have *marshalled* my clan.
>
> CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning.*

As modern projectiles discourage spectacular formations the word *array* is falling out of military use, but still, both as noun and verb, has extensive literary employment with splendid descriptive force.

By torch and trumpet fast *arrayed*,
Each warrior drew his battle blade.
CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden*.

The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,
The morn, the *marshalling* in arms,
The day, battle's magnificently stern *array*.
BYRON *Childe Harold*, st. 28.

As applied to dress, *array* carries the same idea of splendor.

Solomon, in all his glory, was not *arrayed* like one of these.
Matt. vi, 29.

To *form*, in this connection, is to *arrange* parts or units so that they assume a certain form or shape; as, to *form* a procession; to *form* troops in line or column; to *form* a regiment in a square; to *dispose* is to place parts or units in relative position for mutual cooperation or support on an extended scale; a modern army is *disposed* over so large an area that the different parts can not see one another, and no "form" of the entire force is visible from any point; hence we naturally speak of the disposition rather than of the formation of the force. To *compose* is to put together things, thoughts, parts, or elements so as to form an orderly whole; to *compose* may include *arranging*, but commonly involves much more; in *compose*, the thought of unity prevails: in *dispose*, the thought of distribution. In printing, to *compose* is to *arrange* (type) in proper order, as in the *composing*-stick—in this sense rarely used, *set* or *set up* being the technical terms; yet a type-setter is regularly called a "compositor," and the process "composition." See ADJUST; COMPROMISE.

ANTONYMS:

confuse	disorder	disturb	pi or pie (print)
derange	disperse	jumble	scatter
disarrange			

ARRAY

SYNONYMS:

army	**collection**	**line of battle**	**parade**
arrangement	**disposition**	**order**	**show**
battle array	**exhibition**	**order of battle**	**sight**

The phrase *battle array* or *array of battle* is archaic and poetic; we now say in *line* or *order of battle*. The *parade* is for *exhibition* and oversight, and partial rehearsal of military manual and maneuvers. *Array* refers to a continuous

arrangement of men, so that all may be seen or reviewed at once. This is practically impossible with the vast *armies* of our day. We say rather the *disposition* of troops, which expresses their location so as to sustain and support, though unable to see or readily communicate with each other. Compare DRESS.

ARREST

SYNONYMS:

apprehend	**detain**	**restrain**	**stop**
capture	**hold**	**secure**	**take into custody**
catch	**make prisoner**	**seize**	**take prisoner**

The legal term *arrest* carries always the implication of a legal offense; this is true even of *arresting* for debt. But one may be *detained* by process of law when no offense is alleged against him, as in the case of a witness who is *held* in a house of detention till a case comes to trial. One may be *restrained* of his liberty without arrest, as in an insane asylum; an individual or corporation may be *restrained* by injunction from selling certain property. In case of an arrest, an officer may *secure* his prisoner by fetters, by a locked door, or other means effectually to prevent escape. *Capture* is commonly used of seizure by armed force; as, to *capture* a ship, a fort, etc. Compare HINDER; OBSTRUCT.

ANTONYMS:

discharge dismiss free liberate release set free

PREPOSITIONS:

Arrested *for* crime, *on* suspicion, *by* the sheriff; *on, upon,* or *by virtue of* a warrant; *on* final process; *in* execution.

ARTIFICE

SYNONYMS:

art	**cunning**	**guile**	**ruse**
blind	**device**	**imposture**	**stratagem**
cheat	**dodge**	**invention**	**subterfuge**
contrivance	**finesse**	**machination**	**trick**
craft	**fraud**	**maneuver**	**wile**

A *contrivance* or *device* may be either good or bad. A *cheat* is a mean advantage in a bargain; a *fraud,* any form of covert robbery or injury. *Imposture* is a deceitful *contrivance* for securing charity, credit, or consideration. A *stratagem* or *maneuver* may be of the good against the bad, as it were a

skilful movement of war. A *wile* is usually but not necessarily evil.

E'en children followed with endearing *wile*.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village*, l. 184.

A *trick* is often low, injurious, and malicious; we say a mean *trick;* the word is sometimes used playfully with less than its full meaning. A *ruse* or a *blind* may be quite innocent and harmless. An *artifice* is a carefully and delicately prepared *contrivance* for doing indirectly what one could not well do directly. A *device* is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism; the word is used of indirect action, often, but not necessarily directed to an evil, selfish, or injurious end. *Finesse* is especially subtle *contrivance,* delicate *artifice,* whether for good or evil. Compare FRAUD.

ANTONYMS:

artlessness	frankness	ingenuousness	simplicity
candor	guilelessness	innocence	sincerity
fairness	honesty	openness	truth

ARTIST

SYNONYMS:
artificer artisan mechanic operative workman

Artist, artificer, and *artisan* are all from the root of *art,* but *artist* holds to the esthetic sense, while *artificer* and *artisan* follow the mechanical or industrial sense of the word (see ART under SCIENCE). *Artist* thus comes only into accidental association with the other words of this group, not being a synonym of any one of them and having practically no synonym of its own. The work of the *artist* is creative; that of the *artisan* mechanical. The man who paints a beautiful picture is an *artist;* the man who makes pin-heads all day is an *artisan.* The *artificer* is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the *artisan,* but less of the idealizing, creative power than the *artist.* The sculptor, shaping his model in clay, is *artificer* as well as *artist;* patient *artisans,* working simply by rule and scale, chisel and polish the stone. The man who constructs anything by mere routine is a *mechanic.* The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an *artificer.* The hod-carrier is a *laborer;* the bricklayer is a *mechanic;*

the master mason is an *artificer.* Those who operate machinery nearly self-acting are *operatives.*

ASK

SYNONYMS:

appeal	beseech	implore	require
apply for	crave	petition	solicit
apply to	demand	pray	supplicate
beg	entreat	request	

One *asks* what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; "if a son shall *ask* bread of any of you that is a father," *Luke* xi, 11; he *begs* for that to which he advances no claim but pity. *Demand* is a determined and often an arrogant word; one may rightfully *demand* what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied; or he may wrongfully *demand* that to which he has no claim but power. *Require* is less arrogant and obtrusive than *demand,* but is exceedingly strenuous; as, the court *requires* the attendance of witnesses. *Entreat* implies a special earnestness of asking, and *beseech,* a still added and more humble intensity; *beseech* was formerly often used as a polite intensive for *beg* or *pray;* as, I *beseech* you to tell me. To *implore* is to *ask* with weeping and lamentation; to *supplicate* is to *ask,* as it were, on bended knees. *Crave* and *request* are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation; *request* would seem distant between parent and child. *Pray* is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority; as, to *petition* the legislature to pass an act, or the governor to pardon an offender. Compare APPEAL; PLEAD; PRAY.

ANTONYMS:

claim command deny enforce exact extort insist refuse reject

PREPOSITIONS:

Ask a person *for* a thing; ask a thing *of* or *from* a person; ask *after* or *about* one's health, welfare, friends, etc.

ASSOCIATE, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

affiliate	attach	confederate	connect	join	link
ally	combine	conjoin	couple	league	unite

To *associate* (from L. *ad,* to, + *socius,* a companion, ally) is

to put, bring, or come together *with* something else in companionship of fact or thought; feelings, speech, manners, and morals will be influenced by the persons with whom one *associates;* things are *associated* in thought when for any reason the thought of one calls up that of the other; we *associate* a certain meaning with a word, with or without reason, rightly or wrongly (for association is far from definition); if we *attach* a certain meaning to a word, we have (or believe ourselves to have) definite reason for so doing; we *associate* a song with some scene where it was heard, or the perfume of a flower with a friend who loved it; the association of ideas is one of the most important topics in psychology. To *ally* (from L. *ad,* to, + *ligo,* bind) is to *unite* by treaty, league, or agreement, as sovereign states (compare ALLY, *n.,* under ADHERENT); hence, to *connect* by any relationship, as by marriage, likeness, origin, etc.; persons or families of prominence may be said to be *allied* by marriage. To *affiliate* (from L. *ad,* to, + *filius,* son), primarily to adopt or receive into a family, as a son or daughter, is commonly used as signifying to receive or *associate* with on friendly terms (followed by *with* or *to*—or, in a certain legal or scientific use, by *on* or *upon*); as, to *affiliate* oneself *with* (or *to*) a political party; a person's character may be judged by the character of those with whom he is *affiliated;* virtue *affiliates* with virtue; we speak of *affiliated* sciences, studies, colleges, or schools. Compare ATTACH.

ANTONYMS:

avoid	disrupt	diverge	estrange	sever
disconnect	dissociate	divide	part	sunder
disjoin	disunite	divorce	separate	

ASSOCIATE, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

accomplice	colleague	consort	mate
ally	companion	fellow	partner
chum	comrade	friend	peer
coadjutor	confederate	helpmate	

Associate is popularly used of mere friendly relations, but oftener implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. An *associate* as used officially implies a chief, leader, or principal, to whom the *associate* is not fully equal in rank; as, an *associate* editor. We rarely

speak of *associates* in crime or wrong, using *confederates* or *accomplices* instead. *Companion* gives itself with equal readiness to the good or evil sense, as also does *comrade*. One may be a *companion* in travel who would not readily become an *associate* at home. A lady advertises for a *companion;* she would not advertise for an *associate*. *Peer* implies equality rather than companionship; as, a jury of his *peers*. *Comrade* expresses more fellowship and good feeling than *companion*. *Fellow* has almost gone out of use in this connection, except in an inferior or patronizing sense. *Consort* is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. Compare ACCESSORY; ACQUAINTANCE; FRIENDSHIP.

ANTONYMS:

antagonist	foe	opponent	rival
enemy	hinderer	opposer	stranger

PREPOSITIONS:

These were the associates *of* the leader *in* the enterprise.

ASSOCIATION

SYNONYMS:

alliance	**confederacy**	**familiarity**	**lodge**
club	**confederation**	**federation**	**participation**
community	**conjunction**	**fellowship**	**partnership**
companionship	**connection**	**fraternity**	**society**
company	**corporation**	**friendship**	**union**

We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy, confederation, federation,* or *union* of separate states under one general government, a *partnership* or *company* of business men, a *conjunction* of planets. The whole body of Freemasons constitute a *fraternity;* one of their local organizations is called a *lodge*. A *corporation* or *company* is formed for purposes of business; an *association* or *society* (though also incorporated) is for learning, literature, benevolence, religion, etc. Compare ASSOCIATE; ACQUAINTANCE; FRIENDSHIP.

ANTONYMS:

disintegration	independence	isolation	separation	solitude

PREPOSITIONS:

An association *of* scholars *for* the advancement of knowledge; association *with* the good is ennobling.

ASSUME

SYNONYMS:

accept	arrogate	postulate	put on
affect	claim	presume	take
appropriate	feign	pretend	usurp

The distinctive idea of *assume* is to take by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may *accept* an obligation or *assume* an authority that properly belongs to him, or he may *assume* an obligation or indebtedness that could not be required of him. He may *assume* authority or office that is his right; if he *assumes* what does not belong to him, he is said to *arrogate* or *usurp* it. A man may *usurp* the substance of power in the most unpretending way; what he *arrogates* to himself he *assumes* with a haughty and overbearing manner. One *assumes* the robes or insignia of office by putting them *on*, with or without right. If he *takes* to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to *affect* or *feign*, or to *pretend* to, the character he thus *assumes*. What a debater *postulates* he openly states and *takes* for granted without proof; what he *assumes* he may take for granted without mention. A favorite trick of the sophist is quietly to *assume* as true what would at once be challenged if expressly stated. What a man *claims* he asserts his right to *take;* what he *assumes* he *takes*.

ASSURANCE

SYNONYMS:

arrogance	boldness	impudence	self-confidence
assertion	confidence	presumption	self-reliance
assumption	effrontery	self-assertion	trust

Assurance may have the good sense of a high, sustained *confidence* and *trust;* as, the saint's *assurance* of heaven. *Confidence* is founded upon reasons; *assurance* is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, *assurance* is a vicious courage, with belief of one's ability to outwit or defy others; the hardened criminal is remarkable for habitual *assurance*. For the calm conviction of one's own rectitude and ability, *self-confidence* is a better word than *assurance; self-reliance* expresses confidence in one's own resources, independently of others' aid. In the bad sense *assurance* is less gross than *im-*

pudence, which is (according to its etymology) a shameless *boldness. Assurance* is in act or manner; *impudence* may be in speech. *Effrontery* is *impudence* defiantly displayed. Compare FAITH; PRIDE.

ANTONYMS:

bashfulness	consternation	distrust	hesitancy	shyness
confusion	dismay	doubt	misgiving	timidity

ASTUTE

SYNONYMS:

acute	discerning	penetrating	sharp
artful	discriminating	penetrative	shrewd
clear-sighted	keen	perspicacious	subtile
crafty	knowing	sagacious	subtle
cunning			

Acute, from the Latin, suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen,* from the Saxon, the sharpness of the cutting edge. *Astute,* from the Latin, with the original sense of *cunning* has come to have a meaning that combines the sense of *acute* or *keen* with that of *sagacious.* The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or finesse. The *astute* debater leads his opponents into a snare by getting them to make admissions, or urge arguments, of which he sees a result that they do not perceive. The *acute, keen* intellect may take no special advantage of these qualities; the *astute* mind has always a point to make for itself, and seldom fails to make it. A *knowing* look, air, etc., in general indicates practical knowledge with a touch of shrewdness, and perhaps of cunning; in regard to some special matter, it indicates the possession of reserved knowledge which the person could impart if he chose. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. We speak of a *knowing* rascal, meaning *cunning* or *shrewd* within a narrow range, but of a *knowing* horse or dog, in the sense of *sagacious,* implying that he knows more than could be expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary.

ANTONYMS:

blind	imbecile	stolid	undiscerning
dull	shallow	stupid	unintelligent
idiotic	short-sighted		

ATTACH

SYNONYMS:

add	**append**	**conjoin**	**hitch**	**stick**
adjoin	**apply**	**connect**	**join**	**unite**
affix	**associate**	**fasten**	**secure**	
annex	**combine**	**fix**		

To *attach* (from L. *ad*, to, + Bret. *tach*, nail) is primarily to cause one thing to hold securely to another as by a nail; thence the meaning is extended to include any other means of secure connection, as by a cord, etc.; a handle is *attached* to a valise, a hook to a fishing-line, a bayonet to a gun; a plant is *attached* to the ground by its roots. We commonly speak of *attaching* the less to the greater, the subordinate to the principal, the final to the preliminary, the particular to the general, the movable to the permanent, etc.; we *attach* a nozle to a hose, a hose to a faucet or a hydrant; a barnacle *attaches* itself to a ship. In some cases we may speak of either of two objects as *attached* to the other, according to our point of view; we may say that the hilt of the sword is *attached* to the blade or the blade to the hilt; or, two or more objects may be spoken of as *attached* to each other or to one another. In official relations an officer is said to be *attached* to a regiment, a ship, an expedition, or the like, a secretary to an embassy, etc. In legal use a person or property that is *attached* is viewed as *bound* and held by the bond of the law. In mental, moral, and spiritual relations we *attach* a certain meaning to a word, or significance to an action; we *attach* importance to a discovery; one may be *attached* to a party by custom, association, or self-interest, or by sympathy, principle, or patriotism; a person is *attached* to another or to others by affection. To *fasten* (from AS. *fæstnian*, fasten) is to make fast, as one object to another; as, to *fasten* a door by a bolt; to *fasten* a glove by a button; to *fasten* boards together with nails or screws; figuratively, to cause to adhere by any means or agency; as, to *fasten* a quarrel, a reproach, a nickname, etc., upon any one. In the physical sense, *attach* and *fasten* are close synonyms, and often used interchangeably; that which is *attached* or *fastened* may have considerable freedom of movement, provided the connection be secure; as, a boat is *attached* or *fastened* to the wharf by a mooring-line; yet, even here, there are differences of usage; we say that a muscle

is *attached* (rather than *fastened*) to a bone by a tendon; a horse is *fastened* to a post by a strap or rope; he is *attached* to the vehicle by the harness; in either case we may use the plain Old English verb *hitch*, which is applied especially to a temporary fastening; we may also speak of the horse as *tied* to the post, but not to the load; a door is *attached* to the door-post by hinges; it is *fastened* at the opposite side by a bolt or lock; we *attach* or *fasten* papers to each other by paste, mucilage, or the like (in which case we may be said to *stick* them together—compare ADHESIVE), or by clips or by other metallic devices known as "paper-fasteners," or by rubber bands, etc.; yet here appears a difference of usage; we may *fasten* the papers together temporarily, simply to keep them from being scattered, but those which are *attached* are viewed as having some definite relation to each other; as, "See depositions *attached*." We may *fasten* or *attach* objects by *binding* or *tying*. See BIND. To *join* is to bring together, bring into close contact, adhesion, conjunction, or cooperation; as, to *join* hands, fortunes, forces, estates, etc.; if one building is *joined* to another the two are built against or into each other; *unite* is a close synonym for *join*, but of fuller meaning; in the physical sense things are *united* which are *joined* so as to form one concordant whole, to adhere closely together, to exist or act as one; figuratively, things are *united* which are *joined* in close and harmonious relation, as by legal, marital, social, or other tie, by interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; as, to *unite* nations by treaty, to *unite* hearts in love, to *unite* courage with fortitude; persons are *joined* or *united* in marriage, *unite* having the fuller and nobler meaning. To *connect* (from L. *con*, together, + *necto*, bind, tie) is to *join* as by links or fastenings; to bring into close relation, especially by some intervening means or agency; as, two buildings are *connected* by a subway, or two oceans by a strait; thence *connect* is extended in meaning to denote numerous forms of close relationship, as by origin, derivation, significance, association of ideas, classification, causation, consequence, etc.; in the scheme of the solar system, the moon is *connected* with the earth, though it is not *attached*, *fastened*, or *joined* to, or *united* with it; a word is *connected* with another by derivation from the same root; two words are *con-*

nected in meaning where each expresses some part of the meaning conveyed by the other; two thoughts, feelings, or ideas are *connected* when the one suggests the other, or when both are suggested by the same object; as the idea of food is *connected* with the sensation of hunger, the sound of a crash with the idea of a falling object, etc.; two wires that merely touch are mechanically disconnected, as either may be freely drawn away from the other; but they are electrically *connected* (forming what is called a "loose connection"), as affording a means by which an electric current may pass from one to another. *Connect* is a word of looser, less vigorous and intimate meaning than *attach, join,* or *unite;* husband and wife are *joined* or *united* (not *connected*) in marriage; their two families, or any members of either are *connected* by that marriage; *attached* could not be used in either sense; so we speak of persons as distantly connected (or related), or of one as a distant connection (or relation, relative, or kinsman) of another. Compare ADD; APPEND; APPLY; ASSOCIATE; BIND; FIX.

ANTONYMS:

alienate	discard	disjoin	disunite	divorce	separate
detach	disconnect	dissociate	divert	remove	sever

PREPOSITIONS:

Attach *to* the document *at* the bottom *with* mucilage; attached *by* ligaments, *by* a cord, a halter, or the like; in legal usage, attach *for* a debt, etc. (anciently *of* high treason); loss or blame may attach *on* or *upon.*

ATTACHMENT

SYNONYMS:

adherence	**devotion**	**friendship**	**regard**
adhesion	**esteem**	**inclination**	**tenderness**
affection	**estimation**	**love**	**union**
affinity			

Attachment, in the sense here considered, is a feeling that binds a person by ties of heart to another person or thing; we speak of a man's *adherence* to his purpose, his *adhesion* to his party, or to anything to which he clings tenaciously, though with no special tenderness; of his *attachment* to his church, to the old homestead, or to any persons or objects that he may hold dear. *Affection* expresses more warmth of feeling; we

should not speak of a mother's *attachment* to her babe, but of her *affection* or of her *devotion*. *Inclination* expresses simply a tendency, which may be good or bad, yielded to or overcome; as, an *inclination* to study; an *inclination* to drink. *Affinity* is an instinctive drawing, inclination, liking, or friendliness founded upon some correspondence of nature; as in chemistry, *affinity* does not involve likeness, so, in spiritual relations, *affinity* may be between opposite natures or qualities, between which there is no inherent contradiction, each supplying some lack in the other; there may be *affinity* between the brave and the timid, between the martial courage of the soldier and the moral courage of the statesman, but not between courage and cowardice, nor between virtue and vice; the brave, true, and good of to-day have *affinity* with the brave, true, and good of all the ages past; *affinity*, which is capable of the highest meaning, is now often popularly used, in a degraded sense, of a supposedly irresistible attraction between two persons of opposite sex, outside the bounds of marriage or propriety; by a usage little removed from slang, either of such persons is said to be the other's *affinity*. *Regard* is more distant than *affection* or *attachment*, but closer and warmer than *esteem;* we speak of high *esteem*, kind *regard*. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; APPENDAGE; FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; UNION.

ANTONYMS:

alienation	aversion	distance	estrangement	repugnance
animosity	coolness	divorce	indifference	separation
antipathy	dislike	enmity	opposition	severance

PREPOSITIONS:

Attachment *of* a true man *to* his friends; attachment *to* a leader *for* his nobility of character; the attachments *between* two persons or things; attachment *by* muscular fibers, or *by* a rope, etc.

ATTACK, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

assail	beset	combat	invade
assault	besiege	encounter	set upon
beleaguer	charge	fall upon	storm

To *attack* is to begin hostilities of any kind. A general *invades* a country by marching in troops; he *attacks* a city by drawing up an army against it; he *assaults* it by hurling his troops directly upon its defenses. *Assail* and *assault*, though of

the same original etymology, have diverged in meaning, so that *assault* alone retains the meaning of direct personal violence. One may *assail* another with reproaches; he *assaults* him with a blow, a brandished weapon, etc. Armies or squadrons *charge; combat* and *encounter* may be said of individual contests. To *beset* is to set around, or, so to speak, to stud one's path, with menaces, attacks, or persuasions. To *besiege* and *beleaguer* are the acts of armies. To *encounter* is to meet face to face, and may be said either of the *attacking* or of the resisting force or person, or of both.

ANTONYMS:

aid	cover	protect	shelter	support	uphold
befriend	defend	resist	shield	sustain	withstand

PREPOSITIONS:

We were attacked *by* the enemy *with* cannon and musketry.

ATTACK, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

aggression	**incursion**	**invasion**	**onslaught**
assault	**infringement**	**onset**	**trespass**
encroachment	**intrusion**		

An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression;* an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass. Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault,* as by an army or a desperado, though it is sometimes used of violent speech.

ANTONYMS:

defense repulsion resistance retreat submission surrender

PREPOSITIONS:

The enemy made an attack *upon* (or *on*) our works.

ATTAIN

SYNONYMS:

accomplish	**arrive at**	**gain**	**master**	**reach**
achieve	**compass**	**get**	**obtain**	**secure**
acquire	**earn**	**grasp**	**procure**	**win**

A person may *obtain* a situation by the intercession of friends, he *procures* a dinner by paying for it. *Attain* is a lofty word, pointing to some high or desirable result; a man

attains the mountain summit, he *attains* honor or learning as the result of strenuous and earnest labor. Even that usage of *attain* which has been thought to refer to mere progress of time carries the thought of a result desired; as, to *attain* to old age; the man desires to live to a good old age; we should not speak of his *attaining* his dotage. One may *attain* an object that will prove not worth his labor, but what he *achieves* is in itself great and splendid; as, the Greeks at Marathon *achieved* a glorious victory. Compare DO; GET; REACH.

ANTONYMS:
abandon fail forfeit give up let go lose miss

ATTITUDE

SYNONYMS:
pose position posture

Position as applied to the arrangement or situation of the human body or limbs may denote that which is conscious or unconscious, of the living or the dead; but we do not speak of the *attitude, pose,* or *posture* of a corpse; unless, in some rare case, we might say the body was found in a sitting *posture,* where the *posture* is thought of as assumed in life, or as, at first glance, suggesting life. A *posture* is assumed without any special reference to expression of feeling; as, an erect *posture,* a reclining *posture;* *attitude* is the *position* appropriate to the expression of some feeling; the *attitude* may be unconsciously taken through the strength of the feeling; as, an *attitude* of defiance; or it may be consciously assumed in the attempt to express the feeling; as, he assumed an *attitude* of humility. A *pose* is a *position* studied for artistic effect, or considered with reference to such effect; the unconscious *posture* of a spectator or listener may be an admirable *pose* from an artist's standpoint.

ATTRIBUTE, *v.*

SYNONYMS:
ascribe associate connect refer
assign charge impute

We may *attribute* to a person either that which belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. We *attribute* to God infinite power. We may *attribute* a wrong intent to an

innocent person. We may *attribute* a result, rightly or wrongly, to a certain cause; in such case, however, *attribute* carries always a concession of uncertainty or possible error. Where we are quite sure, we simply *refer* a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs or *ascribe* to one what is surely his, etc. Many diseases formerly *attributed* to witchcraft are now *referred* to the action of micro-organisms. We may *attribute* a matter in silent thought; we *ascribe* anything openly in speech or writing; King Saul said of the singing women, "They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands." We *associate* things which may have no necessary or causal relation; as, we may *associate* the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner, though the two are not necessarily connected. We *charge* a person with what we deem blameworthy. We may *impute* good or evil, but more commonly evil.

ANTONYMS:

deny disconnect dissociate separate sever sunder

PREPOSITIONS:

It is uncharitable to attribute evil motives *to* (archaic *unto*) others.

ATTRIBUTE, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

property quality

A *quality* (from L. *qualis*, such)—the "suchness" of anything, according to the German idiom—denotes what a thing really is in some respect; an *attribute* is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while *attribute* may, *quality* must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the *attributes* of God, the *qualities* of matter. "Originally 'the *attributes* of God' was preferred, probably, because men assumed no knowledge of the actual *qualities* of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly attributed to him." J. A. H. MURRAY. [M.] Holiness is an *attribute* of God; the *attributes* of many heathen deities have been only the *qualities* of wicked men joined to superhuman power. A *property* (from L. *proprius*, one's own) is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the *qualities* or the *properties* of matter, *quality* is the more general, *property* the more limited term. A

quality is inherent; a *property* may be transient; physicists now, however, prefer to term those *qualities* manifested by all bodies (such as impenetrability, extension, etc.), *general properties* of matter, while those peculiar to certain substances or to certain states of those substances (as fluidity, malleability, etc.) are termed *specific properties,* in this wider use of the word *property,* it becomes strictly synonymous with *quality.* Compare CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM.

ANTONYMS:

being	essence	nature	substance

AUGUR

SYNONYMS:

betoken	forebode	predict	prognosticate
bode	foretell	presage	prophesy
divine	portend		

"Persons or things *augur;* persons only *forebode* or *presage;* things only *betoken* or *portend.*" CRABB *English Synonymes.* We *augur* well for a voyage from past good fortune and a good start; we *presage* success from the staunchness of the ship and the skill of the captain. We *forebode* misfortune either from circumstances that *betoken* failure, or from gloomy fancies for which we could not give a reason. *Portend* is unfavorable in meaning (as appears also in the noun "portent" and the adjective "portentous"); dissipation among the officers and mutiny among the crew *portend* disaster. *Divine* has reference to the ancient soothsayers' arts (as in Gen. xliv, 5, 15), and refers rather to reading hearts than to reading the future. We say, I could not *divine* his motive, or his intention. Compare SIGN.

ANTONYMS:

assure	determine	make sure	settle
calculate	establish	prove	warrant
demonstrate	insure		

PREPOSITIONS:

I augur *from* all circumstances a prosperous result; I augur ill *of* the enterprise; "augurs ill *to* the rights of the people," THOMAS JEFFERSON *Writings,* vol. ii, p. 506. [T. & M. 1853.] I augur well, or this augurs well, *for* your cause.

AUTHENTIC

SYNONYMS:

accepted	**certain**	**original**	**sure**
accredited	**current**	**real**	**true**
authoritative	**genuine**	**received**	**trustworthy**
authorized	**legitimate**	**reliable**	**veritable**

That is *authentic* which is true to the facts; that is *genuine* which is true to its own claims; as, *authentic* history; *genuine* money.

"A '*genuine*' work is one written by the author whose name it bears; an '*authentic*' work is one which relates truthfully the matters of which it treats. For example, the apocryphal Gospel of St. Thomas is neither '*genuine*' nor '*authentic.*' It is not '*genuine,*' for St. Thomas did not write it; it is not '*authentic,*' for its contents are mainly fables and lies."

TRENCH *On the Study of Words.* Lect. vi, p. 189. [W. J. W.]

Authentic is, however, used by reputable writers as synonymous with *genuine,* though usually where genuineness carries a certain authority. We speak of *accepted* conclusions, *certain* evidence, *current* money, *genuine* letters, a *legitimate* conclusion or *legitimate* authority, *original* manuscripts, *real* value, *received* interpretation, *sure* proof, a *true* statement, a *trustworthy* witness, a *veritable* discovery.

ANTONYMS:

apocryphal	**counterfeit**	**exploded**	**false**	**spurious**
baseless	**disputed**	**fabulous**	**fictitious**	**unauthorized**

AUXILIARY

SYNONYMS:

accessory	**assistant**	**helper**	**promoter**
aid	**coadjutor**	**mercenary**	**subordinate**
ally	**confederate**		

An *auxiliary* is a person or thing that helps in a subordinate capacity. *Allies* unite as equals; *auxiliaries* are, at least technically, inferiors or subordinates. Yet the *auxiliary* is more than a mere *assistant.* The word is oftenest found in the plural, and in the military sense; *auxiliaries* are troops of one nation uniting with the armies, and acting under the orders, of another. *Mercenaries* serve only for pay; *auxiliaries* often for reasons of state, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare ACCESSORY; APPENDAGE.

ANTONYMS:

antagonist	hinderer	opponent	opposer

PREPOSITIONS:

The auxiliaries *of* the Romans; an auxiliary *in* a good cause; an auxiliary *to* learning.

AVARICIOUS

SYNONYMS:

close	**miserly**	**penurious**	**sordid**
covetous	**niggardly**	**rapacious**	**stingy**
greedy	**parsimonious**		

Avaricious and *covetous* refer especially to acquisition, *miserly, niggardly, parsimonious* and *penurious* to expenditure. The *avaricious* man has an eager craving for money, and ordinarily desires both to get and to keep, the *covetous* man to get something away from its possessor; though one may be made *avaricious* by the pressure of great expenditures. *Miserly* and *niggardly* persons seek to gain by mean and petty savings; the *miserly* by stinting themselves, the *niggardly* by stinting others. *Parsimonious* and *penurious* may apply to one's outlay either for himself or for others; in the latter use, they are somewhat less harsh and reproachful terms than *niggardly*. The *close* man holds like a vise all that he gets. *Near* and *nigh* are provincial words of similar import. The *rapacious* have the robber instinct, and put it in practise in some form, as far as they dare. The *avaricious* and *rapacious* are ready to reach out for gain; the *parsimonious, miserly,* and *niggardly* prefer the safer and less adventurous way of avoiding expenditure. *Greedy* and *stingy* are used not only of money, but often of other things, as food, etc. The *greedy* child wishes to enjoy everything himself; the *stingy* child, to keep others from getting it.

ANTONYMS:

bountiful free generous liberal munificent prodigal wasteful

PREPOSITION:

The monarch was avaricious *of* power.

AVENGE

SYNONYMS:

punish retaliate revenge vindicate visit

Avenge and *revenge,* once close synonyms, are now far apart in meaning. To *avenge* is to *visit* some offense with punish-

ment, in order to *vindicate* the righteous, or to uphold and illustrate the right by the suffering or destruction of the wicked. "And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he *avenged* him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian," *Acts* vii, 24. To *revenge* is to inflict harm or suffering upon another through personal anger and resentment at something done to ourselves. *Avenge* is unselfish; *revenge* is selfish. *Revenge,* according to present usage, could not be said of God. To *retaliate* may be necessary for self-defense, without the idea of *revenge.* Compare REVENGE.

PREPOSITIONS:

Avenge *on* or *upon* (rarely, avenge oneself *of*) a wrong-doer.

AVOW

SYNONYMS:

acknowledge	avouch	own	protest
admit	confess	proclaim	testify
aver	declare	profess	witness

Acknowledge, admit, and *declare* refer either to oneself or to others; all the other words refer only to one's own knowledge or action. To *avow* is to declare boldly and openly, commonly as something one is ready to justify, maintain, or defend. A man *acknowledges* another's claim or his own promise; he *admits* an opponent's advantage or his own error; he *declares* either what he has seen or experienced or what he has received from another; he *avers* what he is sure of from his own knowledge or conciousness; he gives his assurance as the voucher for what he *avouches;* he *avows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held. *Avow* and *avouch* take a direct object; *aver* is followed by a conjunction: a man *avows* his faith, *avouches* a deed, *avers* that he was present. *Avow* has usually a good sense; what a person *avows* he at least does not treat as blameworthy, criminal, or shameful; if he did, he would be said to *confess* it; yet there is always the suggestion that some will be ready to challenge or censure what one *avows;* as, the clergyman *avowed* his dissent from the doctrine of his church. *Own* applies to all things, good or bad, great or small, which one takes as his own. Compare CONFESS; STATE.

ANTONYMS:

contradict	disavow	disown	repudiate
deny	disclaim	ignore	

AWFUL

SYNONYMS:

alarming	**dread**	**horrible**	**shocking**
appalling	**dreadful**	**imposing**	**solemn**
august	**fearful**	**majestic**	**stately**
dire	**frightful**	**noble**	**terrible**
direful	**grand**	**portentous**	**terrific**

Awful should not be used of things which are merely disagreeable or annoying, nor of all that are *alarming* and *terrible,* but only of such as bring a solemn awe upon the soul, as in the presence of a superior power; as, the *awful* hush before the battle. That which is *awful* arouses an oppressive, that which is *august* an admiring reverence; we speak of the *august* presence of a mighty monarch, the *awful* presence of death. We speak of an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mien, a *solemn* litany, a *stately* march, an *august* assembly, the *awful* scene of the Judgment Day.

ANTONYMS:

base	**commonplace**	**despicable**	**inferior**	**mean**	**undignified**
beggarly	**contemptible**	**humble**	**lowly**	**paltry**	**vulgar**

AWKWARD

SYNONYMS:

boorish	**clumsy**	**rough**	**unhandy**
bungling	**gawky**	**uncouth**	**unskilful**
clownish	**maladroit**	**ungainly**	

Awkward, from *awk* (kindred with *off,* from the Norwegian), is *off-ward,* turned the wrong way; it was anciently used of a back-handed or left-handed blow in battle, of squinting eyes, etc. *Clumsy,* on the other hand (from *clumse,* also through the Norwegian), signifies benumbed, stiffened with cold; this is the original meaning of *clumsy* fingers, *clumsy* limbs. Thus, *awkward* primarily refers to action, *clumsy* to condition. A tool, a vehicle, or the human frame may be *clumsy* in shape or build, *awkward* in motion. The *clumsy* man is almost of necessity *awkward,* but the *awkward* man may not be naturally *clumsy.* The finest untrained colt is *awkward* in harness; a horse that is *clumsy* in build can never be trained out of awkwardness. An *awkward* statement has an uncomfortable, and perhaps recoiling force; a statement that contains ill-assorted and incongruous material in ill-chosen

language is *clumsy*. We speak of an *awkward* p an *awkward* scrape. An *awkward* excuse commo on the one who offers it. We say the admitted fa *awkward* appearance. In none of these cases co be used. *Clumsy* is, however, applied to movement as unsuitable as those of benumbed and stiffened dancing bear is both *clumsy* and *awkward*.

ANTONYMS:

adroit clever dexterous handy

PREPOSITIONS:

The raw recruit is awkward *in* action; *at* the bu

AXIOM

SYNONYM:

truism

Both the *axiom* and the *truism* are instantly seen and need no proof; but in an *axiom* there is thought, while the *truism* simply says the same again, or says what is too manifest to need saying. that "things which are equal to the same thing a one another" unfolds in the latter part of the s truth implied in the first part, which might have looked if not stated. In the *truism* that " a man c is capable of," the former and the latter part of t are simply identical, and the mind is left just wher Hence the *axiom* is valuable and useful, while th weak and flat, unless the form of statement makes or racy, as "all fools are out of their wits." PROVERB.

ANTONYMS:

absurdity demonstration paradox
contradiction nonsense

BABBLE

SYNONYMS:

blab	**chat**	**jabber**
blurt	**chatter**	**murmur**
blurt out	**gabble**	**palaver**
cackle	**gossip**	**prate**

Most of these words are onomatopoetic. The *cack* the *gabble* of a goose, the *chatter* of a magpie, the

running stream, as applied to human speech, indicate a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. *Blab* and *blurt* (commonly *blurt out*) refer to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in; *blab*, of a secret; *blurt out*, of passionate feeling. To *chat* is to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose. *Chatting* is the practise of adults, *prattling* that of children. To *prate* is to talk idly, presumptuously, or foolishly, but not necessarily incoherently. To *jabber* is to utter a rapid succession of unintelligible sounds, generally more noisy than *chattering*. To *gossip* is to talk of petty personal matters, as for pastime or mischief. To *twaddle* is to talk feeble nonsense. To *murmur* is to utter suppressed or even inarticulate sounds, suggesting the notes of a dove, or the sound of a running stream, and is used figuratively of the half suppressed utterances of affection or pity, or of complaint, resentment, etc. Compare SPEAK.

PREPOSITIONS:

Babies babble *for* the moon; the crowd babbles *of* a hero; the sick man babbles *of* home.

BAFFLE

SYNONYMS:

balk	**counteract**	**frustrate**	**thwart**
circumvent	**foil**	**outwit**	

To *baffle* a scheme, plan or the like is to render it ineffectual by any action or want of action, however slight, that is sufficient to spoil it for the moment, as a fox or hare may *baffle* dogs by sudden doublings or turnings;

> By wily turns, by desperate bounds,
> Had *baffled* Percy's best bloodhounds.
> SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 1, st. 21, l. 5.

So a person may be said to be *baffled* in a scheme or plan; a shrewd witness may *baffle* a lawyer by cunning evasions. *Baffle* is especially applied to a continuous series of acts or omissions, each seemingly slight, yet sufficient for the immediate purpose.

He who *baffles* does so by skill, forethought, address. The *baffled* finds that the baffler has been before him, and has taken just so much out of his arrangements as to make his plan ineffectual. Hence, *baffling* commonly implies versatility in the baffler, and repeated little counteractions. *Baffling*

winds seem to shift with the ship's course . . . An obstinate disease may *oafle* the skill of the physician.

C. J. SMITH, *Synonyms Discriminated*, p. 142.

To *foil* is to make an attempt nugatory by craft or skill, as an agile wrestler may *foil* the attempt of a heavier opponent to close with him, by slipping away from his grasp.

The foe, invulnerable still,
Foiled his wild rage by steady skill.

SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. v, st. 15, l. 19.

An attack is *foiled* which is made to miss its mark. A scheme, plan, or attempt may fail because of inherent defect or weakness; it is *foiled* by a skilful antagonist. A person is also said to be *foiled* in an undertaking which is thus rendered abortive. One may be distinctly aware how and how far he is *foiled;* one who is *baffled* is left at a loss—with a sense of uncertainty whether any possible new turn may not be as effectually met. The verb *balk* derives its meaning from the noun "balk," signifying a ridge of land left unplowed, as between adjoining unfenced farms or separate divisions of the same farm—a line at which tillage stops. A plan, project, or movement is *balked* when rendered impossible of accomplishment; by some insuperable obstacle or hindrance less conspicuous than a block or bar; as, the advance was *balked* by a morass; the enterprise was *balked* by the apathy of those expected to engage in it.

The sturdy cavalier was not to be *balked* in his purpose.

PRESCOTT *Philip II.* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 292.

Time after time our hopes are *balked*.

SPENCER *Study of Sociology* ch. 7, p. 161.

Balk is applied either to persons or to acts, movements, etc. *Frustrate* and *thwart* are more absolute than *baffle* or *foil,* coming close to the meaning of defeat. To *frustrate* (from L. *frustra*, in vain) is to bring to complete and final failure; that which is often *baffled* or *foiled* may yet succeed; that which is *frustrated* is definitely prevented from succeeding. To *thwart* (from Ice. *thvert,* across) is to *defeat* as by some force or action coming across the path; action may be *thwarted* by counter-action, as an intended movement by a counter-attack; an attempt to pass a measure in an assembly may be *thwarted* by filibustering (in which case it may also be said to be *frustrated*). *Thwart* always implies an opposer,

while *frustrate* may not; a plan, scheme, or the like may be *frustrated* (not *thwarted*) by an accident; as, an attempted surprise may be *frustrated* by the accidental discharge of a gun, or *thwarted* by the vigilance of the enemy's sentinels. A person is also said to be *frustrated* or *thwarted* in his hope, plan, design, or the like. *Outwit* is allied in meaning with *baffle* and *foil*, as are *outgeneral* and *outmaneuver*, but the two latter words are applied to more extensive movements and on a grander scale; Napoleon *outgeneralled* and *outmaneuvered* the Allies at Austerlitz; it would be a very inadequate statement to say that he *baffled* or *foiled* them. To *circumvent* (from L. *circum*, around, + *venio*, come) is to *defeat* by passing around, and, as it were, attacking in flank—in common phrase "to get round" an opponent or opposition. To *contravene* (from L. *contra*, against, + *venio*, come) is to meet by direct opposition; to *counteract* is to meet by some direct force adequate to overcome the thing opposed; as, a remedy *counteracts* a disease; a false impression may be *counteracted* by argument, explanation, or the like.

ANTONYMS:

abet advance aid assist encourage promote prosper

Compare synonyms for HELP.

BANISH

SYNONYMS:

ban	**dismiss**	**evict**	**expel**
discharge	**drive out**	**exile**	**ostracize**
dislodge	**eject**	**expatriate**	**oust**

Banish, primarily to put under *ban*, to compel by authority to leave a place or country, perhaps with restriction to some other place or country. From a country, a person may be *banished, exiled,* or *expatriated; banished* from any country where he may happen to be, but *expatriated* or *exiled* only from his own. One may *expatriate* or *exile* himself, he is *banished* by others. *Banish* is a word of wide import; one may *banish* disturbing thoughts; care may *banish* sleep. To *expel* is to *drive out* with violence or rudeness, and so often with disgrace.

PREPOSITIONS:

Catiline was banished *from Rome;* John the Apostle was banished *to* Patmos.

BANK

SYNONYMS:

beach border bound brim brink coast edge marge margin rim shore strand

Bank is a general term for the land along the edge of a water-course; it may also denote a raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland. A *beach* is a strip or expanse of incoherent wave-worn sand, which is often pebbly or full of boulders; we speak of the *beach* of a lake or ocean; a *beach* is sometimes found in the bed of a river. *Strand* is a more poetic term for a wave-washed *shore,* especially as a place for landing or embarking; as, the keel grates on the *strand.* The whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea is a *coast.* *Shore* is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. We do not speak of the *coast* of a river, nor of the *banks* of the ocean, though there may be *banks* by or under the sea. *Edge* is the line where land and water meet; as, the water's *edge.* *Brink* is the place from which one may fall; as, the river's *brink;* the *brink* of a precipice; the *brink* of ruin.

BANKRUPTCY

SYNONYMS:

failure insolvency suspension of payment

These terms are all applied in a general way to the condition of one who is indebted to an amount greater than can be paid from his available assets. *Failure* is the popular term for an insolvent condition culminating in assignment of property or *suspension of payment* with or without judicial proceedings. *Insolvency* denotes the condition, which may be known to the debtor before his creditors are aware of it, or any legal proceedings have been taken. *Insolvency* has limited legal use, but the leading word in law, both in England and the United States is *bankruptcy.* The Constitution of the United States (Art. I, Sect. 8) authorizes Congress "to establish . . . . uniform laws on the subject of *bankruptcies* throughout the United States." *Bankruptcy* may be *voluntary* (on the petition of the debtor) or *involuntary* (by legal proceedings instituted by his creditors); in either case the intent of modern laws in *bankruptcy,* in contrast with the

harsh debtor-statutes of former times, is to provide a humane and equitable method of distributing the property of the debtor *pro rata* among his creditors, and setting him free (by *discharge* in *bankruptcy*) from further proceedings, so that he may have the opportunity again to engage in business and, if possible, to recover himself. Though no legal obligation rests upon him to repay the debts so adjudged, an honorable man, on attaining new success, will recognize the moral obligation, and of such action many conspicuous cases are on record. A similar result is often reached by an arrangement of an insolvent debtor with his creditors, without official recognition of *bankruptcy*.

ANTONYMS:

credit solvency soundness standing
prosperity

BANTER

SYNONYMS:

badinage irony raillery sarcasm
chaff jeering ridicule satire
derision mockery

Banter is the touching upon some fault, weakness, or fancied secret of another in a way half to pique and half to please; *badinage* is delicate, refined *banter*. *Raillery* has more sharpness, but is usually good-humored and well meant. *Irony*, the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. All the other words have a hostile intent. *Ridicule* makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment; *derision* seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable—to laugh it to scorn. *Chaff* is the coarse witticism of the streets, perhaps merry, oftener malicious; *jeering* is loud, rude *ridicule*, as of a hostile crowd or mob. *Mockery* is more studied, and many include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. A *satire* is a formal composition; a *sarcasm* may be an impromptu sentence. The *satire* shows up follies to keep people from them; the *sarcasm* hits them because they are foolish, without inquiring whether it will do good or harm; the *satire* is plainly uttered; the *sarcasm* is covert.

BARBAROUS

SYNONYMS:

atrocious	cruel	pitiless	uncivilized
barbarian	inhuman	rude	uncouth
barbaric	merciless	savage	untamed
brutal			

Whatever is not civilized is *barbarian; barbaric* indicates rude magnificence, uncultured richness; as, *barbaric* splendor a *barbaric* melody. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of *barbarian* life, and to revolting acts, especially of cruelty, such as a civilized man would not be expected to do; as, a *barbarous* deed. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Savage* is more distinctly bloodthirsty than *barbarous.* In this sense we speak of a *savage* beast and of *barbarous* usage.

ANTONYMS:

civilized	delicate	humane	refined
courtly	elegant	nice	tender
cultured	graceful	polite	urbane

BARRIER

SYNONYMS:

bar	bulwark	obstruction	rampart
barricade	hindrance	parapet	restraint
block	obstacle	prohibition	restriction
breastwork			

A *bar* is something that is or may be firmly fixed, ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress; as, the *bars* of a prison cell; the *bars* of a wood-lot. A *barrier* obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. *Barrier* is used of objects more extensive than those to which *bar* is ordinarily applied. A mountain range may be a *barrier* to exploration; but a mass of sand across the entrance to a harbor is called a *bar.* Discovered falsehood is a *bar* to confidence. *Barricade* has become practically a technical name for an improvised street fortification, and, unless in some way modified, is usually so understood. A *parapet* is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof, terrace, etc., especially, in military use, such a wall for the protection of troops; a *rampart* is the embankment surrounding a fort, on which the *parapet* is raised; the word *rampart* is often used as including the *parapet.*

Bulwark is a general word for any defensive wall or *rampart;* its only technical use at present is in nautical language, where it signifies the raised side of a ship above the upper deck, topped by the rail. Compare BOUNDARY; IMPEDIMENT.

ANTONYMS:

admittance	opening	road	transit
entrance	passage	thoroughfare	way

PREPOSITIONS:

A barrier *to* progress, *against* invasion; a barrier *between* nations.

BATTLE

SYNONYMS:

action	combat	encounter	passage of arms
affair	conflict	engagement	skirmish
bout	contest	fight	strife

Conflict is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous *conflict* between entire armies is a *battle.* Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle* may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An *action* is brief and partial; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle;* as, it was the commander's purpose to avoid a general *engagement.* A protracted war, including many *battles,* may be a stubborn *contest. Combat,* originally a hostile *encounter* between individuals, is now used for extensive *engagements.* A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle;* we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight,* unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight.*

ANTONYMS:

armistice concord peace suspension of hostilities truce

PREPOSITIONS:

A battle *of* giants; battle *between* armies; a battle *for* life, *against* invaders; a battle *to* the death; the battle *of* (more rarely *at*) Marathon

BEAT

SYNONYMS:

bastinado	chastise	hit	smite	thrash
batter	conquer	overcome	spank	vanquish
belabor	cudgel	pommel	strike	whip
bruise	defeat	pound	surpass	worst
castigate	flog	scourge	switch	

Strike or *hit* is the word for a single blow—forcible, sudden contact or impact, intentional or unintentional. To *beat* is to *strike* or *hit* repeatedly; as, a bird *beats* the air with its wings. Others of the above words describe the manner of *beating,* as *bastinado,* to *beat* on the soles of the feet; *belabor,* to inflict a comprehensive and exhaustive *beating; cudgel,* to *beat* with a stick; *thrash,* as wheat was *beaten* out with the old hand-flail; to *pound* (akin to L. *pondus,* a weight) is to *beat* with a heavy, and *pommel* with a blunt, instrument. To *batter* and to *bruise* refer to the results of *beating;* that is battered which is broken or defaced by repeated blows on the surface; that is *bruised* which has suffered even one severe contusion. The metaphorical sense of *beat,* however, so far preponderates that one may be very badly *bruised* and *battered,* and yet not be said to be *beaten,* unless he has got the worst of the *beating.* To *beat* a combatant is to disable or dishearten him for further fighting. Hence *beat* becomes the synonym for every word which implies getting the advantage of another. Compare BREAK; CONQUER.

ANTONYMS:

fail fall get the worst of go down go under surrender

Almost all antonyms in this class are passive, and can be formed indefinitely from the conquering words by the use of the auxiliary *be;* as, be beaten, be defeated, be conquered, etc.

PREPOSITIONS:

Beat *with* a stick *over* the head; beat *by* a trick; *out of* town; beat *to* the ground; *into* submission.

BEAUTIFUL

SYNONYMS:

attractive	charming	exquisite	handsome
beauteous	comely	fair	lovely
bewitching	delightful	fine	picturesque
blooming	elegant	graceful	pretty
bonny			

The definition of beauty, "perfection of form," is a good key

to the meaning of *beautiful*, if we understand "form" in its widest sense. There must also be harmony and unity, and in human beings spiritual loveliness, to constitute an object or a person really *beautiful*. Thus, we speak of a *beautiful* landscape, a *beautiful* poem. But *beautiful* implies also, in concrete objects, softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged, hence we say a *beautiful* woman, but not a *beautiful* man. *Beautiful* has the further limit of not transcending our powers of appreciation. *Pretty* expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste in objects comparatively small, slight, and dainty; as, a *pretty* bonnet; a *pretty* girl. That is *handsome* which is not only superficially pleasing, but well and harmoniously proportioned, with usually the added idea that it is made so by art, breeding, or training; as, a *handsome* horse; a *handsome* house. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful;* we may even say a *handsome* villain. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish; as, a *fair* face. The word applies wholly to what is superficial; we can say "*fair*, yet false." In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or brunette. One who possesses vivacity, wit, good nature, or other pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with a certain fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, though falling short of the *beautiful;* as, a *comely* matron. That is *picturesque* which would make a striking picture.

ANTONYMS:

awkward	ghastly	horrid	unattractive
clumsy	grim	odious	uncouth
deformed	grisly	repulsive	ungainly
disgusting	grotesque	shocking	unlovely
frightful	hideous	ugly	unpleasant

PREPOSITIONS:

Beautiful *to* the eye; beautiful *in* appearance, *in* spirit; "beautiful *for* situation," *Ps.* xlviii, 2; beautiful *of* aspect, *of* its kind.

BECAUSE

SYNONYMS:

as **for** **inasmuch as** **since**

Because, literally *by*-cause, is the most direct and complete

word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since*, originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. *As* indicates something like, coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because; as* is weaker than *since;* either may introduce the reason before the main statement; thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint; for example, *as* you request it, I will come, rather than I will come *because* you request it. *Inasmuch as* is a formal and qualified expression, implying by just so much, and no more; thus, *inasmuch as* the debtor has no property, I abandon the claim. *For* is a loose connective, giving often mere suggestion or indication rather than reason or cause; as, it is morning, *for* (not *because*) the birds are singing.

ANTONYMS:
although however nevertheless notwithstanding yet
Compare synonyms for BUT; NOTWITHSTANDING.

BECOMING

SYNONYMS:

befitting	congruous	fit	meet	seemly
beseeming	decent	fitting	neat	suitable
comely	decorous	graceful	proper	worthy

That is *becoming* in dress which suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer, so as to produce on the whole a pleasing effect. That is *decent* which does not offend modesty or propriety. That is *suitable* which is adapted to the age, station, situation, and other circumstances of the wearer; coarse, heavy boots are *suitable* for farm-work; a juvenile style of dress is not *suitable* for an old lady. In conduct much the same rules apply. The dignity and gravity of a patriarch would not be *becoming* to a child; at a funeral lively, cheery sociability would not be *decorous,* while noisy hilarity would not be *decent;* sumptuous display would not be *suitable* for a poor person. *Fit* is a compendious term for whatever fits the person, time, place, occasion, etc.; as, a *fit* person; a *fit* abode; a *fit* place. *Fitting,* or *befitting,* is somewhat more elegant, implying a nicer adaptation. *Meet,* a somewhat archaic word, expresses a moral fitness; as, *meet* for heaven. Compare BEAUTIFUL.

ANTONYMS:

awkward ill-fitting indecent unbecoming unseemly
ill-becoming improper indecorous unfit unsuitable

PREPOSITIONS:

The dress was becoming *to* the wearer. Such conduct was becoming *in* him.

BEGINNING

SYNONYMS:

arising fountain initiation outset spring
commencement inauguration opening rise start
fount inception origin source

The Latin *commencement* is more formal than the Saxon *beginning,* as the verb *commence,* is more formal than *begin. Commencement* is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while *beginning* has no restriction, but may be applied to action, state, material, extent, enumeration, or to whatever else may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the *beginning* (not the *commencement*) of every alphabet. If we were to speak of the *commencement* of the Pacific Railroad, we should be understood to refer to the enterprise and its initiatory act; if we were to refer to the roadway we should say "Here is the *beginning* of the Pacific Railroad." In the great majority of cases *begin* and *beginning* are preferable to *commence* and *commencement* as the simple, idiomatic English words, always accurate and expressive. "In the *beginning* was the word," *John* i, 1. An *origin* is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving, and always suggesting causal connection; as, the *origin* of evil; the *origin* of a nation, a government, or a family. A *source* is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply, that which flows forth freely or may be readily recurred to; as, the *source* of a river; a *source* of knowledge: a *source* of inspiration; fertile land is a *source* (not an *origin*) of wealth. A *rise* is thought of as in an action: we say that a lake is the *source* of a certain river, or that the river takes its *rise* from the lake. Motley wrote of "The *Rise* of the Dutch Republic." *Fount, fountain,* and *spring,* in their figurative senses, keep close to their literal meaning. Compare CAUSE.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for END.

BEHAVIOR

SYNONYMS:

action	carriage	deportment	manner
bearing	conduct	life	manners
breeding	demeanor		

Behavior is our *action* in the presence of others; *conduct* includes also that which is known only to ourselves and our Maker. *Carriage* expresses simply the manner of holding the body, especially in sitting or walking, as when it is said of a lady "she has a fine *carriage*." *Bearing* refers to the bodily expression of feeling or disposition; as, a haughty *bearing;* a noble *bearing*. *Demeanor* is the bodily expression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout *demeanor*. *Breeding*, unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that *manner* and *conduct* which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is *behavior* as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's *deportment* was faultless. A person's *manner* may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his *manners* are his habitual style of *behavior* toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good *manners* are always pleasing.

PREPOSITIONS:

The behavior *of* the pastor *to* or *toward* his people, *on* or *upon* the streets, *before* the multitude, or *in* the church, *with* the godly, or *with* the worldly, was alike faultless.

BEND

SYNONYMS:

bias	deflect	influence	submit	warp
bow	deviate	mold	turn	yield
crook	diverge	persuade	twine	
curve	incline	stoop	twist	

In some cases a thing is spoken of as *bent* where the parts make an angle; but oftener to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to *bend* the mind humbly to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to *bend* another's wishes toward our own; to *persuade* is to draw them quite over. To *warp* is to *bend* slightly through the whole fiber, as a board in the sun. To *crook* is to *bend* irregularly, as a *crooked* stick. *Deflect*, *deviate*, and *diverge* are said of any turning away; *deviate*

commonly of a slight and gradual movement, *diverge* of a more sharp and decided one. To *bias* is to cut across the texture, or incline to one side; in figurative use always with an unfavorable import. *Mold* is a stronger word than *bend;* we may *bend* by a superior force that which still resists the constraint; as, a *bent* bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely to some desired form.

BENEVOLENCE

SYNONYMS:

almsgiving	charity	kind-heartedness	munificence
beneficence	generosity	kindliness	philanthropy
benignity	good-will	kindness	sympathy
bounty	humanity	liberality	unselfishness

According to the etymology and original usage, *beneficence* is the doing well, *benevolence* the wishing or willing well to others; but *benevolence* has come to include *beneficence,* and to displace it. We should not now speak of *benevolence* which did not help, unless where there was no power to help; even then we should rather say *good-will* or *sympathy. Charity,* which originally meant the purest love for God and man (as in 1 Cor. xiii), is now almost universally applied to some form of *almsgiving,* and is much more limited in meaning than *benevolence. Benignity* suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars; we may say a good man has an air of *benignity. Kindness* and *tenderness* are personal; *benevolence* and *charity* are general. *Kindness* extends to all sentient beings, whether men or animals, in prosperity or in distress. *Tenderness* especially goes out toward the young, feeble, and needy, or even to the dead. *Humanity* is so much *kindness* and *tenderness* toward man or beast as it would be inhuman not to have; we say of some act of care or *kindness,* "common *humanity* requires it." *Generosity* is self-forgetful *kindness* in disposition or action; it includes much besides giving; as, the *generosity* of forgiveness. *Bounty* applies to ample giving, which on a larger scale is expressed by *munificence. Liberality* indicates broad, genial kindly views, whether manifested in gifts or otherwise. We speak of the *bounty* of a generous host, the *liberality* or *munificence* of the founder of a college, or of the *liberality* of a theologian toward the holders of conflicting beliefs.

Philanthropy applies to wide schemes for human welfare, often, but not always, involving large expenditures in *charity* or *benevolence.* Compare MERCY.

ANTONYMS:

barbarity	harshness	malevolence	self-seeking
brutality	illiberality	malignity	stinginess
churlishness	ill-will	niggardliness	unkindness
greediness	inhumanity	selfishness	

PREPOSITIONS:

Benevolence *of, on the part of,* or *from* the wealthy, *to* or *toward* the poor.

BIND

SYNONYMS:

bind up	fasten	hitch	restrain	shackle	tie
compel	fetter	moor	restrict	tether	tie up
engage	fix	oblige	secure		

Binding is primarily by something flexible, as a cord or bandage drawn closely around an object or group of objects. We *bind up* an object to close, cover, or protect it; as to *bind up* a wound, a person is said to be *bound up in* that which engrosses his thoughts or feelings. Anything flexible may be *tied* by having the ends interlaced and drawn together so as to form a knot or bow; or any object may be *tied* by a flexible bond so interlaced; to *tie up* is to *fasten* by such a bond so as to prevent free movement or separation of parts; as, to *tie up* a dog; to *tie up* a package or an estate. An animal is *tethered,* as to a stake, by a rope or chain long enough to allow much freedom of motion, as for grazing; a vessel is *moored* by a line or cable to some fixed object. We *bind* a sheaf of wheat with a cord; we *tie* the cord in a knot; we *fasten* by any means that will make things hold together, as a board by nails, or a door by a lock. The verbs *tie* and *fasten* are scarcely used in the figurative sense, though using the noun, we speak of the *ties* of affection. *Bind* has an extensive figurative use. One is *bound* by conscience or honor; he is *obliged* by some imperious necessity; *engaged* by his own promise; *compelled* by physical force or its moral equivalent. Compare ATTACH.

ANTONYMS:

free loose set free unbind unfasten unloose untie

PREPOSITIONS:

Bind *to* a pillar; *unto* an altar; *to* a service; bind one *with*

chains or *in* chains; one is bound *by* a contract; a splint is bound *upon* a limb; the arms may be bound *to* the sides or *behind* the back; bind a wreath *about, around,* or *round* the head; twigs are bound *in* or *into* fagots; for military purposes, they are bound *at* both ends and *in* the middle; one is bound *by* a contract, or bound *under* a penalty to fulfil a contract.

BITTER

SYNONYMS:

acerb	acrid	harsh	sour
acetous	acrimonious	irate	stinging
acid	biting	pungent	tart
acidulated	caustic	savage	vinegarish
acidulous	cutting	sharp	virulent

Acid, sour, and *bitter* agree in being contrasted with *sweet*, but the two former are sharply distinguished from the latter. *Acid* or *sour* is the taste of vinegar or lemon-juice; *bitter* that of quassia, quinin, or strychnin. *Acrid* is nearly allied to *bitter*. *Pungent* suggests the effect of pepper or snuff on the organs of taste or smell; as, a *pungent* odor. *Caustic* indicates the corroding effect of some strong chemical, as nitrate of silver. In a figurative sense, as applied to language or character, these words are very closely allied. We say a *sour* face, *sharp* words, *bitter* complaints, *caustic* wit, *cutting* irony, *biting* sarcasm, a *stinging* taunt, *harsh* judgment, a *tart* reply. *Harsh* carries the idea of intentional and severe unkindness, *bitter* of a severity that arises from real or supposed ill treatment. The *bitter* speech springs from the sore heart. *Tart* and *sharp* utterances may not proceed from an intention to wound, but merely from a wit recklessly keen; *cutting, stinging,* and *biting* speech indicates more or less of hostile intent, the latter being the more deeply malicious. The *caustic* utterance is meant to burn, perhaps wholesomely, as in the satire of Juvenal or Cervantes. Compare MOROSE.

ANTONYMS:

dulcet honeyed luscious nectared saccharine sweet

BLEACH, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

blanch make white whiten whitewash

To *whiten* is to *make white* in general, but commonly it

ans to overspread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *nch* both signify to *whiten* by depriving of color, the mer permanently, as linen; the latter either permanently , to *blanch* celery) or temporarily (as, to *blanch* the cheek h fear). To *whitewash* is to *whiten* superficially, especially false approval.

TONYMS:

lacken color darken dye soil stain

BLEAK

NONYMS:

are	chilling	desolate	exposed	unsheltered
lank	chilly	dismal	gloomy	waste
heerless	cold	dreary	piercing	wild
hill	cutting	dull	stormy	windy

The idea of cold or chilliness is always found in *bleak;* a *ak* situation is one open to chilling wind and storm; in northern climate a rock, island, moor, prairie, or mountinside, which is *bare, blank, desolate, exposed, unsheltered, aste,* or *wild* is sure to be *cold* and *bleak;* but in the tropics is would not be true; the Sahara is a *desolate* waste of sand, *sheltered* from the burning sun, and swept by fierce winds, at it is not *bleak; bleak* is also applied to seasons, winds, c., which are characterized by mingled chill and desolateness; this use it is allied with such words as *chill, chilling, chilly, old, cutting, piercing, stormy, windy.*

> So *bleak* these shores, wind-swept, and all the year
> Washed by the wild Atlantic's restless tide.
>
> CELIA THAXTER, *Rock Weeds,* st. 1.

> Ah! distinctly I remember! It was in the *bleak* December.
>
> POE *Raven,* st. 2.

> The night was *bleak;* the rain fell; the wind roared.
>
> MACAULAY *History of England,* ch. ix.

reary is independent of temperature; that which is *bleak* commonly also *dreary,* but that which is *dreary* may not be *leak,* as a tropical jungle in the rainy season; that which is *nely, dismal, gloomy, cheerless,* is *dreary* in any climate, any season; so a conversation, speech, poem, or the like, ay be *dreary* by dulness, monotony, and cheerlessness.

> The day is cold and dark and *dreary,*
> It rains and the wind is never weary.
>
> LONGFELLOW *The Rainy Day,* st. 1.

ANTONYMS:

balmy	cheery	mild
bright	genial	sheltered
cheerful	homelike	

BLEMISH

SYNONYMS:

blot	**deformity**	**flaw**	**s**
blur	**dent**	**imperfection**	**s**
brand	**disfigurement**	**injury**	**s**
crack	**disgrace**	**reproach**	**s**
daub	**dishonor**	**smirch**	**t**
defacement	**fault**	**soil**	**t**
defect			

Whatever mars the beauty of completeness of an ob; *blemish,* whether original, as squinting eyes, or the r accident or disease, etc., as the pits of smallpox. A *bl* superficial; a *flaw* or *taint* is in structure or substance. moral sense, we speak of a *blot* or *stain* upon reput *flaw* or *taint* in character. A *defect* is the want or something; *fault,* primarily a failing, is something th of an apparent intent or disappoints a natural expe thus a sudden dislocation or displacement of geologica is called a *fault.* Figuratively a *blemish* comes fro own ill-doing; a *brand* or *stigma* is inflicted by others; *brand* of infamy.

BLOW

SYNONYMS:

box	**cuff**	**knock**
buffet	**cut**	**lash**
calamity	**disaster**	**misfortune**
concussion	**hit**	**rap**

A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a s a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an the arm in swimming. A *shock* is the sudden encount some heavy body; as, colliding railway-trains meet *shock;* the *shock* of battle. A *slap* is given with the ope a *lash* with a whip, thong, or the like; we speak alsc *cut* of a whip. A *buffet* or *cuff* is given only with the *blow* either with hand or weapon. A *cuff* is a somewh long *blow,* generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* on the ear; a *hit* is any sudden forcible contact, inte unintended. A *stripe* is the effect or mark of a *strc*

the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering *calamity* or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping *disaster*, and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprise. A *hit* is something sudden and successful, whether by intention or accident, as a well-directed witticism, sarcasm, or repartee, an apt or happy remark, or a fortunate achievement; as, a capital *hit;* a lucky *hit;* the play or the player made a *hit.* Compare BEAT.

BLUFF

SYNONYMS:

abrupt	brusk	impolite	rough
blunt	coarse	inconsiderate	rude
blustering	discourteous	open	uncivil
bold	frank	plain-spoken	unmannerly

Bluff is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open.* The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, says and does whatever he pleases with fearless good nature, and with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to other's feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting.

ANTONYMS:

bland courteous genial polished polite refined reserved urbane

BODY

SYNONYMS:

ashes	clay	dust	frame	system
carcass	corpse	form	remains	trunk

Body denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs. *Body, form, frame,* and *system* may be either dead or living; *clay* and *dust* are sometimes so used in religious or poetic style, though ordinarily these words are used only of the dead. *Corpse* and *remains* are used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for

a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time; the latter is also the more refined and less ghastly term; as, friends are invited to view the *remains*. *Carcass* applies only to the *body* of an animal, or of a human being regarded with contempt and loathing. Compare COMPANY.

ANTONYMS:
intellect intelligence mind soul spirit

BOTH

SYNONYMS:
twain two

Both refers to *two* objects previously mentioned, or had in mind, viewed or acting in connection; as, *both* men fired at once; "*two* men fired" might mean any two, out of any number, and without reference to any previous thought or mention. *Twain* is a nearly obsolete form of *two*. *The two,* or *the twain,* is practically equivalent to *both; both,* however, expresses a closer unity. We would say *both* men rushed against the enemy; the *two* men flew at each other. Compare EVERY.

ANTONYMS:
each either every neither none no one not any

BOUNDARY

SYNONYMS:

barrier	confines	limit	margin
border	edge	line	term
bound	enclosure	marches	termination
bourn	frontier	marge	verge
bourne	landmark		

The *boundary* was originally the *landmark,* that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The *bound* is the *limit,* marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the *boundaries* of a nation or of an estate; the *bounds* of a college, a ball-ground, etc. *Bounds* may be used for all within the *limits, boundary* for the limiting line only. *Boundary* looks to that which is without; *bound* only to that which is within. Hence we speak of the *bounds,* not the *boundaries,* of a subject, of the universe, etc.;

we say the students were forbidden to go beyond the *bounds*. A *barrier* is something that bars ingress or egress. A *barrier* may be a *boundary,* as was the Great Wall of China. *Bourn,* or *bourne,* is a poetical expression for *bound* or *boundary.* A *border* is a strip of land along the *boundary.* *Edge* is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. *Limit* is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the *limit* of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. *Line* is a military term; as, within the *lines,* or through the *lines,* of an army. Compare BARRIER; END.

ANTONYMS:
center citadel estate inside interior land region territory

PREPOSITIONS:
The boundaries *of* an estate; the boundary *between* neighboring territories.

BRAVE

SYNONYMS:

adventurous	daring	fearless	undaunted
bold	dashing	gallant	undismayed
chivalric	dauntless	heroic	valiant
chivalrous	doughty	intrepid	venturesome
courageous			

The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man stands out and faces danger or censure; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger; the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks. The *adventurous* find something romantic in dangerous enterprises; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. All great explorers have been *adventurous;* children, fools, and criminals are *venturesome.* The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. *Courageous* is more than *brave,* adding a moral element; the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless,* truly *chivalrous,* sublimely *courageous.* Compare FORTITUDE.

ANTONYMS:

afraid cowardly cringing faint-hearted fearful frightened pusillanimous shrinking timid timorous

BREAK

SYNONYMS:

bankrupt burst cashier crack crush demolish destroy fracture rend rive rupture sever shatter shiver smash split sunder transgress

To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell, but it is used also for the result of violent force otherwise exerted; as, to *burst* in a door, where the door yields as if to an explosion. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg-shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts; a *cracked* cup or mirror may still hold together. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. In a *fractured* limb, the ends of the *broken* bone may be separated, though both portions are still retained within the common muscular tissue. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions; as, a vase is *shattered* by a blow, a building by an earthquake. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needle-like fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence; a watch once *smashed* will scarcely be worth repair. To *split* is to cause wood to crack or part in the way of the grain, and is applied to any other case where a natural tendency to separation is enforced by an external cause; as, to *split* a convention or a party. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally; to *destroy* an army is to *shatter* and scatter it that it can not be rallied or reassembled as a fighting force. Compare REND.

ANTONYMS:

attach bind fasten join mend secure solder unite weld

PREPOSITIONS:

Break *to* pieces, or *in* pieces, *into* several pieces (when the object is thought of as divided rather than shattered), break *with* a friend; *from* or *away from* a suppliant; break *into*

a house; *out* of prison; break *across* one's knee; break *through* a hedge; break *in upon* one's retirement; break *over* the rules; break *on* or *upon* the shore, *against* the rocks.

BRIGHT

SYNONYMS:

beaming	glaring	illumined	shimmering
brilliant	gleaming	incandescent	shining
cheerful	glimmering	luminous	sparkling
cheering	glistening	lustrous	splendid
cheery	glittering	radiant	sunny
dazzling	glorious	refulgent	sunshine
effulgent	glowing	resplendent	twinkling
flashing	illuminated	scintillating	

An object is *bright* that shines with either original or reflected light; thus the sun, the moon, and the stars are *bright;* that is *brilliant* which shines with unusual or distinctive brightness; as, one star in a constellation may be especially *brilliant;* all the stars are strikingly *brilliant* on a clear moonless night by contrast with the deep blue-black of the sky; a diamond cut so as to throw out the maximum of light is called a "brilliant." That is *radiant* from which light seems to pour forth in rays:

> The glorious lamp of heaven, the *radiant* sun.
>
> DRYDEN *Story of Acis*, l. 165.

An object which is *radiant* sends forth a steady light, while that of a *brilliant* object may be fitful. *Beaming* is applied to light which seems to be sent forth in beams, and is a milder word than *radiant*. *Gleaming* is applied to that which sends forth or reflects light in sudden flashes, as the warrior's *gleaming* sword. *Glowing* is applied to a light like that from molten metal; *dazzling* is said of the effect on the eye of the beholder, and may apply to the full splendor of the sun or to intense reflected light as, from a gem, etc.; any light which the eye cannot well bear is *dazzling; glaring* is a kindred word, but denotes a powerful, persistent light that affects the beholder disagreeably: that which is *dazzling* may be admired, while that which is *glaring* is repellant. *Effulgent* and *refulgent* are used, with little difference of meaning, of light at once intense and pervading; *refulgent* (from L. *re*, back, + *fulges*, shine) applies especially to reflected light, shining far and wide; *resplendent* is similar to *refulgent*, but

more superficial, and near to the meaning of gorgeous or magnificent:

> Child of the sun, *refulgent* summer comes.
> THOMSON *Seasons, Summer*, l. 966.

> There all within full rich arrayd he found
> With royall arras and *resplendent* gold.
> SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 8, st. 35, l. 1.

An object is *splendid* which gives out or reflects light of especial abundance and power, and often of varied hues, impressing the beholder with mingled wonder and admiration; as, a *splendid* sunrise. That which is *luminous* sends forth distinct light, which may be greater or less in degree, emitted or reflected, though the tendency is now to use the word of light sent forth from within; a *luminous* object is thought of as self-*luminous;* the sun is a *luminous* body; the faint phosphorescence of the glow-worm makes it *luminous* in the dark. *Lustrous* is applied to that which sends forth a soft but vivid light as from a polished surface; as, *lustrous* silks. That which is *illuminated* or *illumined* is lit up by light from some source apart from itself, often by light supplied from within; we speak of a building or a city as *illuminated,* when light shines out from every window on some joyous occasion; *illumined* is poetic, and oftenest used in a spiritual sense. *Sparkling* is said of light thrown out as by sparks from many points; *scintillating,* of such light in intermittent flashes. *Glistening* applies to the shining from a wet, *glittering* to that from a dry, surface; Coleridge finely chooses *glittering,* not *glistening* to describe the eye of the wasted old man in his great poem:

> By thy long gray beard and *glittering* eye,
> Now, wherefore stopp'st thou me?
> *Ancient Mariner*, pt. i, st. 1.

Glimmering and *shimmering* refer to faint, wavering, and unsteady light, that which is *shimmering* being tremulous, as from rippling waves; we speak of *shimmering* silks, that seem to change shade or hue with motion. Compare the nouns corresponding to these adjectives under LIGHT.

The figurative meaning of these words is largely controlled by the literal. So used, *bright* is inferior to *brilliant;* we speak of a *bright* boy, a *brilliant* genius; of a *bright* idea in common matters, a *brilliant* idea in philosophy, literature, or

statesmanship; of a *brilliant* (not a *bright*) achievement; of a *dazzling* success; of *sparkling* or *scintillating* wit, of a *luminous* style, exposition, production, or sentence, of a *glaring* inconsistency or contradiction, of a *beaming* or *radiant* countenance (where *radiant* is the more vivid, *beaming* the gentler word; as, *beaming* with love, *radiant* with delight); a *bright, sunny,* or *sunshiny* face has an effect like that of a landscape lit up by pleasant sunlight, so that these words are akin to *cheerful, cheering,* and *cheery.* We speak of eyes *sparkling* with pleasure, *gleaming* with excitement, rage, or fury, *glowing* with some strong suppressed feeling as of devotion or ambition, lighting them up as by an internal fire. *Splendid* applies to that which has splendor (see under LIGHT), and is akin to grand, glorious, magnificent, honorable, illustrious, heroic, etc.; as, a *splendid* palace, pageant, or banquet, a *splendid* achievement, career, or victory (in which latter uses it far transcends the meaning of *brilliant*). The colloquial use of *splendid* to denote anything that is excellent, useful, agreeable, or the like, is a perversion and degradation of a noble word; it is a cheap misuse of language to speak of *splendid* weather, *splendid* hunting or fishing, a *splendid* bargain or picnic, of a *splendid* salesman or accountant, a *splendid* batter, pitcher, or umpire, a *splendid* walker, swimmer, or musician; an oration may be *splendid,* but it is not suitable to call the man who utters it a *splendid* orator; it is monstrous to speak of the *splendid* fit of a garment or of a *splendid* beefsteak.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for DARK.

BRUTISH

SYNONYMS:

animal	brute	insensible	stupid
base	carnal	lascivious	swinish
beastly	coarse	sensual	unintellectual
bestial	ignorant	sottish	unspiritual
brutal	imbruted	stolid	vile

A *brutish* man simply follows his *animal* instincts, without special inclination to do harm; the *brutal* have always a spirit of malice and cruelty. *Brute* has no special character, except as indicating what a brute might possess; much the same is

true of *animal,* except that *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "*brute* force." Hunger is an *animal* appetite; a *brute* impulse suddenly prompts one to strike a blow in anger. *Bestial,* in modern usage, implies an intensified and degrading animalism. Any supremacy of the *animal* or *brute* instincts over the intellectual and spiritual in man is *base* and *vile.* *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, *beastly* drunkenness. Compare ANIMAL.

ANTONYMS:

elevated	grand	intellectual	noble
enlightened	great	intelligent	refined
exalted	humane		

BURN

SYNONYMS:

blaze	consume	ignite	set fire to
brand	cremate	incinerate	set on fire
cauterize	flame	kindle	singe
char	flash	scorch	

To *burn* is to subject to the action of fire, or of intense heat so as to effect either partial change or complete combustion; as, to *burn* wood in the fire; to *burn* one's hand on a hot stove; the sun *burns* the face. One *brands* with a hot iron, but *cauterizes* with some corrosive substance, as silver nitrate. *Cremate* is now used specifically for *consuming* a dead body by intense heat. To *incinerate* is to reduce to ashes; the sense differs little from that of *cremate,* but it is in less popular use. To *kindle* is to *set on fire,* as if with a candle; *ignite* is the more learned and scientific word for the same thing, extending even to the heating of metals to a state of incandescence without burning. To *scorch* and to *singe* are superficial, and to *char* usually so. Both *kindle* and *burn* have an extensive figurative use; as, to *kindle* strife: to *burn* with wrath, love, devotion, curiosity. Compare LIGHT.

ANTONYMS:

cool extinguish put out smother stifle subdue

PREPOSITIONS:

To burn *in* the fire; burn *with* fire; burn *to* the ground; burn *to* ashes; burn *through* the skin, or the roof; burn *into* the soil, etc.

BUSINESS

SYNONYMS:

affair	concern	job	trading
art	craft	occupation	traffic
avocation	duty	pursuit	transaction
barter	employment	profession	vocation
calling	handicraft	trade	work
commerce			

A *business* is what one follows regularly; an *occupation* is what he happens at any time to be engaged in; trout-fishing may be one's *occupation* for a time, as a relief from *business; business* is ordinarily for profit, while the *occupation* may be a matter of learning, philanthropy, or religion. A *profession* implies scholarship; as, the learned *professions*. *Pursuit* is an *occupation* which one follows with ardor. An *avocation* is what calls one away from other work; a *vocation* or *calling*, that to which one is called by some special fitness or sense of duty; thus, we speak of the gospel ministry as a *vocation* or *calling*, rather than a *business*. *Trade* or *trading* is, in general, the exchanging of one thing for another; in the special sense, a *trade* is an *occupation* involving manual training and skilled labor; as, the ancient Jews held that every boy should learn a *trade*. A *transaction* is a single action, whether in *business*, diplomacy, or otherwise; *affair* has a similar, but lighter meaning; as, this little *affair;* an important *transaction*. The plural *affairs* has a distinctive meaning, including all activities where men deal with one another on any considerable scale; as, a man of *affairs*. A *job* is a piece of work viewed as a single undertaking, and ordinarily paid for as such. *Trade* and *commerce* may be used as equivalents, but *trade* is capable of a more limited application; we speak of the *trade* of a village, the *commerce* of a nation. *Barter* is the direct exchange of commodities; *business, trade,* and *commerce* are chiefly transacted by means of money, bills of exchange, etc. *Business, occupation,* etc., may be what one does independently; *employment* may be in the service of another. *Work* is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; thus, we speak of the *work* of God. *Art* in the industrial sense is a system of rules and accepted methods for the accomplishment of some practical result; as, the *art* of printing; collectively, the *arts*. A *craft* is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity, or the persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's *craft*.

PREPOSITIONS:

The business *of* a druggist; in business *with* his father; doing business *for* his father; have you business *with* me? business *in* New York; business *about, concerning,* or *in regard to* certain property.

BUT

SYNONYMS:

and	**however**	**notwithstanding**	**that**
barely	**just**	**only**	**though**
besides	**merely**	**provided**	**unless**
except	**moreover**	**save**	**yet**
further	**nevertheless**	**still**	

But ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, *but* (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, *but* (on the contrary) a villain. The contrast may be with a silent thought; as, *but* let us go (it being understood that we might stay longer). In restrictive use, *except* and *excepting* are slightly more emphatic than *but;* we say, no injury *but* a scratch; or, no injury *except* some painful bruises. Such expressions as "words are *but* breath" (nothing *but*) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. So may the use of *but* in the sense of *unless;* as, "it never rains *but* it pours." To the same head must be referred the conditional use; as, "you may go, *but* with your father's consent" (*i. e., "provided* you have," *"except* that you must have," etc.). "Doubt *but"* is now less used than the more logical "doubt *that."* *But* never becomes a full synonym for *and; and* adds something like, *but* adds something different; "brave *and* tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "brave *but* tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. For the concessive use, compare NOTWITHSTANDING.

BY

SYNONYMS:

by dint of **by means of** **through** **with**

By refers to the agent; *through,* to the means, cause, or condition; *with,* to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with,* to things; *through* may refer to either. The road having become impassable *through* long disuse, a way was

opened *by* pioneers *with* axes. *By* may, however, be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, the metal was corroded *by* the acid; skill is gained *by* practise. We speak of communicating *with* a person *by* letter. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind *through* the senses.

CABAL

SYNONYMS:

combination	confederacy	crew	gang
conclave	conspiracy	faction	junto

Cabal (from Heb. *gabbalah*, a mystic system of theosophy among the Hebrews) originally denoted something secret or occult, then a secret meeting or association of a few persons for private ends, and thence a small band or company of persons secretly associated to promote designs of their own, independent of or opposed to the public welfare; the word, already in use, received a specially opprobrious meaning as applied to a ministry of Charles II. of England, partly from their own faults, and largely from those of their sovereign, which were laid upon them, since "the King could do no wrong," and the easy-going "merry monarch" was supposed incapable of wishing to.

> It happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the cabinet consisted of five persons, the initial letters of whose names made up the word *Cabal*—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal:* and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach.
>
> MACAULAY *History of England*, vol. i, ch. 2.

Hence *cabal* has come to mean a *combination* or *conspiracy* of leaders for some secret purpose viewed as unpatriotic or unworthy. The word *junto*, once current in a similar sense, has fallen almost completely out of use.

A *conspiracy* is a *combination* of persons for an evil purpose, or the act of so combining. *Conspiracy* is a distinct crime under common, and generally under statutory, law. A *faction* is more extensive than a *conspiracy*, less formal in organization, less definite in plan. *Faction* and its adjective, *factious*, have always an unfavorable sense. A *gang* is a company of work-

men all doing the same work under one leader; the word is used figuratively only of *combinations* which it is meant to stigmatize as rude and mercenary; *crew* is used in a closely similar sense. A *conclave* is secret, but of larger numbers, ordinarily, than a *cabal,* and may have honorable use; as, the *conclave* of cardinals. Compare COMPANY.

CALCULATE

SYNONYMS:

account	**compute**	**count**	**enumerate**	**number**	**reckon**
cast	**consider**	**deem**	**estimate**	**rate**	**sum up**

Number is the generic term. To *count* is to *number* one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, division, etc., more rapid but not less exact. *Compute* allows more of the element of probability, which is still more strongly expressed by *estimate.* We *compute* the slain in a great war from the number known to have fallen in certain great battles; *compute* refers to the present or the past, *estimate* more frequently to the future; as, to *estimate* the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, to *enumerate* one's grievances. To *rate* is to *estimate* by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We *count* upon a desired future; we do not *count* upon the undesired. As applied to the present, we *reckon* or *count* a thing precious or worthless. Compare ESTEEM.

PREPOSITIONS:

It is vain to calculate *on* or *upon* an uncertain result.

CALL, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

bawl	**cry (out)**	**roar**	**shriek**
bellow	**ejaculate**	**scream**	**vociferate**
clamor	**exclaim**	**shout**	**yell**

To *call* is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals *call* their mates, or their young; a man *calls* his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by bell, or any signal. To *shout* is to *call* or *exclaim* with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to *scream* is to utter a shriller cry; to *shriek* or to *yell* refers to that which is louder and wilder still.

We *shout* words; in *screaming, shrieking,* or *yelling* there is often no attempt at articulation. To *bawl* is to utter senseless, noisy cries, as of a child in pain or anger. *Bellow* and *roar* are applied to the utterances of animals, and only contemptuously to those of persons. To *clamor* is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To *vociferate* is commonly applied to loud and excited speech where there is little besides the exertion of voice. In *exclaiming,* the utterance may not be strikingly, though somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words, but always by some articulate utterance. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming* or *calling;* one often *exclaims* with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he *cries out,* it is oftener in grief or agony. In the most common colloquial usage, to *cry* is to express grief or pain by weeping or sobbing. One may *exclaim, cry out,* or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence; when he *calls,* it is to attract another's attention.

ANTONYMS:

be silent be still hark hearken hush list listen

CALM

SYNONYMS:

balmy	**imperturbable**	**self-possessed**
bland	**mild**	**serene**
collected	**pacific**	**smooth**
composed	**peaceful**	**still**
cool	**placid**	**tranquil**
dispassionate	**quiet**	**undisturbed**
gentle	**sedate**	**unruffled**

That is *calm* which is free from disturbance or agitation; in the physical sense, free from violent motion or action; in the mental or spiritual realm, free from excited or disturbing emotion or passion. We speak of a *calm* sea, a *placid* lake, a *serene* sky, a *still* night, a *quiet* day, a *quiet* home. We speak also, of "*still* waters," "*smooth* sailing," which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation.

Balmy is said of that which is fragrant, refreshing, or healing like balm, soothing, *mild; bland* of that which is *mild,* soft, genial, and agreeable; thus the air or the breeze may be described as *balmy* or *bland; bland* is also applied to smooth and soothing manner, speech, or the like, in the sense of gentle, genial, soft-spoken, or agreeable. Of mental conditions, one is *calm* who triumphs over a tendency to excitement; *cool,* if he scarcely feels the tendency. One may be *calm* by the very reaction from excitement, or by the oppression of overpowering emotion, as we speak of the calmness of despair. One is *composed* who has subdued excited feeling; he is *collected* when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state; *placid,* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a *tranquil* mind, a *placid* disposition. The *serene* spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm and shadow.

> The star of the unconquered will,
> He rises in my breast,
> *Serene* and resolute and *still,*
> And *calm,* and *self-possessed.*
>
> LONGFELLOW *Light of Stars,* st. 7.

ANTONYMS:

agitated	excited	frenzied	passionate	ruffled	violent
boisterous	fierce	furious	raging	stormy	wild
disturbed	frantic	heated	roused	turbulent	wrathful

CANCEL

SYNONYMS:

abolish	**discharge**	**nullify**	**rescind**
abrogate	**efface**	**obliterate**	**revoke**
annul	**erase**	**quash**	**rub off** or **out**
blot out	**expunge**	**remove**	**scratch out**
cross off or **out**	**make void**	**repeal**	**vacate**

Cancel, efface, erase, expunge, and *obliterate* have as their first meaning the removal of written characters or other forms of record. To *cancel* is, literally, to make a lattice by cross-lines, exactly our English *cross out;* to *efface* is to *rub off,* smooth away the face, as of an inscription; to *erase* is to *scratch out,* commonly for the purpose of writing something else in the same space; to *expunge,* is to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing; to *obliterate* is to cover over or remove, as was done by reversing the Roman stylus, and *rubbing out* with the

rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet. What has been *canceled, erased, expunged* may perhaps still be traced; what is *obliterated* is gone forever, as if it had never been. In many establishments, when a debt is *discharged* by payment, the record is *cancelled.* The figurative use of the words keeps close to the primary sense. Compare ABOLISH.

ANTONYMS:

approve	enact	establish	perpetuate	reenact	uphold
confirm	enforce	maintain	record	sustain	write

CANDID

SYNONYMS:

aboveboard	honest	open	truthful
artless	impartial	simple	unbiased
fair	ingenuous	sincere	unprejudiced
frank	innocent	straightforward	unreserved
guileless	naive	transparent	unsophisticated

A *candid* statement is meant to be true to the real facts and just to all parties; a *fair* statement is really so. *Fair* is applied to the conduct; *candid* is not; as, *fair* treatment, "a *fair* field, and no favor." One who is *frank* has a fearless and unconstrained truthfulness. *Honest* and *ingenuous* unite in expressing contempt for deceit. On the other hand, *artless, guileless, naive, simple,* and *unsophisticated* express the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. As truth is not always agreeable or timely, *candid* and *frank* have often an objectionable sense; "to be *candid* with you," "to be perfectly *frank*," are regarded as sure preludes to something disagreeable. *Open* and *unreserved* may imply unstudied truthfulness or defiant recklessness; as *open* admiration, *open* robbery. There may be *transparent* integrity or *transparent* fraud. *Sincere* applies to the feelings, as being all that one's words would imply.

ANTONYMS:

adroit	cunning	diplomatic	intriguing	sharp	subtle
artful	deceitful	foxy	knowing	shrewd	tricky
crafty	designing	insincere	maneuvering	sly	wily

PREPOSITIONS:

Candid *in* debate; candid *to* or *toward* opponents; candid *with* friend or foe; to be candid *about* or *in regard to* the matter.

CAPARISON

SYNONYMS:
accouterments harness housings trappings

Harness was formerly used of the armor of a knight as well as of a horse; it is now used almost exclusively of the straps and appurtenances worn by a horse when attached to a vehicle; the animal is said to be "kind in *harness.*" The other words apply to the ornamental outfit of a horse, especially under saddle. We speak also of the *accouterments* of a soldier. *Caparison* is used rarely and somewhat slightingly, and *trappings* quite contemptuously, for showy human apparel. Compare ARMS; DRESS.

CAPITAL

SYNONYMS:
chief city metropolis seat of government

The *metropolis* is the chief city in the commercial, the *capital* in the political sense. The *capital* of an American State is rarely its *metropolis.*

CAPTIOUS

SYNONYMS:
carping critical fretful peevish testy
caviling cynical hypercritical petulant touchy
censorious faultfinding irritable splenetic

Critical, though often used invidiously, is a word of high and good meaning; as, a *critical* study of Shakespeare is worthy of respect and consideration; no important matter, as a deed, the specifications for a building, a contract, a legislative act, or the like, should be passed without *critical* examination. *Captious* denotes a tendency to untimely, uncalled for, or unreasonable criticism, especially in small matters, or on petty grounds; captiousness is a fault of the spirit and disposition, and is closely synonymous with *faultfinding;* the *captious* spirit catches at every chance to find fault, and is on the watch for it; hence, *captious* approaches the meaning of *fretful, irritable, peevish, petulant,* etc. *Censorious* denotes a tendency to censure for the sake of censuring; censoriousness is less petty and more severe than captiousness; one may be *censorious* from high ideals or principles of right and duty joined with lack of appreciation, charity,

tenderness, and sympathy for others; censoriousness goes with self-righteousness. *Hypercritical* signifies *critical* beyond the bounds of sound reason or common sense, which recognizes the necessity of a certain amount of tolerated imperfection in all practical matters; a *hypercritical* person would reject a noble stanza for a superfluous syllable or an imperfect rime, or fix attention so strongly on the flaw as to overshadow the excellence of the whole; the *hypercritical* person may not be *captious* or ill-tempered, but merely actuated by a wire-drawn minuteness and petty exactness of criticism. *Caviling* is of the intellect; a cavil is not an argument, but an attack upon an argument, statement, or truth, always petty and sneering, and often disingenuous; a *caviling* spirit never arrives, nor seeks to arrive, at essential truth. *Carping* is less serious and ill-tempered than *captious,* though quite as petty, and commonly more scornful; a *carping* critic stands aloof and flings a censure or a sneer at what the *captious* person hotly blames. A *cynical* person is coldly contemptuous of most things that others admire or believe in, especially of disinterestedness or moral worth; he does not become angry like the *captious,* nor severe like the *censorious,* not thinking anger or severity worth while; the *cynical* man keeps his own temper, but often seriously tries that of others.

ANTONYMS:

appreciative	considerate	fair	laudatory
approving	easy	flattering	negligent
careless	easy-going	genial	reasonable
commendatory	encouraging	good-natured	thoughtful
complimentary	eulogistic		

CARE

SYNONYMS:

anxiety	concern	oversight	trouble
attention	direction	perplexity	vigilance
bother	forethought	precaution	wariness
caution	heed	prudence	watchfulness
charge	management	solicitude	worry
circumspection			

Care concerns what we possess; *anxiety,* often, what we do not; riches bring many *cares;* poverty brings many *anxieties. Care* also signifies watchful *attention,* in view of possible harm; as, "This side up with *care;*" "Take *care* of yourself;" or, as a sharp warning, "Take *care!*" *Caution* has a sense of possible

harm and risk only to be escaped, if at all, by careful delib tion and observation. *Care* inclines to the positive, *caution* the negative; *care* is shown in doing, *caution* largely in doing. *Precaution* is allied with *care, prudence* with *cauti* a man rides a dangerous horse with *care; caution* will keep from mounting the horse; *precaution* looks to the saddle-gir bit, and bridle, and all that may make the rider secure. *cumspection* is watchful observation and calculation, but w out the timidity implied in *caution*. *Bother* is disagreeable c disliked or resented by the person compelled to exercise *Concern* denotes a serious interest, milder than *anxiety; concern* for the safety of a ship at sea. *Heed* implies *at tion* without disquiet; it is now largely displaced by *atten* and *care*. *Solicitude* involves especially the element of de not expressed in *anxiety*, and of hopefulness, not implie *care*. A parent feels constant *solicitude* for his childr welfare, *anxiety* as to dangers that threaten it, with *car* guard against them. *Watchfulness* recognizes the possibi of danger, *wariness* the probability. A man who is not fluenced by *caution* to keep out of danger may display g *wariness* in the midst of it. *Care* has also the sense of respo bility, with possible control, as expressed in *charge, man ment, oversight;* as, these children are under my *care;* s the money to me in *care* of the firm. Compare ALA ANXIETY; PRUDENCE.

ANTONYMS:

carelessness	inattention	negligence	reckless
disregard	indifference	omission	remissne
heedlessness	neglect	oversight	slight

PREPOSITIONS:

Take care *of* the house; *for* the future; *about* the matte

CAREER

SYNONYMS:

charge	**flight**	**passage**	**r**
course	**line of achievement**	**public life**	**r**

A *career* was originally the ground for a race, or, especi for a knight's *charge* in tournament or battle; whence *ca* was early applied to the *charge* itself.

If you will use the lance, take ground for your *career*. . . . four horsemen met in full *career*.

SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 14, p. 194. [D. F. &

In its figurative use *career* signifies some continuous and conspicuous work, usually a life-work, and most frequently one of honorable achievement. Compare BUSINESS.

CARESS

SYNONYMS:

coddle	embrace	fondle	pamper
court	flatter	kiss	pet

To *caress* is less than to *embrace;* more dignified and less familiar than to *fondle.* A visitor *caresses* a friend's child; a mother *fondles* her babe. *Fondling* is always by touch; *caressing* may be also by words, or other tender and pleasing attentions.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for AFFRONT.

PREPOSITIONS:

Caressed *by* or *with* the hand; caressed *by* admirers, *at* court.

CARICATURE

SYNONYMS:

burlesque	extravaganza	mimicry	take-off
exaggeration	imitation	parody	travesty

A *caricature* is a grotesque *exaggeration* of striking features or peculiarities, generally of a person; a *burlesque* treats any subject in an absurd or incongruous manner. A *burlesque* is written or acted; a *caricature* is more commonly in sketch or picture. A *parody* changes the subject, but keeps the style; a *travesty* keeps the subject, but changes the style; a *burlesque* does not hold itself to either subject or style; but is content with a general resemblance to what it may imitate. A *caricature, parody,* or *travesty* must have an original, a *burlesque* may be an independent composition. An account of a schoolboys' quarrel after the general manner of Homer's Iliad would be a *burlesque;* the real story of the Iliad told in newspaper style would be a *travesty.* An *extravaganza* is a fantastic composition, musical, dramatic, or narrative. *Imitation* is serious; *mimicry* is either intentionally or unintentionally comical.

CAROUSAL

SYNONYMS:

carnival	drinking-bout	revel	saturnali
carouse	jollification	revelry	spree
debauch	orgy	rout	wassail

These words all denote wild and careless merrymaking, i which all restraint is thrown aside. All are forms of letting g with differences in the degree of self-abandonment. Th *carnival,* the final festival before the long privation of Len includes much harmless, but somewhat riotous, fun, and thenc reaches all degrees of unrestrained license; we may speak o a skating *carnival,* a *carnival* of debauchery, a *carnival* o slaughter. The *revel* and *revelry* may include much that i elegant and sumptuous, with enjoyment that is merely car less and unrestrained, thence extending to the wildest exces in its best use, either *revel* or *revelry* is of a higher grad than *carnival*:

> There was a sound of *revelry* by night,
> And Belgium's capital had gathered then
> Her beauty and her chivalry.
>
> BYRON *Childe Harold.*

Carousal, carouse, debauch, orgy, etc., all denote unrestrain indulgence in drunkenness or other vicious pleasure, with tl accompanying degradation. Compare FEAST.

ANTONYMS:

abstemiousness	austerity	privation	temperan
abstinence	fast	sobriety	

CARRY

SYNONYMS:

bear	convey	move	sustain	transmi
bring	lift	remove	take	transpo

A person may *bear* a load either when in motion or at res he *carries* it only when in motion. The stooping Atlas *bea* the world on his shoulders; swiftly moving Time *carries* tl hour-glass and scythe; a person may be said either to *bear* to *carry* a scar, since it is upon him whether in motion or rest. If an object is to be *moved* from the place we occup we say *carry;* if to the place we occupy, we say *bring.* messenger *carries* a letter to a correspondent, and *brings* a answer. *Take* is often used in this sense in place of *carry* as, *take* that letter to the office. *Carry* often signifies

transport by personal strength, without reference to the direction; as, that is more than he can *carry;* yet, even so, it would not be admissible to say *carry* it to me, or *carry* it here; in such case we must say *bring.* To *lift* is simply to raise from the ground, though but for an instant, with no reference to holding or moving; one may be able to *lift* what he could not *carry.* The figurative uses of *carry* are very numerous; as, to *carry* an election, *carry* the country, *carry* (in the sense of *capture*) a fort, *carry* an audience, *carry* a stock of goods, etc. Compare CONVEY; KEEP; SUPPORT.

ANTONYMS:

drop	give up	shake off	throw off
fall under	let go	throw down	

PREPOSITIONS:

To carry coals *to* Newcastle; carry nothing *from,* or *out of,* this house; he carried these qualities *into* all he did; carry *across* the street, *over* the bridge, *through* the woods, *around* or *round* the corner; *beyond* the river; the cable was carried *under* the sea.

CATASTROPHE

SYNONYMS:

calamity	denouement	mischance	mishap
cataclysm	disaster	misfortune	sequel

A *cataclysm* or *catastrophe* is some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be a cause of misery to man. In *calamity,* or *disaster,* the thought of human suffering is always present. It has been held by many geologists that numerous *catastrophes* or *cataclysms* antedated the existence of man. In literature, the final event of a drama is the *catastrophe,* or *denouement. Misfortune* ordinarily suggests less of suddenness and violence than *calamity* or *disaster,* and is especially applied to that which is lingering or enduring in its effects. In history, the end of every great war or the fall of a nation is a *catastrophe,* though it may not be a *calamity.* Yet such an event, if not a *calamity* to the race, will always involve much individual *disaster* and *misfortune.* Pestilence is a *calamity;* a defeat in battle, a shipwreck, or a failure in business is a *disaster;* sickness or loss of property is a *misfortune;* failure to meet a friend is a *mischance;* the breaking of a teacup is a *mishap.*

ANTONYMS:

benefit	boon	favor	pleasure
blessing	comfort	help	privilege

PREPOSITIONS:

The catastrophe *of* a play; *of* a siege; rarely, *to* etc.

CATCH

SYNONYMS:

apprehend	**ensnare**	**ove**
capture	**entrap**	**sec**
clasp	**grasp**	**sei**
clutch	**grip**	**sna**
comprehend	**gripe**	**tak**
discover	**lay hold of (on, upon)**	**tak**

To *catch* is to come up with or take possession of departing, fugitive, or illusive. We *catch* a runawa flying ball, a mouse in a trap. We *clutch* with a s cious movement of the fingers; we *grasp* with a moderate closure of the whole hand; we *grip* or the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand exert. We *clasp* in the arms. We *snatch* with a den, and usually a surprising motion. In the figura *catch* is used of any act that brings a person into our power or possession; as, to *catch* a crimi act; to *catch* an idea, in the sense of *apprehend* o *hend.* Compare ARREST.

ANTONYMS:

fail of	give up	lose	release	t
fall short of	let go	miss	restore	t

PREPOSITIONS:

To catch *at* a straw; *to* catch a fugitive *by* the catch a ball *with* the left hand; he caught the dis the patient; the thief was caught *in* the act; the b snare.

CAUSE

SYNONYMS:

actor	**causation**	**fountain**	**l**
agent	**condition**	**motive**	**l**
antecedent	**creator**	**occasion**	**r**
author	**designer**	**origin**	**s**
casuality	**former**	**originator**	**s**

The efficient *cause,* that which makes anything to done, is the common meaning of the word, as in t

"There is no effect without a *cause*." Every man instinctive recognizes himself acting through will as the *cause* of his ow actions. The *Creator* is the Great First *Cause* of all things. *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, b does not produce it. An *antecedent* simply precedes a resu with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday the invariable *antecedent* of Tuesday, but not the *cause* of The direct antonym of *cause* is *effect*, while that of *antecede* is *consequent*. An *occasion* is some event which brings *cause* into action at a particular moment; gravitation a heat are the *causes* of an avalanche; the steep incline of t mountain-side is a necessary *condition*, and the shout of t traveler may be the *occasion* of its fall. *Causality* is t doctrine or principle of causes, *causation* the action or wor ing of causes. Compare DESIGN; REASON.

ANTONYMS:

consequence creation development effect end event fruit issue outcome outgrowth produ result

PREPOSITIONS:

The cause *of* the disaster; cause *for* interference.

CAVITY

SYNONYMS:

aperture	crack	gap	perforatio
bore	crater	gorge	pipe
breach	defile	hold	pore
burrow	dell	hole	ravine
cave	den	hollow	rent
cavern	dent	indentation	slit
cell	depression	mine	tube
chasm	depth	notch	tunnel
cleft	excavation	opening	vale
concavity	fissure	orifice	valley

A *cavity* is a hollow space within a body, which may open externally or completely enclosed; as, the *cavity* of t mouth; the *cavity* of the skull; *concavity* usually denotes t state of being concave, but may denote a concave surface *cavity*. A *hole* is an *opening* in a solid body or compa substance; it may extend entirely through the body, or on partly through it, forming a *cavity*, and may be of any shap provided the transverse axes are not greatly unequal, as lustrated in the proverb of "fitting round men into squa holes." A *hole* is generally thought of as open at one

both surfaces of the body containing it, though we speak of the *holes* in a cheese, or the *holes* in worm-eaten wood, which extend at random within the substance; a *hole* in the ground, in the trunk or branch of a tree, or the like, either found existing or purposely excavated, is often used for the home or hiding-place of an animal, and may be a *burrow* or *den;* from the use of such resorts by the inferior animals as foxes, rats, or the like, the word *hole* has an opprobrious meaning as applied to human habitations or resorts; as, the Black *Hole* of Calcutta; a rum-*hole*. An *opening* very long in proportion to its width is more commonly called a *crack, fissure, slit,* or the like, or on the surface of the earth such an opening is designated as a *chasm, gorge,* or *ravine*. A *defile* is a long mountain-pass so narrow that it can be marched through only in file, as in single file. A *rent* in a garment is made by tearing; a *slit,* by cutting. A small space wholly enclosed is called a *cell;* a biological *cell* is commonly filled with protoplasm. A *tube* is a long, hollow, cylindrical body, as of wood, rubber, metal, or glass, for the passage of liquids or gases; a similar formation in the body of a plant or animal is likewise called a *tube;* as, the bronchial tubes; a *pipe* is a long conducting passage, commonly, but not necessarily, cylindrical; as, a drain-*pipe*; a *pipe*-line for oil, etc.; the metallic *tubes* of a wind-instrument are called *pipes;* as, the *pipes* of an organ; the bag*pipe* is known collectively as the *pipes:*

> *Pipes* of the misty moorlands,
> Voice of the vales and hills,
> The droning of the torrents,
> The treble of the rills.
>
> WHITTIER *The Pipes at Lucknow*, st. 1

For the most part the difference between *tube* and *pipe* is simply a matter of usage. The minute *orifices* or perforations of the sweat-glands through the skin are called *pores*. An *orifice* is an *opening* into a cavity, as the mouth of a *hole, tube,* or *pipe*. In nautical use, the *hold* is the *cavity* of a ship below the deck, used for storage of cargo. A *crater* is an *opening* of a volcano, at or near the summit, through which eruptions occur. A *bore, excavation, mine, perforation,* or *tunnel* is artificially made; as, the *bore* of a cannon, the *excavation* for the foundation of a new building; a *mine* ru

by an enemy under a fortress; the *tunnel* under the Simplon; a *perforation* may be extensive, as of a shot through armor, or minute, as of a needle-point through paper, rubber, or the like. A *dent* or *indentation* is a depression on the surface of a solid, as if beaten in. A *notch* is sharply cut, as with a knife or saw, generally in the edge or convex surface of an object; a *notch* in a mountain-chain is named from its shape as viewed from a distance, when it seems to be sharply cut into the contour of the range. *Aperture* is a very general word, applying to an *opening* of almost any shape or size through the surface of a solid body, affording ingress or egress, or permitting the passage of light, sound, etc.; *aperture* is much used in science of a measurable *opening* or interval; as, the *aperture* of a lens; the *aperture* of a microscope or of a telescope. The noun *hollow* denotes a shallow *concavity* or sunken space, usually round or oval, on the outer surface of a solid, as of the earth. A *cleft* is an *opening* or separation made, or seeming as if made, by splitting or cleaving. A *breach* is an *opening* roughly broken, generally from the top or edge down through a wall or other object, as by a battering-ram or cannon; a *gap* may be between portions that never were joined; as, a *gap* in a mountain range. Compare BREAK; REND.

ANTONYMS:

convexity	hill	mount	protuberance
elevation	hillock	mountain	rampart
eminence	knoll	peak	rising
excrescence	lump	projection	swelling
height	mound	prominence	

CEASE

SYNONYMS:

abstain	**desist**	**give over**	**quit**
bring to an end	**discontinue**	**intermit**	**refrain**
come to an end	**end**	**leave off**	**stop**
conclude	**finish**	**pause**	**terminate**

Strains of music may gradually or suddenly *cease*. A man *quits* work on the instant; he may *discontinue* a practise gradually; he *quits* suddenly and completely; he *stops* short in what he may or may not resume; he *pauses* in what he will probably resume. What *intermits* or is *intermitted* returns again, as a fever that *intermits*. Compare ABANDON; DIE; END; REST.

ANTONYMS:

begin	inaugurate	originate	set in operation
commence	initiate	set about	set on foot
enter upon	institute	set going	start

PREPOSITION:

Cease *from* anger.

CELEBRATE

SYNONYMS:

commemorate keep observe solemnize

To *celebrate* any event or occasion is to make some demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of it, or to perform such public rites or ceremonies as it properly demands. We *celebrate* the birth, *commemorate* the death of one beloved or honored. We *celebrate* a national anniversary with music and song, with firing of guns and ringing of bells; we *commemorate* by any solemn and thoughtful service, or by a monument or other enduring memorial. We *keep* the Sabbath, *solemnize* a marriage, *observe* an anniversary; we *celebrate* or *observe* the Lord's Supper in which believers *commemorate* the sufferings and death of Christ.

ANTONYMS:

contemn	dishonor	forget	neglect	profane
despise	disregard	ignore	overlook	violate

PREPOSITIONS:

We celebrate the day *with* appropriate ceremonies; the victory was celebrated *by* the people, *with* rejoicing.

CENTER

SYNONYMS:

middle midst

We speak of the *center* of a circle, the *middle* of a room, the *middle* of the street, the *midst* of a forest. The *center* is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc.; the *middle* is more general and less definite. The *center* is a point; the *middle* may be a line or a space. We say *at* the *center; in* the *middle. Midst* commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare AMID.

ANTONYMS:

bound	boundary	circumference	perimeter	rim

CHAGRIN

SYNONYMS:

confusion	**discomposure**	**humiliation**	**shame**
disappointment	**dismay**	**mortification**	**vexation**

Chagrin unites *disappointment* with some degree of *humiliation.* A rainy day may bring *disappointment;* needless failure in some enterprise brings *chagrin. Shame* involves the consciousness of fault, guilt, or impropriety; *chagrin* of failure of judgment, or harm to reputation. A consciousness that one has displayed his own ignorance will cause him *mortification,* however worthy his intent; if there was a design to deceive, the exposure will cover him with *shame.*

ANTONYMS:

delight	**exultation**	**glory**	**rejoicing**	**triumph**

PREPOSITIONS:

He felt deep chagrin *at* (*because of, on account of*) failure.

CHANGE, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

alter	**exchange**	**shift**	**transmute**
commute	**metamorphose**	**substitute**	**turn**
convert	**modify**	**transfigure**	**vary**
diversify	**qualify**	**transform**	**veer**

To *change* is distinctively to make a thing other than it has been, in some respect at least; to *exchange* to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to *change* partially, to make different in one or more particulars. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange;* as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to *change* the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* the baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to *change* form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change; it is less absolute than *transmute,* though sometimes used for that word, and is often used in a spiritual sense as *transmute* could not be; "Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind," Rom. xii, 2. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to change in an exalted and glorious spiritual way; "Jesus . . . was *transfigured* before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light," Matt. xvii, 1, 2. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, ordinarily

in external qualities, but often in structure, use, or chemical constitution, as of a caterpillar into a butterfly, of the stamens of a plant into petals, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks," as when a limestone is *metamorphosed* into a marble. To *vary* is to *change* from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, or in some way more favorable in place of that which is *commuted;* as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway to a monthly payment. To *convert* (from L. *con,* with, and *verto,* turn) is to primarily turn about, and signifies to *change* in form, character, use, etc., through a wide range of relations; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, a sinner into a saint. To *turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange,* being often *equivalent* to *alter, convert, transform, transmute,* etc. We *modify* or *qualify* a statement which might seem too strong; we *modify* it by some limitation, *qualify* it by some addition.

ANTONYMS:

abide	continue	hold	persist	retain
bide	endure	keep	remain	stay

PREPOSITIONS:

To change a home toilet *for* a street dress; to change *from* a caterpillar *to* or *into* a butterfly; to change clothes *with* a beggar.

CHANGE, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

alteration	mutation	renewing	transmutation
conversion	novelty	revolution	variation
diversity	regeneration	transformation	variety
innovation	renewal	transition	vicissitude

A *change* is a passing from one state or form to another, any act or process by which a thing becomes unlike what it was before, or the unlikeness so produced; we say a *change* was taking place, or the *change* that had taken place was manifest. *Mutation* is a more formal word for *change,* often suggesting repeated or continual *change;* as, the *mutations* of fortune. *Novelty* is a *change* to what is new, or the newness of that to which a change is made; as, he was perpetually desirous of *novelty.* *Revolution* is specifically and most commonly a *change* of government. *Variation* is a partial *change* in form,

qualities, etc., but especially in position or action; as, the *variation* of the magnetic needle or of the pulse. *Variety* is a succession of *changes* or an intermixture of different things, and is always thought of as agreeable. *Vicissitude* is sharp, sudden, or violent *change,* always thought of as surprising and often as disturbing or distressing; as, the *vicissitudes* of politics. *Transition* is *change* by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the *transition* from spring to summer, or from youth to manhood. An *innovation* is a *change* that breaks in upon an established order or custom; as, an *innovation* in religion or politics. For the distinctions between the other words compare the synonyms for CHANGE, *v.* In the religious sense *regeneration* is the vital *renewing* of the soul by the power of the divine Spirit; *conversion* is the conscious and manifest *change* from evil to good, or from a lower to a higher spiritual state; as, in Luke xxii, 32, "when thou art *converted,* strengthen thy brethren." In popular use *conversion* is the most common word to express the idea of *regeneration.*

ANTONYMS:

constancy	fixedness	invariability	steadiness
continuance	fixity	permanence	unchangeableness
firmness	identity	persistence	uniformity

PREPOSITIONS:

We have made a change *for* the better; the change *from* winter to spring; the change *of* a liquid *to* or *into* a gas; a change *in* quality; a change *by* absorption or oxidation.

CHARACTER

SYNONYMS:

constitution	nature	reputation	temper
disposition	personality	spirit	temperament
genius	record		

Character is what one is; *reputation,* what he is thought to be; his *record* is the total of his known action or inaction. As a rule, a man's *record* will substantially express his *character;* his *reputation* may be higher or lower than his *character* or *record* will justify. *Repute* is a somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as *reputation.* One's *nature* includes all his original endowments or propensities; *character* includes both natural and acquired traits. We speak of one's physical *con-*

stitution as strong or weak, etc., and figuratively, always the adjective, of his mental or moral *constitution.* Com CHARACTERISTIC.

PREPOSITIONS:

The witness has a character *for* veracity; his charact *above* suspicion; the character *of* the applicant.

CHARACTERISTIC

SYNONYMS:

attribute	**indication**	**property**	**singula**
character	**mark**	**quality**	**trace**
distinction	**peculiarity**	**sign**	**trait**
feature			

A *characteristic* belongs to the nature or *character* of person, thing, or class, and serves to identify an object; copper-colored skin, high cheek-bones, and straight, black are *characteristics* of the American Indian. A *sign* is man to an observer; a *mark* or a *characteristic* may be more cult to discover; an insensible person may show *signs* of while sometimes only close examination will disclose *mark* violence. Pallor is ordinarily a *mark* of fear; but in brave natures it is simply a *characteristic* of intense ear ness. *Mark* is sometimes used in a good, but often in a sense; we speak of the *characteristic* of a gentleman, the of a villain. Compare ATTRIBUTE; CHARACTER.

CHARMING

SYNONYMS:

bewitching	**delightful**	**enrapturing**	**fascina**
captivating	**enchanting**	**entrancing**	**winning**

That is *charming* or *bewitching* which is adapted to others as by a magic spell. *Enchanting, enrapturing, entra* represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresis and *delightful.* That which is *fascinating* may win wit delighting, drawing by some unseen power, as a serpen prey; we can speak of horrible *fascination. Charming* ap only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may appl personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* anti tions. Compare AMIABLE; BEAUTIFUL.

CHASTEN

SYNONYMS:

afflict chastise discipline punish refine subdue castigate correct humble purify soften try

Castigate and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, though both are somewhat archaic; *correct* and *punish* are often used as euphemisms in preference to either. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in sense; *chastise,* partly retributive, and partly corrective; *chasten,* wholly corrective. *Chasten* is used exclusively in the spiritual sense, and chiefly of the visitation of God.

PREPOSITIONS:

"We are chastened *of* the Lord," 1 *Cor.* xi, 32; "they . . . chastened us *after* their own pleasure, but He *for* our profit," *Heb.* xii, 10; " chasten *in* thy hot displeasure," *Ps.* iv, 7; chasten *with* pain; *by* trials and sorrows.

CHECK

SYNONYMS:

bridle curb inhibit reduce slacken checkmate hinder moderate repress stay counteract impede obstruct restrain stop

To *check* is to *restrain* movement (see RESTRAIN) suddenly, and partially or temporarily; as, to *check* the speed of a horse or of a railway train; to *check* the advance of an enemy; to *check* progress. *Check* has none of the suggestion of art, cunning, or superior skill that is in *baffle* and *foil* (see BAFFLE); an enemy's advance may be *checked* by marching up an effective force or planting cannon squarely in his front. The words *check* and *checkmate* are to be discriminated as partial and total; in the game of chess, in which both originated, a "check" is any attack upon the king; a player's first business is to get his king "out of check"; until that is done he can make no other move; if he cannot do that, he is beaten, and is technically said to be *checkmated; checkmate* (from Pers. *shah mat,* the king is dead) is never to be used figuratively of anything less than final and irremediable defeat. (Compare DEFEAT under CONQUER.) A person or movement is *checked* if in any way restrained; *checkmated* if defeated beyond recovery. Compare HINDER; OBSTRUCT; REPROVE; RESTRAIN.

ANTONYMS:

abet	expedite	indulge	license	rush
accelerate	free	instigate	loose	speed
allow	hasten	let go	loosen	urge forward
encourage	hurry	liberate	quicken	urge on

CHERISH

SYNONYMS:

cheer	encourage	harbor	nurse	shelter
cling to	entertain	hold dear	nurture	treasure
comfort	foster	nourish	protect	value

To *cherish* is both to *hold dear* and to treat as dear. Mere unexpressed esteem would not be *cherishing*. In the marriage vow, "to love, honor, and *cherish*," the word *cherish* implies all that each can do by love and tenderness for the welfare and happiness of the other, as by support, protection, care in sickness, comfort in sorrow, sympathy, and help of every kind. To *nurse* is to tend the helpless or feeble, as infants, or the sick or wounded. To *nourish* is strictly to sustain and build up by food; to *nurture* includes careful mental and spiritual training, with something of love and tenderness; to *foster* is simply to maintain and care for, to bring up; a *foster*-child will be *nourished*, but may not be as tenderly *nurtured* or as lovingly *cherished* as if one's own. In the figurative sense, the opinion one *cherishes* he holds, not with mere cold conviction, but with loving devotion.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ABANDON; CHASTEN.

CHIEF, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

captain	commander	king	master	principal	sachem
chieftain	head	leader	prince	ruler	

A *chief* is either the *ruler* of a tribe or the *head* of some department of established government; as, the *chief* of police; the word is rarely, and for the most part colloquially, applied to one holding some analogous position in literary or mercantile life, etc. *Chieftain* is now mainly employed in literary, and chiefly poetic, use; it has special historic application to the *head* of a Scottish clan. A *leader* is one who is voluntarily followed, because of ability to guide or control, or as the choice of a party. A *master* is one who can enforce

obedience. The highest officer of any considerable military force is called the *commander;* of all the forces of a nation, etc., the *commander-in-chief*. *Principal,* which is also an adjective, has important use as a noun, in the sense of a leader; as, the *principal* in a debate, a duel, or a crime, the *principal* of a school, etc.; also, of property, capital, or the like on which interest accrues; as, the *principal* of a loan. *Principal* is to be sharply distinguished from *principle,* which is never an adjective, and as a noun is wholly different in sense. Compare PRINCIPAL, *a.*

ANTONYMS:

adherent	follower	retainer	servant	subordinate	vassal
attendant	minion	satellite	subaltern	underling	

CHOOSE

SYNONYMS:

cull elect pick pick out prefer select

Prefer indicates a state of desire and approval; *choose,* an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to *choose* what he does not *prefer*. *Select* implies a careful consideration of the reasons for preference and choice. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another we may simply *choose* the nearest, but we could not be said to *select* it. Aside from theology, *elect* is popularly confined to the political sense; as, a free people *elect* their own rulers. *Cull,* from the Latin *colligere,* commonly means to collect, as well as to *select*. In a garden we *cull* the choicest flowers.

ANTONYMS:

cast away	decline	dismiss	refuse	repudiate
cast out	disclaim	leave	reject	throw aside

PREPOSITIONS:

Choose *from* or *from among* the number; choose *out of* the army; choose *between* (or *betwixt*) two; *among* many; choose *for* the purpose.

CIRCUMLOCUTION

SYNONYMS:

diffuseness	prolixity	surplusage	verbiage
periphrasis	redundance	tautology	verbosity
pleonasm	redundancy	tediousness	wordiness

Circumlocution and *periphrasis* are roundabout ways of ex-

pressing thought; *circumlocution* is the more common, *periphrasis* the more technical word. Constant *circumlocution* produces an affected and heavy style; occasionally, skilful *periphrasis* conduces both to beauty and to simplicity. Etymologically, *diffuseness* is a scattering, both of words and thought; *redundancy* is an overflow. *Prolixity* goes into endless petty details, without selection or perspective. *Pleonasm* is the expression of an idea already plainly implied; *tautology* is the restatement in other words of an idea already stated, or a useless repetition of a word or words. *Pleonasm* may add emphasis; *tautology* is always a fault. "I saw it with my eyes" is a *pleonasm;* "all the members agreed unanimously" is *tautology. Verbiage* is the use of mere words without thought. *Verbosity* and *wordiness* denote an excess of words in proportion to the thought. *Tediousness* is the sure result of any of these faults of style.

ANTONYMS:

brevity	conciseness	plainness	succinctness
compactness	condensation	shortness	terseness
compression	directness		

CIRCUMSTANCE

SYNONYMS:

accompaniment	fact	item	point
concomitant	feature	occurrence	position
detail	incident	particular	situation
event			

A *circumstance* (from L. *circum,* around, and *sto,* stand) is something existing or occurring in connection with or relation to some other fact or event, modifying or throwing light upon the principal matter without affecting its essential character; an *accompaniment* is something that unites with the principal matter, though not necessary to it; as, the piano *accompaniment* to a song; a *concomitant* goes with a thing in natural connection, but in a subordinate capacity, or perhaps in contrast; as, cheerfulness is a *concomitant* of virtue. A *circumstance* is not strictly, nor usually, an occasion, condition, effect, or result. (See these words under CAUSE.) Nor is the *circumstance* properly an *incident.* (See under ACCIDENT.) We say, "My decision will depend upon *circumstances*"—not "upon *incidents.*" That a man wore a blue necktie would not probably be the cause, occasion, condition, or *concomitant* of his

committing murder; but it might be a very important *circumstance* in identifying him as the murderer. All the *circumstances* make up the *situation.* A certain disease is the cause of a man's death; his suffering is an *incident;* that he is in his own home, that he has good medical attendance, careful nursing, etc., are consolatory *circumstances.* With the same idea of subordination, we often say, "This is not a *circumstance* to that." So a person is said to be in easy *circumstances.* Compare EVENT.

PREPOSITIONS:

"Mere situation is expressed by *'in* the circumstances'; action affected is performed *'under* the circumstances.'" [M.]

CLASS

SYNONYMS:

association caste circle clan clique club company coterie degree grade order rank set

A *class* is a number or body of persons or objects having common pursuits, purposes, attributes, or characteristics. A *caste* is hereditary; a *class* may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a *caste* is supposed to be for life; membership in a *class* may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the *caste,* as not to the *class.* The rich and the poor form separate *classes;* yet individuals are constantly passing from each to the other; the *classes* in a college remain the same, but their membership changes every year. We speak of *rank* among hereditary nobility or military officers; of various *orders* of the priesthood; by accommodation, we may refer in a general way to the higher *ranks,* the lower *orders* of any society. *Grade* implies some regular scale of valuation, and some inherent qualities for which a person or thing is placed higher or lower in the scale; as, the coarser and finer *grades* of wool; a man of an inferior *grade.* A *coterie* is a small company of persons of similar tastes, who meet frequently in an informal way, rather for social enjoyment than for any serious purpose. *Clique* has always an unfavorable meaning A *clique* is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the association breaks up into *cliques.* Persons unite in a *coterie* through simple liking for one another; they withdraw into a *clique*

largely through aversion to outsiders. A *set,* while exclusive, is more extensive than a *clique,* and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. *Circle* is similar in meaning to *set,* but of wider application; we speak of scientific and religious as well as of social *circles.*

PREPOSITIONS:

A class *of* merchants; the senior class *at* (sometimes *of*) Harvard; the classes *in* college.

CLEANSE

SYNONYMS:

brush	lave	scour	sweep
clean	mop	scrub	wash
disinfect	purify	sponge	wipe
dust	rinse		

To *clean* is to make clean by removing dirt, impurities, or soil of any kind. *Cleanse* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean.* Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* is especially applied to purifying processes where liquid is used, as in the flushing of a street, etc. We *brush* clothing if dusty, *sponge* it, or *sponge* it off, if soiled; or *sponge* off a spot. Furniture, books, etc., are *dusted;* floors are *mopped* or *scrubbed;* metallic utensils are *scoured;* a room is *swept;* soiled garments are *washed;* foul air or water is *purified. Cleanse* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic.

Cleanse your hands, ye sinners, and *purify* your hearts, ye double-minded.

James, iv, 8.

Compare ABLUTION; AMEND.

ANTONYMS:

befoul	contaminate	deprave	stain
besmear	corrupt	pollute	sully
besmirch	debase	soil	taint
bespatter	defile	spoil	vitiate

PREPOSITIONS:

Cleanse *of* or *from* physical or moral defilement; cleanse *with* an instrument; *by* an agent; the room was cleaned *by* the attendants *with* soap and water.

CLEAR

SYNONYMS:

apparent	intelligible	pellucid	transparent
definite	limpid	perspicuous	unadorned
diaphanous	lucid	plain	unambiguous
distinct	manifest	straightforward	unequivocal
evident	obvious	translucent	unmistakable
explicit			

Clear (from L. *clarus,* bright, brilliant) primarily refers to that which shines, and impresses the mind through the eye with a sense of luster or splendor. A substance is said to be *clear* that offers no impediment to vision—is not dim, dark, or obscure. *Transparent* refers to the medium through which a substance is seen, *clear* to the substance itself, without reference to anything to be seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself; we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Clear* is also said of that which comes to the sense without dimness, dulness, obstruction, or obscurity, so that there is no uncertainty as to its exact form, character, or meaning, with something of the brightness or brilliancy implied in the primary meaning of the word *clear;* as, the outlines of the ship were *clear* against the sky; a *clear* view; a *clear* note; "*clear* as a bell;" a *clear,* frosty air; a *clear* sky; a *clear* statement; hence, the word is used for that which is free from any kind of obstruction; as, a *clear* field. *Lucid* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness, as of crystal. A *transparent* body allows the forms and colors of objects beyond to be seen through it; a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished; plate glass is *transparent,* ground glass is *translucent.* *Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. That which is *distinct* is well defined, especially in outline, each part or object standing or seeming apart from any other, not confused, indefinite, or blurred; *distinct* enunciation enables the hearer to catch every word or vocal sound without perplexity or confusion; a *distinct* statement is free from indefiniteness or ambiguity; a *distinct* apprehension of a thought leaves the mind in no doubt or uncertainty regarding it. That is *plain,* in the sense here considered, which is, as it were, level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or

hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. Compare EVIDENT.

ANTONYMS:

ambiguous	dubious	mysterious	turbid
cloudy	foggy	obscure	unintelligible
dim	indistinct	opaque	vague

PREPOSITIONS:

Clear *to* the mind; clear *in* argument; clear *of* or *from* annoyances.

CLEVER

SYNONYMS:

able	dexterous	intellectual	quick-witted
adroit	expert	intelligent	sharp
apt	gifted	keen	skilful
bright	happy	knowing	smart
capable	ingenious	quick	talented

Clever, as used in England, especially implies an aptitude for study or learning, and for excellent though not preeminent mental achievement. The early New England usage as implying simple and weak good nature has largely affected the use of the word throughout the United States, where it has never been much in favor. *Smart*, indicating dashing ability, is now coming to have a suggestion of unscrupulousness, similar to that of the word *sharp*, which makes its use a doubtful compliment. The discriminating use of such words as *able, gifted, talented*, etc., is greatly preferable to an excessive use of the word *clever*. Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE POWER.

ANTONYMS:

awkward	dull	ignorant	stupid
bungling	foolish	senseless	thick-headed
clumsy	idiotic	slow	witless

COLLISION

SYNONYMS:

clash	conflict	impact	opposition
clashing	contact	meeting	shock
concussion	encounter		

Collision, the act or fact of striking violently together, is the result of motion or action, and is sudden and momentary;

may be a condition of rest, and be continuous and
nt; *collision* is sudden and violent *contact*. *Concus-*
often by transmitted force rather than by direct *im-*
ro railway-trains come into *collision;* an explosion of
e shatters neighboring windows by *concussion*. *Impact*
low given by the striking body; as, the *impact* of the
shot upon the target. An *encounter* is a sudden meet-
ndly or hostile; as, an *encounter* with friends or with
encounter of wits or of combatants; the hostile mean-
ecoming predominant. *Meeting* is neutral, and may
ıe dearest friends or of the bitterest foes; of objects,
ns, or of opinions; of two or of a multitude. *Shock*
sult of *collision*. In the figurative use, we speak of
of views, *collision* of persons. *Opposition* is used
f persons, more rarely of opinions or interests; *con-*
ısed indifferently of all.

YMS:

ent	concert	conformity	unison
	concord	harmony	unity
ence	concurrence		

SITIONS:

on *of* one object *with* another; *of* or *between* opposing

COMFORTABLE

YMS:

ıble	cheery	genial	snug
e	commodious	pleasant	well-off
t	contented	satisfactory	well-provided
ul	convenient	satisfied	well-to-do

son is *comfortable* in mind when *contented* and measur-
sfied. A little additional brightness makes him *cheer-*
is *comfortable* in body when free from pain, quiet,
at rest. He is *comfortable* in circumstances, or in
ble circumstances, when things about him are gener-
eable and *satisfactory*, usually with the suggestion of
means to secure that result.

YMS:

ss	dissatisfied	forlorn	uncomfortable
eable	distressed	miserable	wretched
ented	dreary		

COMMIT

SYNONYMS:
assign confide consign entrust relegate trust

Commit, in the sense here considered, is to give in charge, put into care or keeping; to *confide* or *intrust* is to *commit* especially to one's fidelity, *confide* being used chiefly of mental or spiritual, *intrust* also of material things; we *assign* a duty, *confide* a secret, *intrust* a treasure; we *commit* thoughts to writing; *commit* a paper to the flames, a body to the earth; a prisoner is *committed* to jail. *Consign* is a formal word in mercantile use; as, to *consign* goods to an agent. Religiously, we *consign* the body to the grave, *commit* the soul to God. Compare DO.

PREPOSITIONS:

Commit *to* a friend *for* safe-keeping; in law, commit *to* prison *for* trial; *without* bail; in default *of* bail; *on* suspicion.

COMPANY

SYNONYMS:

assemblage	**concourse**	**convocation**	**host**
assembly	**conference**	**crowd**	**meeting**
band	**congregation**	**gathering**	**multitude**
collection	**convention**	**group**	**throng**
conclave			

Company (from L. *cum,* with, and *panis,* bread) denotes primarily the association of those who eat at a common table, or the persons so associated, table-companions, messmates, friends, and hence is widely extended to include any association of those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure, festivity, travel, etc., or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong; *company* may denote an indefinite number (ordinarily more than two), but less than a ***multitude;*** in the military sense a *company* is a limited and definite number of men; *company* implies more unity of feeling and purpose than *crowd,* and is a less formal and more familiar word than *assemblage* or *assembly.* An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. An *assemblage* is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is organized and united in some common purpose. A *conclave* is a secret *assembly.* A *convocation* is an *assembly* called by authority for a special purpose; the term *convention* suggests

ess dependence upon any superior authority or summons. A *group* is small in number and distinct in outline, clearly marked off from all else in space or time. *Collection, crowd, gathering, group,* and *multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage;* the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly. Congregation* is now almost exclusively religious; *meeting* is often so used, but is less restricted, as we may speak of a *meeting* of armed men. *Gathering* refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers, from far and near; as, the *gathering* of the Scottish clans. Compare CABAL.

ANTONYMS:

dispersion loneliness privacy retirement seclusion solitude

COMPEL

SYNONYMS:

coerce constrain drive force make necessitate oblige

To *compel* one to an act is to secure its performance by the use of irresistible physical or moral force. *Force* implies primarily an actual physical process, absolutely subduing all resistance. *Coerce* implies the actual or potential use of so much force as may be necessary to secure the surrender of the will; the American secessionists contended that the Federal government had no right to *coerce* a State. *Constrain* implies the yielding of judgment and will, and in some cases of inclination or affection, to an overmastering power; as, "the love of Christ *constraineth* us," 2 *Cor.* v. 14. Compare DRIVE; INFLUENCE.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for HINDER.

PREPOSITIONS:

The soldiers were compelled *to* desertion; preferably with the infinitive, compelled *to* desert.

COMPLAIN

SYNONYMS:

croak	growl	grunt	remonstrate
find fault	grumble	murmur	repine

To *complain* is to give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection, express a sense of wrong or ill treatment. One *com-*

plains of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines*, with vain distress, at the irrevocable or the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain* of an offense to the offender or to others; he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a formal and legal meaning, which the other words have not, signifying to make a formal accusation, present a specific charge; the same is true of the noun *complaint*.

ANTONYMS:

applaud approve commend eulogize laud praise

PREPOSITIONS:

Complain *of* a thing *to* a person; *of* one person *to* another, *of* or *against* a person *for* an act; *to* an officer; *before* the court; *about* a thing.

COMPLEX

SYNONYMS:

abstruse	confused	intricate	mixed
complicated	conglomerate	involved	multiform
composite	entangled	manifold	obscure
compound	heterogeneous	mingled	tangled

That is *complex* which is made up of several connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but fused, or otherwise combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound*, but maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. The New England pudding-stone is a *conglomerate* rock. In a *complex* object the arrangement and relation of parts may be perfectly clear; in a *complicated* mechanism the parts are so numerous, or so combined, that the mind can not readily grasp their mutual relations; in an *intricate* arrangement the parts are so intertwined that it is difficult to follow their windings; things are *involved* which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact; things which are *tangled* or *entangled* mutually hold and draw upon each other.

The conception of a material object is usually *complex,* involving form, less color, size, and other elements; a clock is a *complicated* mechanism; the Gordian knot was *intricate;* the twining serpents of the Laocoon are *involved.* We speak of an *abstruse* statement, a *complex* conception, a *confused* heap, a *heterogeneous* mass, a *tangled* skein, an *intricate* problem; of *composite* architecture, an *involved* sentence; of the *complicated* or *intricate* accounts of a great business, the *entangled* accounts of an incompetent or dishonest bookkeeper.

ANTONYMS:

clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled

COMPROMISE

SYNONYMS:

accommodation, adjustment, agreement, arbitration, arrangement, composition, compounding, concession, conciliation, settlement

Agreement expresses the act or fact of agreeing, and may be free and hearty or secured with labor and difficulty. *Concession* is a yielding to another of that which one would like to retain; *concession* may be voluntary and generous, calculating and crafty, or forced and unwilling. *Compromise* is mutual *concession* by those of opposing views and interests, each yielding something to the other or others; the expression "mutual *compromise,*" sometimes heard, is tautological, for *compromise* is by its very nature "mutual"; where all the concession is on one side, there is no *compromise. Adjustment* of differences is largely by treatment or explanation of matters of fact on some basis that can be mutually accepted, and may or may not involve *concession* or *compromise;* as, the *adjustment* of a loss under an insurance policy. *Accommodation* is a fitting or adapting of the views or wishes of one to those of another; *arrangement* is similar in meaning; either *accommodation* or *arrangement* partakes of the nature of *compromise,* but is less formal and comprehensive in meaning; as, his creditors granted him an *accommodation;* or, he made an *arrangement* with his creditors; the decision to admit Missouri as a slave State on condition of freedom for all other territory north of the parallel of 35 degrees 30 minutes might be termed an *agreement, accommodation,*

adjustment, or *arrangement;* it is historically known as the "Missouri *Compromise.*" *Composition* and *compounding* in this sense are now somewhat rare and technical terms; the latter is chiefly used in an opprobrious sense; as, the *compounding* of a felony, by refraining, for a consideration, from bringing the guilty party to justice. *Conciliation* is a general term, signifying the overcoming of enmity or opposition by some pleasing method, action, or influence, perhaps, though not necessarily, involving *concession* or *compromise,* *conciliation* often precedes any formal action, and is the basis that makes *agreement* possible. *Settlement* is the conclusion of any matter, whether in dispute or not, by some act that is final; as, the *settlement* of an account by payment of the amount due. *Arbitration* is the most formal of these terms, signifying the reference of a disputed matter or matters, by law, treaty, or mutual agreement, to some outside person or persons (an "arbitrator" or "arbitrators"), whose decision shall be binding upon both the contending parties; as, the Court of *Arbitration* at the Hague. Since the readiest method of *compromise* is often by the yielding of principle for expediency, the word has come to have an opprobrious sense which is not part of its original meaning.

> They enslave their children's children who make *compromise* with sin.
> LOWELL *Present Crisis,* st. 9.

> When *compromise* broadens, intellect and conscience are thrust into narrower room. GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt,* ch. 16

Temporizing (from L. *tempus,* time) is not *settlement;* it has no more virtue than *compromise,* and less stability, being a mere momentary *adjustment,* to meet the suppressed needs of the time for the time.

ANTONYMS:

altercation	contest	discussion	dissension	war
battle	controversy	disputation	quarrel	wrangle
contention	debate	dispute	strife	wrangling

CONDEMN

SYNONYMS:

blame	**convict**	**doom**	**reprove**
censure	**denounce**	**reprobate**	**sentence**

To *condemn* is to pass judicial sentence or render judgment or decision against. We may *censure* silently; we *condemn*

ordinarily by open and formal utterance. *Condemn* is more final than *blame* or *censure;* a *condemned* criminal has had his trial; a *condemned* building can not stand; a *condemned* ship can not sail. A person is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest to others; in somewhat archaic use, a person is said to be *convicted* when guilt is brought clearly home to his own conscience (*convict* in this sense being allied with *convince,* which we see under PERSUADE); in legal usage one is said to be *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury. In stating the penalty of an offense, the legal word *sentence* is now more common than *condemn;* as, he was *sentenced* to imprisonment; but it is good usage to say, he was *condemned* to imprisonment. To *denounce* is to make public or official declaration against, especially in a violent and threatening manner.

From the pulpits in the northern States Burr was *denounced* as an assassin. COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 10, p. 187 [H. 1883.]

To *doom* is to *condemn* solemnly and consign to evil or destruction or to predetermine to an evil destiny; an inferior race in presence of a superior is *doomed* to subjugation or extinction. Compare ARRAIGN; REPROVE.

ANTONYMS:

absolve	applaud	exonerate	pardon
acquit	approve	justify	praise

PREPOSITIONS:

The bandit was condemned *to* death *for* his crime.

CONDIGN

SYNONYMS:

adequate	exemplary	just	merited	severe
deserved	fit	meet	rigorous	suitable

Condign and *exemplary* are both used of *severe* punishment, viewed from different points; *condign* (from L. *con,* intensive, + *dignus,* worthy) is held to be "worthy" of the fault or crime punished, viewing punishment as vindictive, or demanded by the nature of the offense; *exemplary* (from L. *exemplum,* example) views the punishment (which may, perhaps, be the same in fact) as furnishing a warning "example" to deter others from committing a like offense; so a court may award *exemplary* damages, beyond the amount of

actual injury done, as a public warning against similar acts, as of malicious mischief. As the judgment of the gravity of an offense depends largely upon the view and temper of the one inflicting the penalty, *condign* has become a somewhat reproachful word, having been often used to disguise punishments unnecessarily or unjustly harsh or *severe*, or inflicted in anger or revenge. Compare SEVERE.

ANTONYMS:

gentle	lenient	moderate	scant	slight	trivial
inadequate	mild	petty	scanty	trifling	

CONFESS

SYNONYMS:

accept	allow	concede	grant
acknowledge	avow	disclose	own
admit	certify	endorse	recognize

We *accept* another's statement; *admit* any point made against us; *acknowledge* what we have said or done, good or bad; *avow* our individual beliefs or feelings; *certify* to facts within our knowledge; *confess* our own faults; *endorse* a friend's note or statement; *grant* a request; *own* our faults or obligations; *recognize* lawful authority; *concede* a claim. *Confess* has a high and sacred use in the religious sense; as, to *confess* Christ before men. It may have also a playful sense (often with *to*); as, one *confesses to* a weakness for confectionery. The chief present use of the word, however, is in the sense of making known to others one's own wrong-doing; in this sense *confess* is stronger than *acknowledge* or *admit*, and more specific than *own;* a person *admits* a mistake; *acknowledges* a fault; *confesses* sin or crime. Compare APOLOGY; AVOW.

ANTONYMS:

cloak	deny	disown	hide	screen
conceal	disavow	dissemble	mask	secrete
cover	disguise	dissimulate	repudiate	veil

CONFIRM

SYNONYMS:

assure	fix	sanction	substantiate
corroborate	prove	settle	sustain
establish	ratify	strengthen	uphold

Confirm (from L. *con*, together, and *firmus*, firm) is to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and *corroborate* pre-

suppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added. Testimony is *corroborated* by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by *established* facts. That which is thoroughly *proved* is said to be *established;* so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government; the *established* church. The continents are *fixed.* A treaty is *ratified;* an appointment *confirmed.* An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly. A statement is *substantiated;* a report *confirmed;* a controversy *settled;* the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld.* The beneficent results of Christianity *confirm* our faith in it as a divine revelation.

ANTONYMS:

abrogate	cancel	overthrow	shatter	upset
annul	destroy	shake	unsettle	weaken

PREPOSITIONS:

Confirm a statement *by* testimony; confirm a person *in* a belief.

CONGRATULATE

SYNONYM:

felicitate

To *felicitate* is to pronounce one happy or wish one joy; to *congratulate* is to express hearty sympathy in his joys or hopes. *Felicitate* is cold and formal. We say one *felicitates* himself; though to *congratulate* oneself, which is less natural, is becoming prevalent.

ANTONYMS:

condole with console

PREPOSITIONS:

Congratulate one *on* or *upon* his success.

CONJOIN

SYNONYMS:

adjoin	**attach**	**concatenate**	**join**
affix	**combine**	**connect**	**unite**
associate			

An object that *adjoins* another touches that other at one or more points or at one side or edge; a garden *adjoins* a house when lying beside or behind it; if we were to say that

the garden is *connected* with the house, we should think of some path or passageway by which the one might be reached from the other. To *conjoin* is to *join* with much completeness and permanence, as by adhesion, intergrowing, or fusing together at a point, edge, or surface; paint is at once *conjoined* with the surface to which it is applied; things that are *joined* may not be *conjoined;* friendly hands or meeting roads or streams are *joined,* but not *conjoined. Conjoin* is often interchangeable with *unite,* but *conjoin* directs attention to the original separateness, *unite* to the final unity. To *subjoin* is to add at the end, to *attach or affix* as something additional, to *append. Concatenate* (a somewhat rare or technical word) signifies to *join* in a chain or series, all the parts of which have neutral relations; as, in nature causes and effects are *concatenated.* Compare ADD; APPEND; APPLY; ATTACH; UNITE.

ANTONYMS:

See the antonyms for the words above referred to.

CONQUER

SYNONYMS:

beat	**master**	**prevail over**	**subject**
checkmate	**overcome**	**put down**	**subjugate**
crush	**overmaster**	**quell**	**surmount**
defeat	**overmatch**	**reduce**	**vanquish**
discomfit	**overpower**	**rout**	**win**
down	**overthrow**	**subdue**	**worst**
humble			

To *defeat* an enemy is to gain an advantage for the time; to *vanquish* is to win a signal victory; to *conquer* is to *overcome* so effectually that the victory is regarded as final. An army is *defeated* when it is driven back or compelled to retire disastrously, with loss of position, military equipment, and men. A "defeat" is final for a battle, but not necessarily for a campaign. *Conquer,* in many cases, carries the idea of possession; as, to *conquer* respect, affection, peace, etc. A country is *conquered* when its armies are *defeated* and its territory is occupied by the enemy; it may be *subjected* to indemnity or to various disabilities; it is *subjugated* when it is held helplessly and continuously under military control; it is *subdued* when all resistance has died out. An army is *routed* when it is converted into a mob of fugitives. Compare BEAT.

ANTONYMS:

capitulate	fly	retire	succumb
cede	forfeit	retreat	surrender
fail	lose	submit	yield
fall	resign		

CONSCIOUS

SYNONYMS:

advised	aware	cognizant	sensible
apprised	certain	informed	sure
assured	certified		

One is *aware* of that which exists without him; he is *conscious* of the inner workings of his own mind. *Sensible* may be used in the exact sense of *conscious,* or it may partake of both the senses mentioned above. One may be *sensible* of his own or another's error; he is *conscious* only of his own. A person may feel *assured* or *sure* of something false or non-existent; what he is *aware* of, still more what he is *conscious* of, must be fact. *Sensible* has often a reference to the emotions where *conscious* might apply only to the intellect; to say a culprit is *sensible* of his degradation is more forcible than to say he is *conscious* of it.

ANTONYMS:

cold dead deaf ignorant insensible unaware unconscious

PREPOSITION:

On the stormy sea, man is conscious *of* the limitation of human power.

CONSEQUENCE

SYNONYMS:

consequent	event	outgrowth	sequel
effect	issue	result	upshot
end	outcome		

Effect is the strongest of these words: it is that which is directly produced by the action of an efficient cause; we say, "Every *effect* must have an adequate cause" (compare CAUSE). In regard to human actions, *effect* commonly relates to intention; as, the shot took *effect, i. e.,* the *effect* intended. A *consequence* is that which follows an act naturally, but less directly than the *effect.* The motion of the piston is the *effect,* and the agitation of the water under the paddle-wheels a *consequence* of the expansion of steam in the cylinder. The *result* is, literally, the rebound of an act, depending on many

elements; the *issue* is that which flows forth directly; we say the *issue* of a battle, the *result* of a campaign. A *consequent* commonly is that which follows simply in order of time, or by logical inference. The *end* is the actual *outcome* without determination of its relation to what has gone before; it is ordinarily viewed as either the necessary, natural, or logical *outcome*, any *effect*, *consequence*, or *result* being termed an *end;* as, the *end* of such a course must be ruin. The *event* (from L. *e*, out, and *venio*, come) is primarily exactly the same in meaning as *outcome;* but in use it is more nearly equivalent to *upshot*, signifying the sum and substance of all *effects*, *consequences*, and *results* of a course of action. Compare ACCIDENT; CAUSE; CIRCUMSTANCE; END; EVENT.

CONSOLE

SYNONYMS:
comfort condole with encourage sympathize with

One *condoles with* another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *consoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit, as by the assurances and promises of the gospel; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize with* others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare ALLEVIATE; PITY.

ANTONYMS:
annoy distress disturb grieve hurt sadden trouble wound

CONTAGION

SYNONYM:
infection

Infection is frequently confused with *contagion*, even by medical men. The best usage now limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but where common climatic, malarious, or other widespread conditions are believed to be chiefly instrumental.

CONTINUAL

SYNONYMS:

ceaseless	incessant	regular	uninterrupted
constant	invariable	unbroken	unremitting
continuous	perpetual	unceasing	unvarying

Continuous describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual,* that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A *continuous* beach is exposed to the *continual* beating of the waves. A similar distinction is made between *incessant* and *ceaseless.* The *incessant* discharge of firearms makes the *ceaseless* roar of battle. *Constant* is sometimes used in the sense of *continual;* but its chief uses are mental and moral.

CONTRACT

SYNONYMS:

agreement	cartel	engagement	pledge
arrangement	compact	obligation	promise
bargain	covenant	pact	stipulation

All these words involve at least two parties, though an *engagement* or *promise* may be the act of but one. A *contract* is a formal *agreement* between two or more parties for the doing or leaving undone some specified act or acts, and is ordinarily in writing. Mutual *promises* may have the force of a *contract.* A consideration, or compensation, is essential to convert an *agreement* into a *contract.* A *contract* may be oral or written. A *covenant* in law is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in law and business. *Compact* is essentially the same as *contract,* but is applied to international *agreements,* treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual *agreement* for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract.* A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract.* A *cartel* is a military *agreement* for the exchange of prisoners or the like.

CONTRAST

SYNONYMS:

compare	differentiate	discriminate	oppose

To *compare* (from L. *con,* together, and *par,* equal) is to place together in order to show likeness or unlikeness; to *contrast* (from L. *contra,* against, and *sto,* stand) is to set in op-

position in order to show unlikeness. We *contrast* objects that have been already *compared.* We must *compare* them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We *contrast* them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we *differentiate* them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. We distinguish objects when we note a difference that may fall short of *contrast;* we *discriminate* them when we classify or place them according to their differences.

PREPOSITION:

We contrast one object *with* another.

CONVERSATION

SYNONYMS:

chat	**communion**	**converse**	**intercourse**
colloquy	**confabulation**	**dialogue**	**parley**
communication	**conference**	**discourse**	**talk**

Conversation (from L. *con,* with) is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. Many brilliant talkers have been incapable of *conversation.* There may be *intercourse* without *conversation,* as by looks, signs, etc.; *communion* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle *talk,* empty *talk,* rather than idle or empty *conversation. Discourse* is now applied chiefly to public addresses. A *conference* is more formal than a *conversation. Dialogue* denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary *conversation,* generally of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number, and generally somewhat informal. Compare BEHAVIOR.

PREPOSITIONS:

Conversation *with* friends; *between* or *among* the guests; *about* a matter.

CONVERT

SYNONYMS:

disciple	**neophyte**	**proselyte**

The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith, without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *con-*

convert is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new *convert*, not yet fully indoctrinated, or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *apostate*, *pervert*, and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

CONVEY

SYNONYMS:

carry	move	shift	transmit
change	remove	transfer	transport
give	sell		

Convey, *transmit*, and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; as, I will *convey* the information to your friend; air *conveys* sound (to a listener); *carry* does not necessarily imply delivery, and often does not admit of it. A man *carries* an appearance, *conveys* an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will *transmit* the letter; *transport* the goods. A horse *carries* his mane and tail, but does not *convey* them. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another person; as, items may be *transferred* from one account to another or a word *transferred* to the following line. In law, real estate, which can not be moved, is *conveyed* by simply *transferring* title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material, *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we *transfer* possession, *transmit* intelligence, *convey* ideas, but do not *transport* them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. Compare CARRY.

ANTONYMS:

cling to hold keep possess preserve retain

PREPOSITIONS:

Convey *to* a friend, a purchaser, etc.; convey *from* the house to the station; convey *by* express, *by* hand, etc.

CONVOKE

SYNONYMS:

assemble	call together	convene	muster
call	collect	gather	summon

A convention is *called* by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are *assembled* or *convened* in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convoke* implies an organized body and a superior authority; *assemble* and *convene* express more independent action; Parliament is *convoked;* Congress *assembles*. Troops are *mustered;* witnesses and jurymen are *summoned*.

ANTONYMS:

adjourn	disband	dismiss	dissolve	scatter
break up	discharge	disperse	prorogue	separate

CRIMINAL

SYNONYMS:

abominable	guilty	nefarious	vile
culpable	illegal	sinful	wicked
felonious	immoral	unlawful	wrong
flagitious	iniquitous	vicious	

Every *criminal* act is *illegal* or *unlawful,* but *illegal* or *unlawful* acts may not be *criminal.* Offenses against public law are *criminal;* offenses against private rights are merely *illegal* or *unlawful.* As a general rule, all acts punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, are *criminal* in view of the law. It is *illegal* for a man to trespass on another's land, but it is not *criminal;* the trespasser is liable to a civil suit for damages, but not to indictment, fine, or imprisonment. A *felonious* act is a *criminal* act of an aggravated kind, which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by death. A *flagitious* crime is one that brings public odium. *Vicious* refers to the indulgence of evil appetites, habits, or passions; *vicious* acts are not necessarily *criminal,* or even *illegal;* we speak of a *vicious* horse. That which is *iniquitous, i. e.,* contrary to equity, may sometimes be done under the forms of law. Ingratitude is *sinful,* hypocrisy is *wicked,* but neither is punishable by human law; hence, neither is *criminal* or *illegal.* Compare SIN.

ANTONYMS:

innocent	lawful	meritorious	right
just	legal	moral	virtuous

CRITERION

SYNONYMS:
measure **rule** **test** **touchstone**
proof **standard**

A *standard* is a *measure* of quantity, quality, or value established by law or general consent; it is general recognition and acceptance that makes a *standard.* A *criterion* (from Gr. *krinō,* judge) is a *standard* believed to have special accuracy or certainty, so that other things may be "judged" by it; the meaning is often strengthened by adjectives; as, a sure or an infallible *criterion;* any fact, truth, or principle, regarded as established, may be a *criterion.* A *test* views a person or thing as put upon trial under fixed and approved conditions; as, a *test* for the purity or fineness of gold, for the tensile strength of a rope or wire; a chemical *test* to determine the existence or the quantity of any ingredient in a mixture; certain oaths have been at various times used as *tests* of loyalty, and known as *test*-oaths. *Touchstone,* formerly denoting a stone supposed to indicate the fineness of gold, is now only used figuratively in the general sense of *test.* Compare DEMONSTRATION; TESTIMONY.

ANTONYMS:
chance **fancy** **imagination** **possibility**
conjecture **guess** **probability** **supposition**

DAILY

SYNONYM:
diurnal

Daily is the Saxon and popular, *diurnal* the Latin and scientific term. In strict usage, *daily* is the antonym of *nightly* as *diurnal* is of *nocturnal.* *Daily* is not, however, held strictly to this use; a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at some time within each period of twenty-four hours. *Diurnal* is more exact in all its uses; a *diurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight; a *diurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day; in contradistinction to *nocturnal* flowers, birds, etc. A *diurnal* motion exactly fills an astronomical day or the time of one rotation of a planet on its axis, while a *daily* motion is much less definite.

ANTONYMS:
nightly nocturnal

DANGER

SYNONYMS:
hazard insecurity jeopardy peril risk

Danger is exposure to possible evil, which may be either near and probable or remote and doubtful; *peril* is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil, especially to such as results from violence. An invalid may be in *danger* of consumption; a disarmed soldier is in *peril* of death. *Jeopardy* is nearly the same as *peril,* but involves, like *risk,* more of the element of chance or uncertainty; a man tried upon a capital charge is said to be put in *jeopardy* of life. *Insecurity* is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. Compare HAZARD.

ANTONYMS:
defense immunity protection safeguard safety security shelter

DARK

SYNONYMS:

black	**gloomy**	**opaque**	**somber**
dim	**murky**	**sable**	**swart**
dismal	**mysterious**	**shadowy**	**swarthy**
dusky	**obscure**	**shady**	

Strictly, that which is *black* is absolutely destitute of color; that which is *dark* is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is *black,* though not optically colorless; the night is *dark,* though the stars shine. That is *obscure, shadowy,* or *shady* from which the light is more or less cut off. *Dusky* is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy,* of the human skin when quite *dark,* or even verging toward *black. Dim* refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. *Opaque* objects, as smoked glass, are impervious to light. *Murky* is said of that which is at once *dark, obscure,* and *gloomy;* as, a *murky* den; a *murky* sky. Figuratively, *dark* is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber, dismal, gloomy,* also of moral evil; as, a *dark* deed. Of intellectual matter, *dark* is now rarely used in the old sense of a *dark* saying, etc. See MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.

ANTONYMS:

bright	crystalline	glowing	lucid	shining
brilliant	dazzling	illumined	luminous	transparent
clear	gleaming	light	radiant	white

Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

DECAY

SYNONYMS:

corrupt decompose molder putrefy rot spoil

Rot is a strong word, ordinarily esteemed coarse, but on occasion capable of approved emphatic use; as, "the name of the wicked shall *rot*," *Prov.* x, 7; *decay* and *decompose* are now common euphemisms. A substance is *decomposed* when resolved into its original elements by any process; it is *decayed* when resolved into its original elements by natural processes; it *decays* gradually, but may be instantly *decomposed,* as water into oxygen and hydrogen; to say that a thing is *decayed* may denote only a partial result, but to say it is *decomposed* ordinarily implies that the change is complete or nearly so. *Putrefy* and the adjectives *putrid* and *putrescent,* and the nouns *putridity* and *putrescence,* are used almost exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition, the more general word *decay* being used of either animal or vegetable substances.

DECEPTION

SYNONYMS:

craft	**double-dealing**	**finesse**	**lie**
cunning	**duplicity**	**fraud**	**lying**
deceit	**equivocation**	**guile**	**prevarication**
deceitfulness	**fabrication**	**hypocrisy**	**trickery**
delusion	**falsehood**	**imposition**	**untruth**
dissimulation			

Deceit is the habit, *deception* the act; *guile* applies to the disposition out of which *deceit* and *deception* grow, and also to their actual practise. A *lie, lying,* or *falsehood,* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie,* because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie,* because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie. Falsehood* and *lying* are in utterance; *deceit* and *deception* may be merely in act or

implication. *Deception* may be innocent, and even unintentional, as in the case of an optical illusion; *deceit* always involves injurious intent. *Craft* and *cunning* have not necessarily any moral quality; they are common traits of animals, but stand rather low in the human scale. *Duplicity* is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. *Dissimulation* is rather a concealing of what is than a pretense of what is not. *Equivocation* is the saying or stating of one thing in order that something other and different may be understood. *Finesse* is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving *deceit*. Compare ARTIFICE; FALLACY; FICTION; FRAUD; HYPOCRISY.

ANTONYMS:

candor	frankness	honesty	simplicity	truth
fair dealing	guilelessness	openness	sincerity	veracity

DEFENSE

SYNONYMS:

apology	guard	rampart	shelter
bulwark	justification	resistance	shield
fortress	protection	safeguard	vindication

The weak may speak or act in *defense* of the strong; none but the powerful can assure others of *protection*. A *defense* is ordinarily against actual attack; *protection* is against possible as well as actual dangers. We speak of *defense* against an assault, *protection* from the cold. *Vindication* is a triumphant *defense* of character and conduct against charges of error or wrong. Compare APOLOGY.

ANTONYMS:

abandonment betrayal capitulation desertion flight surrender

PREPOSITIONS:

Defense *against* assault or assailants; in law, defense *to* an action, *from* the testimony.

DEFER

SYNONYMS:

adjourn	delay	procrastinate	put off
break off	dissolve	prorogue	suspend
break up	postpone	protract	

Adjourn (through F. from L. *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, daily, from

dies, day) signifies literally to put off to another day, hence, by extension, to put off to any future time. *Prorogue* (from L. *prorogo,* extend, defer) is a special legal or legislative term, applying only to the British Parliament or to similar colonial assemblies. A voluntary assembly may *adjourn* itself; Parliament is *prorogued* by order of the king.

> By the king's authority alone, and by his writs are they (the two houses of peers and commons) assembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dissolved, but each house may *adjourn* itself. BACON.

A parliament which is *prorogued* still exists, and may be summoned by the sovereign at any time to meet again without a new election; a parliament which is *dissolved* ceases to exist; all its unfinished business is dead; there can be no parliament until a general election is held, resulting in a new parliament, which must take up all business *de novo;* an "adjournment" is simply a voluntary intermission at the discretion of either or both houses. The congress of the United States and the various State legislatures terminate their sessions only by adjournment, either to a day fixed by vote or to the time of compulsory reassembling provided by the constitution. If a deliberative body *adjourns* with no day fixed either by vote or law for reassembling, it thereby terminates its existence; hence the phrase to *adjourn sine die,* or *without day* (which is etymologically a contradiction in terms) is used to denote the final breaking up or dissolution of an assembly; to *adjourn without day* is to *terminate* the existence of the body and, of course, any future consideration by that body of its unfinished business; the existence of an American congress would terminate *ipso facto,* even if there were no formal adjournment, by the arrival of the day fixed by the constitution for the assembly of a new congress, and by the expiration of the term for which the representatives and many of the senators were elected. In common usage, to *adjourn* a matter is to hold it in abeyance (see ABEYANCE) until it may be more conveniently or suitably considered—to *defer,* or *postpone* it; in such use *defer* and *postpone* are closely equivalent to *adjourn;* to *defer* is simply to lay by or put aside temporarily; to *postpone* (from L. *post,* after, + *pono,* place) is strictly to put aside until "after" something else is done, known, obtained, or the like; as, to *postpone* the attack until daylight; but *postpone* is often used without such limitation; both *defer* and *postpone* imply ex-

pectation of later consideration, or action; *procrastinate* is less definite *than adjourn, defer,* or *delay;* procrastination is purposeless; one who *procrastinates* gives no assurance that he will ever act. Compare HINDER.

ANTONYMS:

act	despatch	hasten	quicken	urge on
act on	expedite	hurry	take up	urge forward

DEFILE

SYNONYMS:

befoul	corrupt	pollute	spoil	sully	tarnish
contaminate	infect	soil	stain	taint	vitiate

The hand may be *defiled* by a touch of pitch; swine that have been wallowing in the mud are *befouled. Contaminate* and *infect* refer to something evil that deeply pervades and permeates, as the human body or mind. *Pollute* is used chiefly of liquids; as, water *polluted* with sewage. *Tainted* meat is repulsive; *infected* meat contains germs of disease. A *soiled* garment may be cleansed by washing; a *spoiled* garment is beyond cleansing or repair. Bright metal is *tarnished* by exposure; a fair sheet is *sullied* by a dirty hand. In figurative use, *defile* may be used merely in the ceremonial sense; "they themselves went not into the judgment hall, lest they should be *defiled,*" *John* xviii, 28; *contaminate* refers to deep spiritual injury. *Pollute* has also a reference to sacrilege; as, to *pollute* a sanctuary, an altar, or an ordinance. The innocent are often *contaminated* by association with the wicked; the vicious are more and more *corrupted* by their own excesses. We speak of a *vitiated* taste or style; fraud *vitiates* a title or a contract.

ANTONYMS:

clean cleanse disinfect hallow purify sanctify wash

PREPOSITIONS:

The temple was defiled *with* blood; defiled *by* sacrilegious deeds.

DEFINITION

SYNONYMS:

comment	description	exposition	rendering
commentary	explanation	interpretation	translation

A *definition* is exact, an *explanation* general; a *definition* is formal, a *description* pictorial. A *definition* must include all

that belongs to the object defined, and exclude all that does not; a *description* may include only some general features; an *explanation* may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. An *exposition* undertakes to state more fully what is compactly given or only implied in the text; as, an *exposition* of Scripture. *Interpretation* is ordinarily from one language into another, or from the language of one period into that of another; it may also be a statement giving the doubtful or hidden meaning of that which is recondite or perplexing; as, the *interpretation* of a dream, a riddle, or of some difficult passage. *Definition, explanation, exposition,* and *interpretation* are ordinarily blended in a *commentary,* which may also include *description.* A *comment* is upon a single passage; a *commentary* may be the same, but is usually understood to be a volume of *comments.*

DELEGATE

SYNONYMS:

deputy	**legate**	**proxy**	**representative**
substitute			

These words agree in designating one who acts in the place of some other or others. The *legate* is an ecclesiastical officer representing the Pope. In strict usage the *deputy* or *delegate* is more limited in functions and more closely bound by instructions than a *representative.* A single officer may have a *deputy;* many persons combine to choose a *delegate* or *representative.* In the United States informal assemblies send *delegates* to nominating conventions with no legislative authority; *representatives* are legally elected to Congress and the various legislatures, with lawmaking power.

DELIBERATE

SYNONYMS:

confer	**consult**	**meditate**	**reflect**
consider	**debate**	**ponder**	**weigh**

An individual *considers, meditates, ponders, reflects,* by himself; he *weighs* a matter in his own mind, and is sometimes said even to *debate* with himself. *Consult* and *confer* always imply two or more persons, as does *debate,* unless expressly limited as above. *Confer* suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; *consult* indicates almost exclusively the

ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. Compare ABOLISH; BREAK.

ANTONYMS:

build	create	repair	restore
construct	make		

DEMONSTRATION

SYNONYMS:

certainty	**consequence**	**evidence**	**inference**
conclusion	**deduction**	**induction**	**proof**

Demonstration, in the strict and proper sense, is the highest form of *proof,* and gives the most absolute *certainty;* but can not be applied outside of pure mathematics or other strictly deductive reasoning; there can be *proof* and *certainty,* however, in matters that do not admit of *demonstration.* A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion* toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises, together with their necessary *conclusion,* constitute a *demonstration. Evidence* is that which tends to show a thing to be true; in the widest sense, as including self-*evidence* or consciousness, it is the basis of all knowledge. *Proof* in the strict sense is complete, irresistible *evidence;* as, there was much *evidence* against the accused, but not amounting to *proof* of guilt. Moral *certainty* is a conviction resting on such *evidence* as puts a matter beyond reasonable doubt, while not so irresistible as *demonstration.* Compare HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION.

DEPENDENT, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

defective	**degenerate**	**delinquent**

These terms are used somewhat vaguely to indicate classes of persons who fall below average social requirements, and ordinarily demand support or restraint, or both, by organized society. *Defectives* are those who lack some natural faculty of power, ordinarily essential to self-support, including

the deaf, blind, crippled, idiotic, etc. *Degenerates* are those who naturally tend to revert to a lower mental or moral grade, ordinarily in some way harmful or dangerous to the community, as certain persons who from childhood show a tendency to arson, setting fire to anything that can burn, without regard to consequences to property or life, and without the ordinary motives of the criminal incendiary; such tendencies may manifest themselves in numerous ways; many alcoholics are now classed as *degenerates*. *Delinquents* are those who have committed some overt act against law and order, requiring to be dealt with by legal action; this class would strictly include all criminals, but the term is ordinarily used to describe those guilty of minor offenses, as the juvenile offenders who are at once cared for, restrained, and educated in reform schools; there is an increasing tendency to separate criminals who commit crime with distinctly criminal purpose, as the professional burglar, from those who drift into criminal acts with no fixed criminal intent, as boys break into basements to steal chains, gas-fittings, etc.; the dividing line is vague and often difficult to draw, depending upon clear analysis of each individual case, which is largely the work of the judges of the modern juvenile courts. *Defectives* and *degenerates* may not be *dependents,* as they may belong to families able to support them, or may be even inheritors of wealth, while committing an act requiring legal interference. *Dependents* are all those for any reason unable to support themselves, including children without parents or guardians able to provide for them; *dependent* children may be neither *defectives* nor *degenerates,* but in every way normal; in natural life *dependents* are ordinarily made such by some mental or physical defect, and include the imbecile, those of unsound mind not classed as positively insane, cripples, paralytics, consumptives, those enfeebled by advanced age, etc.; in strictness the insane are in the highest degree *dependents,* but are not usually referred to under that classification. There is an increasing tendency in modern legal and social administration to a higher humanity, which separates those who need care or restraint because of defect, weakness, heredity, etc., from those knowingly and determinedly vicious or criminal.

DESIGN

SYNONYMS:

aim	**final cause**	**object**	**proposal**
device	**intent**	**plan**	**purpose**
end	**intention**	**project**	**scheme**

Design refers to the adaptation of means to an *end,* the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result; *intent* and *purpose* overleap all particulars, and fasten on the end itself. *Intention* is simply the more familiar form of the legal and philosophical *intent*. *Plan* relates to details of form, structure, and action, in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as a means to an *end.* The *plan* of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the *design* of thus surprising and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law can not read the heart, it can only infer the *intent* from the evidences of *design*. *Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an *object; purpose* simply the placing it before oneself; hence, we speak of the *purpose* rather than the *intent* or *intention* of God. We hold that the marks of *design* in nature prove it the work of a great Designer. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success; *intent* or *intention* refers especially to the state of mind of the actor; *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM; CAUSE; IDEA; MODEL.

PREPOSITIONS:

The design *of* defrauding; the design *of* a building; a design *for* a statue.

DESIRE

SYNONYMS:

appetence	**concupiscence**	**hankering**	**proclivity**
appetite	**coveting**	**inclination**	**propensity**
aspiration	**craving**	**longing**	**wish**

Inclination is the mildest of these terms; it is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious, tendency. Even when we speak of a strong or decided *inclination* we do not express the intensity of *desire*. *Desire* has a wide range, from the highest objects to the lowest; *desire* is for an object near at hand, or near in thought, and viewed as attainable; a *wish* may be for what is

remote or uncertain, or even for what is recognized as impossible. *Craving* is stronger than *hankering; hankering* may be the result of a fitful and capricious *appetite; craving* may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. *Longing* is a reaching out with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant but at some time attainable; as, the captive's *longing* for release. *Coveting* ordinarily denotes wrong *desire* for that which is another's. Compare APPETITE.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ANTIPATHY.

PREPOSITIONS:

The desire *of* fame; a desire *for* excellence.

DESPAIR

SYNONYMS:

desperation despondency discouragement hopelessness

Discouragement is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. *Discouragements* too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness. Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy; *despondency* and *despair* are more emphatic and decided. *Despondency* is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope; *despair* is the utter abandonment of hope. *Despondency* relaxes energy and effort and is always attended with sadness or distress; *despair* may produce a stony calmness, or it may lead to *desperation. Desperation* is energized *despair,* vigorous in action, reckless of consequences.

ANTONYMS:

anticipation	confidence	encouragement	hope
assurance	courage	expectancy	hopefulness
cheer	elation	expectation	trust

DEVOTE

SYNONYMS:

allot	apportion	assign	dedicate	hallow
apply	appropriate	consecrate	destine	set apart

Consecrate, dedicate, devote, and *hallow* are all originally words of sacred meaning; as, to *consecrate* ground for a cemetery; to *dedicate* a church to divine worship; to *devote* one-

self to prayer; to *hallow* the Sabbath day. *Consecrate* and *hallow* retain their original sacredness, but *dedicate* and *devote* have drifted far away. Thus, to *dedicate* a book is for the author to preface it with a complimentary inscription bearing the name of a friend or patron. *Devote* (from L. *de,* from, + *voveo,* from *votum,* vow) was originally to *set apart* from oneself, or from ordinary use to some sacred purpose, which might be destructive; thus Jericho, with all that it contained, was *devoted* by Joshua to destruction (*Josh.* vi, 17; vii, 1; where the American Revision has wisely preferred the word "devoted" to the word "accursed" of the Authorized Version); thus it is still possible to speak of persons or things as *devoted* to death, destruction, or ruin; in common use, however, to *devote* is to *set apart* with a sacred or earnest purpose to some desirable object; as, a young man *devotes* himself to the ministry; a sum of money is *devoted* to charity; this portion of the book is *devoted* to the study of evolution. It is chiefly by the lingering touch of sacredness that *devote* differs from *apply* when the two words are used as synonyms; a person *applies* himself to study as a matter of fact; he *devotes* himself to study from some earnest purpose behind the fact. Compare ALLOT; APPLY; APPORTION.

ANTONYMS:

abuse	misapply	misuse	squander
alienate	misappropriate	pervert	waste
desecrate			

DEXTERITY

SYNONYMS:

adroitness	cleverness	readiness
aptitude	expertness	skill

Adroitness (from F. *à,* to, and *droit,* right) and *dexterity* (from L. *dexter,* right, right-hand) might each be rendered "right-handedness"; but *adroitness* carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movement, or taking advantage of another in controversy; *dexterity* conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action of others. We speak of *adroitness* in fencing, boxing, or debate; of *dexterity* in horsemanship, in the use of tools, weapons, etc. *Aptitude* (from L. *aptus,* fit, fitted) is a natural *readiness,* which by practise may be developed into

dexterity. *Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity.* *Dexterity* can not be communicated, and, oftentimes can not even be explained by its possessor; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted; "*skilled* workmen" in various trades are numbered by thousands. Compare ADDRESS; CLEVER; POWER; SKILFUL.

PREPOSITIONS:

Dexterity *of* hand, *of* movement, *of* management; *with* the pen; *in* action, *in* manipulating men; *at* cards.

DICTION

SYNONYMS:

expression	**phrase**	**style**	**vocabulary**
language	**phraseology**	**verbiage**	**wording**

An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology;* in military *phrase.* *Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. *Verbiage* never bears this sense (see CIRCUMLOCUTION). The *language* of a writer or speaker may be the national speech he employs; as, the English or French *language;* or the word may denote his use of that *language;* as, the author's *language* is well (or ill) chosen. *Style* includes *diction, expression,* rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits—in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style,* a frigid or an argumentative *style,* etc., or of the *style of* Macaulay, Prescott, or others. An author's *vocabulary* is the range of words which he brings into his use. Compare LANGUAGE.

DIE

SYNONYMS:

cease	**decline**	**expire**	**perish**
decease	**depart**	**fade**	**wither**

Die, to go out of life, become destitute of vital power and

action, is figuratively applied to anything which has the appearance of life.

> Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
>
> TENNYSON *Locksley Hall*, st. 40.

An echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies*. *Expire* (literally, to breathe out) is a softer word for *die;* it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires;* the time has *expired*. To *perish* (literally, in Latin, to go through, as in English we say, "the fire goes out") is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; as, "I *perish* with hunger," *Luke* xv, 17; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, art and empires, may be said to *perish;* the word denotes utter destruction and decay.

ANTONYMS:

be born	come into being	flourish	rise again
begin	come to life	grow	rise from the dead
be immortal	exist	live	survive

PREPOSITIONS:

To die *of* fever; *by* violence; rarely, *with* the sword, famine, etc. (*Ezek.* vii, 15); to die *for* one's country; to die *at* sea; *in* one's bed; *in* agony; die *to* the world.

DIFFERENCE

SYNONYMS:

contrariety	discrimination	distinction	inequality
contrast	disparity	divergence	unlikeness
disagreement	dissimilarity	diversity	variation
discrepancy	dissimilitude	inconsistency	variety

Difference is the state or quality of being unlike or the amount of such unlikeness. A *difference* is in the things compared; a *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions*. *Disparity* is stronger than *inequality,* implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference* between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Variety* involves more than two objects; so, in general, does *diversity; varia-*

tion is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Disagreement* is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict; *difference* is sometimes used in the same sense.

ANTONYMS:

agreement, consonance, harmony, identity, likeness, resemblance, sameness, similarity, uniformity, unity

PREPOSITIONS:

Difference *between* the old and the new; differences *among* men; a difference *in* character; *of* action; *of* style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) *with* a person; a difference *of* one thing *from* (incorrectly *to*) another.

DIFFICULT

SYNONYMS:

arduous, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying

Arduous (from L. *arduus,* steep) signifies primarily so steep and lofty as to be difficult of ascent, and hence applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion and ordinarily for a lofty aim; great learning can only be won by *arduous* toil. *Hard* applies to anything that resists our endeavors as a scarcely penetrable mass resists our physical force. Anything is *hard* that involves tax and strain whether of the physical or mental powers. *Difficult* is not used of that which merely taxes physical force; a dead lift is called *hard* rather than *difficult;* breaking stone on the road would be called *hard* rather than *difficult* work; that is *difficult* which involves skill, sagacity, or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force; a geometrical problem may be *difficult* to solve, a tangled skein to unravel; a mountain *difficult* to ascend. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *laborious* or *toilsome* simply requires the steady application of labor or toil till accomplished; *toilsome* is the stronger word. That which is *onerous* (from L. *onus,* a burden) is mentally burdensome or oppressive. Responsibility may be *onerous* even when it involves no special exertion.

ANTONYMS:

easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial

DIRECTION

SYNONYMS:
aim bearing course inclination tendency way

The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. *Way,* literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path, conversationally, *way* is almost a perfect synonym of *direction;* as, which *way* did he go? or, in which *direction?* *Bearing* is the direction in which an object is seen with reference to another, and especially with reference to the points of the compass. *Course* is the *direction* of a moving object; *inclination,* that toward which a stationary object leans; *tendency,* the *direction* toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination.* Compare AIM; CARE; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

DISCERN

SYNONYMS:

behold	**discriminate**	**observe**	**recognize**
descry	**distinguish**	**perceive**	**see**

What we *discern* we *see* apart from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs; an officer is readily *distinguished* from a common soldier by his uniform. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. Compare DISCOVER; LOOK.

DISCOVER

SYNONYMS:

ascertain	**detect**	**disclose**	**ferret out**	**find out**
descry	**discern**	**expose**	**find**	**invent**

Of human actions or character, *detect* is used, almost without exception, in a bad sense; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud; real merit is sure to be *discovered.* In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course

of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected.* We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use; Columbus *discovered* America; Morse *invented* the electric telegraph. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. A man *finds* in the road some stranger's purse, or *finds* his own which he is searching for. The expert *discovers* or *detects* an error in an account; the auditor *finds* the account to be correct. Compare DISCERN.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for HIDE.

DISEASE

SYNONYMS:

affection	disorder	indisposition	sickness
ailment	distemper	infirmity	unhealthiness
complaint	illness	malady	unsoundness

Disease is the general term for any deviation from health; in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited; as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder,* as abundantly appears in the English Bible: "Jesus went about . . . healing all manner of *sickness* and all manner of *disease* among the people," *Matt.* iv, 23; "Elisha was fallen *sick* of his *sickness* whereof he died," 2 *Kings* xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, or "*sickness* at the stomach," and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received but a very limited acceptance in the United States, where *sick* and *sickness* have the earlier and wider usage. We speak of trifling *ailments,* a slight *indisposition,* a serious or a deadly *disease;* a slight or severe *illness;* a painful *sickness. Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness.

ANTONYMS:
health robustness soundness strength sturdiness vigor

DISPARAGE

SYNONYMS:

belittle	depreciate	discredit	underestimate
carp at	derogate from	dishonor	underrate
decry	detract from	lower	undervalue

To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited;* the currency is *depreciated;* a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds; we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion; it is used only of things. A man's achievements are *disparaged,* his motives *depreciated,* his professions *discredited;* he himself is calumniated, slandered, etc. Compare SLANDER.

ANTONYMS:
See synonyms for PRAISE.

DISPLACE

SYNONYMS:

confuse	derange	disturb	mislay	remove
crowd out	disarrange	jumble	misplace	unsettle

Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced;* what he has *mislaid* he can not locate. Compare MIX.

ANTONYMS:

adjust	assort	dispose	order	put in order	set in order
array	classify	group	place	put in place	sort

DO

SYNONYMS:

accomplish	carry out	discharge	perform
achieve	carry through	effect	perpetrate
actualize	commit	execute	realize
bring about	complete	finish	transact
bring to pass	consummate	fulfil	work out

Do is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole class. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is *done,*"

and of the grandest human achievement, "Well *done!*" *Finish* and *complete* signify to bring to an end what was previously begun; there is frequently the difference in usage that *finish* is applied to the fine details and is superficial, while *complete* is comprehensive, being applied to the whole ideal, plan, and execution; as, to *finish* a statue; to complete a scheme of philosophy. To *discharge* is to *do* what is given in charge, expected, or required; as, to *discharge* the duties of the office. To *fulfil* is to *do* or to be what has been promised, expected, hoped, or desired; as, a son *fulfils* a father's hopes. *Realize, effect, execute,* and *consummate* all signify to embody in fact what was before in thought. One may *realize* that which he has done nothing to *bring about;* he may *realize* the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune; but he can not *effect* his early designs except by *doing* the utmost that is necessary to make them fact. *Effect* includes all that is *done* to *accomplish* the intent; *execute* refers rather to the final steps; *consummate* is limited quite sharply to the concluding act. An officer *executes* the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purchase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property delivered. *Execute* refers more commonly to the commands of another, *effect* and *consummate* to one's own designs; as, the commander *effected* the capture of the fort, because his officers and men promptly *executed* his commands. *Achieve*—to *do* something worthy of a chief—signifies always to *perform* some great and generally some worthy exploit. *Perform* and *accomplish* both imply working toward the end; but *perform* always allows a possibility of not attaining, while *accomplish* carries the thought of full completion. In Longfellow's lines, "Patience; *accomplish* thy labor," etc., *perform* could not be substituted without great loss. As between *complete* and *accomplish, complete* considers rather the thing as *done; accomplish,* the whole process of doing it. *Commit*, as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial; *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes or, somewhat humorously, of blunders. A man may *commit* a sin, a trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. We *finish* a garment or a letter, *complete* an edifice or a life-work, *consummate* a bargain or a crime, *discharge* a duty, *effect* a purpose, *execute* a command, *fulfil* a promise, *perform* our daily tasks, *realize* an ideal, *accomplish* a design, *achieve*

a victory. Compare ACT; MAKE; TRANSACT; TRANSACTION.

ANTONYMS:

baffle	defeat	fail	mar	miss	ruin
come short	destroy	frustrate	miscarry	neglect	spoil

DOCILE

SYNONYMS:

amenable	**manageable**	**pliant**	**teachable**
compliant	**obedient**	**submissive**	**tractable**
gentle	**pliable**	**tame**	**yielding**

One who is *docile* is easily taught; one who is *tractable* is easily led; one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. Compare DUTY.

ANTONYMS:

determined	inflexible	opinionated	stubborn
dogged	intractable	resolute	wilful
firm	obstinate	self-willed	unyielding

DOCTRINE

SYNONYMS:

article of belief	**belief**	**precept**	**teaching**
article of faith	**dogma**	**principle**	**tenet**

Doctrine primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle*, the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning; a *dogma* rests on authority, as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* or *dogma* is a statement of some one item of *belief;* a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas*. *Dogma* has commonly, at the present day, an offensive signification, as of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief;* it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning; we speak of the *doctrines* of our own church; of the tenets of others. A *precept* relates not to *belief*, but to conduct. Compare FAITH; LAW.

DOGMATIC

SYNONYMS:

arrogant	**doctrinal**	**magisterial**	**positive**
authoritative	**domineering**	**opinionated**	**self-opinionated**
dictatorial	**imperious**	**overbearing**	**systematic**

Dogmatic is technically applied in a good sense to that which

is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended. *Dogmatic* theology, called also "dogmatics," gives definite propositions, which it holds to be delivered by authority; *systematic* theology considers the same propositions in their logical connection and order as parts of a system; a *doctrinal* statement is less absolute in its claim than a *dogmatic* treatise, and may be more partial than the term *systematic* would imply. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words.

DOUBT, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

distrust . **mistrust** **surmise** **suspect**

To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt,* or some perverse bias of mind may incline him to. *Distrust* may express simply a lack of confidence; as, I *distrust* my own judgment; or it may be nearly equivalent to *suspect;* as, I *distrusted* that man from the start. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious; *mistrust* is often used playfully. Compare FLUCTUATE; SUPPOSE. Compare synonyms for DOUBT, *n.*

ANTONYMS:

believe	depend on	rely on	trust
confide in	depend upon	rely upon	

DOUBT, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

disbelief	**incredulity**	**perplexity**	**suspense**
distrust	**indecision**	**question**	**suspicion**
hesitancy	**irresolution**	**scruple**	**unbelief**
hesitation	**misgiving**	**skepticism**	**uncertainty**

Doubt is a lack of conviction that may refer either to matters

of belief or to matters of practise. As regards belief, while *doubt* is lack of conviction, *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary; *unbelief* refers to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful; *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*. In theological usage *unbelief* and *skepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided; *hesitation, indecision,* and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done, and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty. Compare DOUBT, *v.;* PERPLEXITY.

ANTONYMS:

assurance	certainty	conviction	determination	resolution
belief	confidence	decision	persuasion	resolve

DRAW

SYNONYMS:

allure	drag	haul	induce	lure	tow
attract	entice	incline	lead	pull	tug

One object *draws* another when it moves it toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw,* though it may produce no actual motion; all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, though they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance; as, to *drag* a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing* force, whether adequate or inadequate; as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw,* or try to *draw,* a resisting object with a continuous straining motion; as to *tug* at the oar. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object; as,

to *haul* a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another. In the figurative sense, ***attract*** is more nearly akin to ***incline, draw*** to ***induce.*** We are ***attracted*** by one's appearance, ***drawn*** to his side. Compare ALLURE; ARRAY; INFLUENCE.

ANTONYMS:
alienate estrange rebuff reject repel repulse

See synonyms for DRIVE.

PREPOSITIONS:

To draw water *from* or *out of* the well; draw the boat *through* the water, *to* the shore; draw air *into* the lungs; draw *with* cords of love; the wagon is drawn *by* horses, *along* the road, *across* the field, *over* the stones, *through* the woods, *to* the barn.

DREAM

SYNONYMS:
day-dream fantasy reverie trance
fancy hallucination romance vision

A *dream* is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies, and images passing through the mind during sleep; a *vision* may occur when one is awake, and in clear exercise of the senses and mental powers; *vision* is often applied to something seen by the mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream;* a *trance* is an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. A *reverie* is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images; a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties.

ANTONYMS:
certainty fact reality realization substance verity

DRESS

SYNONYMS:

apparel	clothes	garb	habit	uniform
array	clothing	garments	raiment	vestments
attire	costume	habiliments	robes	vesture

Clothing denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes, clothing,* and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments*. *Array, raiment,* and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit,* except in technical use to denote a lady's riding-*dress*. The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing,* though Shakespeare speaks of "poor and mean *attire.*" *Dress* may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress,* court *dress,* evening *dress,* etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire*. *Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character; as, a theatrical *costume;* we sometimes speak of a national *costume,* etc.

ANTONYMS:

bareness	dishabille	nakedness	undress
disarray	exposure	nudity	

DRIVE

SYNONYMS:

compel	propel	repel	resist	thrust
impel	push	repulse	ride	urge on

To *drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before or away from oneself; it is the direct reverse of *draw, lead,* etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; hence, *drive* is a synonym equally for *compel* or for *repel* or *repulse*. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel;*

one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whos favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusa or ignoring of his suit. A certain conventional modern usage especially in England, requires us to say that we *drive* in carriage, *ride* upon a horse; though in Scripture we read o *riding* in a chariot (2 *Kings* ix, 16; *Jer.* xvii, 15, etc.); goo examples of the same usage may be found abundantly in th older English. Many good authorities prefer to use *ride* in th older and broader sense as signifying to be supported an borne along by any means of conveyance, as in a railway ca Compare BANISH; COMPEL; INFLUENCE.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for DRAW.

PREPOSITIONS:

Drive *to* market; *to* despair; drive *into* exile *from* one' presence; *out of* the city; drive *by, with,* or *under* the lash drive *by* or *past* beautiful estates; *along* the beach; *besid* the river; *through* the park; *across* the field; *around* the square *to* the door; *into* the barn; *out of* the sunshine.

DRUNK, *a.*

SYNONYMS:

boozy	half-seas-over	sottish
drunken	inebriated	the worse for liquor
elevated	intoxicated	tipsy
exhilarated	maudlin	under the influence o liquor
fuddled	muddled	
full	overcome	

Numerous colloquial and slang expressions might be adde to the list above given. *Drunken* may immediately precede th noun which it qualifies, while *drunk* cannot; thus, the ma was *drunk;* he made him *drunk;* a *drunken* man. *Drunk, in ebriated, intoxicated,* etc., denote actual condition at some on time; *drunken* may denote habitual condition or character, o whatever is caused or characterized by drunkenness; as, a idle, *drunken* wretch; a *drunken* sleep, speech, quarrel, brawl or riot. *Sottish* always refers to established habit or character *Intoxicated* is the more scientific and elegant term to denot the condition roughly indicated by *drunk* or *drunken.* Figura tively, we may speak of a persecutor as *drunk* with blood

or of a person as *intoxicated* with success, ambition, glory, or the like.

The fact that "drunk," the past participle of the verb "drink," is the same in form as the adjective *drunk* causes confusion in many minds; persons feel it incorrect to say, "he had *drunk* a glass of water"; yet this is perfectly correct, and grammatically the only correct form.

> The stag at eve had *drunk* his fill,
> Where danced the moon on Monan's rill.
> SCOTT *Lady of the Lake*, can. i, st. 1.

"I have *drank*," "he had *drank*," etc., are inadmissible; if the use of the participle *drunk* causes undesirable suggestion in any case, the confusion is best avoided by some change of expression; as, "he had been *drinking* a glass of water"; "he had *had*—or had *taken*—a glass of water," etc.

ANTONYMS:
abstemious abstinent ascetic sober temperate

DUPLICATE

SYNONYMS:
copy facsimile likeness reproduction
counterpart imitation replica transcript

A *copy* is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it; a *duplicate* is exactly like the original; a carbon *copy* of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate;* we may have an inaccurate *copy,* but never an inaccurate *duplicate.* A *facsimile* is like the original in appearance; a *duplicate* is the same as the original in substance and effect; a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence is not a *duplicate.* A *facsimile* of a key might be quite useless; a *duplicate* will open the lock. A *counterpart* exactly corresponds to another object, but perhaps without design, while a *copy* is intentional. An *imitation* is always thought of as inferior to the original: as, an *imitation* of Milton. A *replica* is a *copy* of a work of art by the maker of the original. In law, a *copy* of an instrument has in itself no authority; the signatures, as well as other matters, may be copied; a *duplicate* is really an original, containing the same provisions and signed by the same persons, so that it may have in all respects the same force and effect;

a *transcript* is an official *copy*, authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. While strictly there could be but one *duplicate*, the word is now extended to an indefinite number of exact *copies*. *Reproduction* is chiefly applied to living organisms.

ANTONYMS:
archetype model original pattern prototype

DUTY

SYNONYMS:
accountability function office right
business obligation responsibility righteousness

Etymologically, *duty* is that which is owed or due; *obligation*, that to or by which one is bound; *right*, that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness; *responsibility*, that for which one must answer. *Duty* and *responsibility* are thought of as to some person or persons; *right* is impersonal. One's *duty* may be to others or to himself; his *obligations* and *responsibilities* are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things; *obligation* and *responsibility* may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's *duty*, a debtor's *obligation*; or of a child's *duty* of obedience, and a parent's *responsibility* for the child's welfare. *Right* is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. *Righteousness* is *right* incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, *right* may be used of what one may rightly claim, and so be the converse of *duty*. It is the creditor's *right* to demand payment, and the debtor's *duty* to pay. Compare BUSINESS.

EAGER

SYNONYMS:

animated	earnest	impatient	keen
anxious	enthusiastic	impetuous	longing
ardent	fervent	importunate	vehement
burning	glowing	intense	yearning
desirous	hot	intent	zealous

One is *eager* who impatiently desires to accomplish some end; one is *earnest* with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute, and constant; one is *anxious* with a desire that

foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle.

ANTONYMS:

apathetic	cool	indifferent	regardless	unconcerned
calm	dispassionate	negligent	stolid	uninterested
careless	frigid	phlegmatic	stony	unmindful
cold	heedless	purposeless	stupid	unmoved

PREPOSITIONS:

Eager *for* (more rarely *after*) favor, honor, etc.; eager *in* pursuit.

EASE

SYNONYMS:

easiness expertness facility knack readiness

Ease in the sense here considered denotes freedom from conscious or apparent effort, tax, or strain. *Ease* may be either of condition or of action; *facility* is always of action; *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease,* who has no pressing cares; one stands at *ease,* moves or speaks with *ease,* when wholly without constraint. *Facility* is always active; *readiness* may be active or passive; the speaker has *facility* of expression, *readiness* of wit; any appliance is in *readiness* for use. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practise and skill; any one can press down the keys of a typewriter with *ease;* only the skilled operator works the machine with *facility.* *Readiness* in the active sense includes much of the meaning of *ease* with the added idea of promptness or alertness. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the more mechanical processes of body and mind; we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *expertness* of a gymnast. Compare COMFORTABLE; DEXTERITY; POWER.

ANTONYMS:

annoyance	difficulty	irritation	uneasiness
awkwardness	discomfort	perplexity	vexation
constraint	disquiet	trouble	worry

dexterity. *Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity*. *Dexterity* can not be communicated, and, oftentimes can not even be explained by its possessor; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted; "*skilled* workmen" in various trades are numbered by thousands. Compare ADDRESS; CLEVER; POWER; SKILFUL.

PREPOSITIONS:

Dexterity *of* hand, *of* movement, *of* management; *with* the pen; *in* action, *in* manipulating men; *at* cards.

DICTION

SYNONYMS:

expression	**phrase**	**style**	**vocabulary**
language	**phraseology**	**verbiage**	**wording**

An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology;* in military *phrase*. *Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. *Verbiage* never bears this sense (see CIRCUMLOCUTION). The *language* of a writer or speaker may be the national speech he employs; as, the English or French *language;* or the word may denote his use of that *language;* as, the author's *language* is well (or ill) chosen. *Style* includes *diction, expression,* rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits—in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words; thus, we speak of a figurative *style,* a frigid or an argumentative *style,* etc., or of the *style of* Macaulay, Prescott, or others. An author's *vocabulary* is the range of words which he brings into his use. Compare LANGUAGE.

DIE

SYNONYMS:

cease	**decline**	**expire**	**perish**
decease	**depart**	**fade**	**wither**

Die, to go out of life, become destitute of vital power and

action, is figuratively applied to anything which has the appearance of life.

> Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
>
> TENNYSON *Locksley Hall*, st. 40.

An echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies*. *Expire* (literally, to breathe out) is a softer word for *die;* it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires;* the time has *expired*. To *perish* (literally, in Latin, to go through, as in English we say, "the fire goes out") is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; as, "I *perish* with hunger," *Luke* xv, 17; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, art and empires, may be said to *perish;* the word denotes utter destruction and decay.

ANTONYMS:

be born	come into being	flourish	rise again
begin	come to life	grow	rise from the dead
be immortal	exist	live	survive

PREPOSITIONS:

To die *of* fever; *by* violence; rarely, *with* the sword, famine, etc. (*Ezek.* vii, 15); to die *for* one's country; to die *at* sea; *in* one's bed; *in* agony; die *to* the world.

DIFFERENCE

SYNONYMS:

contrariety	discrimination	distinction	inequality
contrast	disparity	divergence	unlikeness
disagreement	dissimilarity	diversity	variation
discrepancy	dissimilitude	inconsistency	variety

Difference is the state or quality of being unlike or the amount of such unlikeness. A *difference* is in the things compared; a *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions*. *Disparity* is stronger than *inequality*, implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference* between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Variety* involves more than two objects; so, in general, does *diversity; varia-*

tion is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Disagreement* is not merely the lack, but the opposite, of agreement; it is a mild word for opposition and conflict; *difference* is sometimes used in the same sense.

ANTONYMS:

agreement harmony likeness sameness uniformity
consonance identity resemblance similarity unity

PREPOSITIONS:

Difference *between* the old and the new; differences *among* men; a difference *in* character; *of* action; *of* style; (less frequently) a difference (controversy) *with* a person; a difference *of* one thing *from* (incorrectly *to*) another.

DIFFICULT

SYNONYMS:

arduous hard onerous toilsome
exhausting laborious severe trying

Arduous (from L. *arduus*, steep) signifies primarily so steep and lofty as to be difficult of ascent, and hence applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion and ordinarily for a lofty aim; great learning can only be won by *arduous* toil. *Hard* applies to anything that resists our endeavors as a scarcely penetrable mass resists our physical force. Anything is *hard* that involves tax and strain whether of the physical or mental powers. *Difficult* is not used of that which merely taxes physical force; a dead lift is called *hard* rather than *difficult;* breaking stone on the road would be called *hard* rather than *difficult* work; that is *difficult* which involves skill, sagacity, or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force; a geometrical problem may be *difficult* to solve, a tangled skein to unravel; a mountain *difficult* to ascend. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *laborious* or *toilsome* simply requires the steady application of labor or toil till accomplished; *toilsome* is the stronger word. That which is *onerous* (from L. *onus*, a burden) is mentally burdensome or oppressive. Responsibility may be *onerous* even when it involves no special exertion.

ANTONYMS:

easy facile light pleasant slight trifling trivial

DIRECTION

SYNONYMS:
aim bearing course inclination tendency way

The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from our own actual or mental standpoint. *Way*, literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path, conversationally, *way* is almost a perfect synonym of *direction;* as, which *way* did he go? or, in which *direction?* *Bearing* is the direction in which an object is seen with reference to another, and especially with reference to the points of the compass. *Course* is the *direction* of a moving object; *inclination*, that toward which a stationary object leans; *tendency*, the *direction* toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination*. Compare AIM; CARE; ORDER; OVERSIGHT.

DISCERN

SYNONYMS:

behold	**discriminate**	**observe**	**recognize**
descry	**distinguish**	**perceive**	**see**

What we *discern* we *see* apart from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or recognize by some special mark or manifest difference. We *discriminate* by real differences; we *distinguish* by outward signs; an officer is readily *distinguished* from a common soldier by his uniform. Objects may be dimly *discerned* at twilight, when yet we can not clearly *distinguish* one from another. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. Compare DISCOVER; LOOK.

DISCOVER

SYNONYMS:

ascertain	**detect**	**disclose**	**ferret out**	**find out**
descry	**discern**	**expose**	**find**	**invent**

Of human actions or character, *detect* is used, almost without exception, in a bad sense; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud; real merit is sure to be *discovered.* In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course

of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected*. We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use; Columbus *discovered* America; Morse *invented* the electric telegraph. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. A man *finds* in the road some stranger's purse, or *finds* his own which he is searching for. The expert *discovers* or *detects* an error in an account; the auditor *finds* the account to be correct. Compare DISCERN.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for HIDE.

DISEASE

SYNONYMS:

affection	disorder	indisposition	sickness
ailment	distemper	infirmity	unhealthiness
complaint	illness	malady	unsoundness

Disease is the general term for any deviation from health; in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited; as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. *Sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder,* as abundantly appears in the English Bible: "Jesus went about . . . healing all manner of *sickness* and all manner of *disease* among the people," *Matt.* iv, 23; "Elisha was fallen *sick* of his *sickness* whereof he died," 2 *Kings* xiii, 14. There is now, in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, or "*sickness* at the stomach," and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. This distinction has received but a very limited acceptance in the United States, where *sick* and *sickness* have the earlier and wider usage. We speak of trifling *ailments,* a slight *indisposition,* a serious or a deadly *disease;* a slight or severe *illness;* a painful *sickness. Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness.

ANTONYMS:
health robustness soundness strength sturdiness vigor

DISPARAGE

SYNONYMS:

belittle	**depreciate**	**discredit**	**underestimate**
carp at	**derogate from**	**dishonor**	**underrate**
decry	**detract from**	**lower**	**undervalue**

To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited;* the currency is *depreciated;* a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds; we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion; it is used only of things. A man's achievements are *disparaged,* his motives *depreciated,* his professions *discredited;* he himself is calumniated, slandered, etc. Compare SLANDER.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for PRAISE.

DISPLACE

SYNONYMS:

confuse	**derange**	**disturb**	**mislay**	**remove**
crowd out	**disarrange**	**jumble**	**misplace**	**unsettle**

Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied; they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced;* what he has *mislaid* he can not locate. Compare MIX.

ANTONYMS:

adjust	assort	dispose	order	put in order	set in order
array	classify	group	place	put in place	sort

DO

SYNONYMS:

accomplish	**carry out**	**discharge**	**perform**
achieve	**carry through**	**effect**	**perpetrate**
actualize	**commit**	**execute**	**realize**
bring about	**complete**	**finish**	**transact**
bring to pass	**consummate**	**fulfil**	**work out**

Do is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole class. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is *done,*"

ıd of the grandest human achievement, "Well *done!*" *Finish* ıd *complete* signify to bring to an end what was previously gun; there is frequently the difference in usage that *finish* is ıplied to the fine details and is superficial, while *complete* is mprehensive, being applied to the whole ideal, plan, and exution; as, to *finish* a statue; to complete a scheme of phisophy. To *discharge* is to *do* what is given in charge, exected, or required; as, to *discharge* the duties of the office. To *ılfil* is to *do* or to be what has been promised, expected, hoped, desired; as, a son *fulfils* a father's hopes. *Realize, effect, ecute,* and *consummate* all signify to embody in fact what as before in thought. One may *realize* that which he has ıne nothing to *bring about;* he may *realize* the dreams of ıuth by inheriting a fortune; but he can not *effect* his early signs except by *doing* the utmost that is necessary to make em fact. *Effect* includes all that is *done* to *accomplish* the tent; *execute* refers rather to the final steps; *consummate* limited quite sharply to the concluding act. An officer *exutes* the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property livered. *Execute* refers more commonly to the commands of ıother, *effect* and *consummate* to one's own designs; as, the mmander *effected* the capture of the fort, because his officers ıd men promptly *executed* his commands. *Achieve*—to *do* mething worthy of a chief—signifies always to *perform* some eat and generally some worthy exploit. *Perform* and *acmplish* both imply working toward the end; but *perform* ways allows a possibility of not attaining, while *accomplish* rries the thought of full completion. In Longfellow's lines, 'atience; *accomplish* thy labor," etc., *perform* could not be bstituted without great loss. As between *complete* and *acmplish, complete* considers rather the thing as *done; acmplish,* the whole process of doing it. *Commit*, as applied actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or vial; *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes or, newhat humorously, of blunders. A man may *commit* a sin, trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. e *finish* a garment or a letter, *complete* an edifice or a lifeırk, *consummate* a bargain or a crime, *discharge* a duty, *effect* purpose, *execute* a command, *fulfil* a promise, *perform* our ily tasks, *realize* an ideal, *accomplish* a design, *achieve*

a victory. Compare ACT; MAKE; TRANSACT; TRANSACTION.

ANTONYMS:

baffle	defeat	fail	mar	miss	ruin
come short	destroy	frustrate	miscarry	neglect	spoil

DOCILE

SYNONYMS:

amenable	**manageable**	**pliant**	**teachable**
compliant	**obedient**	**submissive**	**tractable**
gentle	**pliable**	**tame**	**yielding**

One who is *docile* is easily taught; one who is *tractable* is easily led; one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. Compare DUTY.

ANTONYMS:

determined	inflexible	opinionated	stubborn
dogged	intractable	resolute	wilful
firm	obstinate	self-willed	unyielding

DOCTRINE

SYNONYMS:

article of belief	**belief**	**precept**	**teaching**
article of faith	**dogma**	**principle**	**tenet**

Doctrine primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle*, the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning; a *dogma* rests on authority, as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* or *dogma* is a statement of some one item of *belief;* a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas*. *Dogma* has commonly, at the present day, an offensive signification, as of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief;* it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning; we speak of the *doctrines* of our own church; of the tenets of others. A *precept* relates not to *belief*, but to conduct. Compare FAITH; LAW.

DOGMATIC

SYNONYMS:

arrogant	**doctrinal**	**magisterial**	**positive**
authoritative	**domineering**	**opinionated**	**self-opinionated**
dictatorial	**imperious**	**overbearing**	**systematic**

Dogmatic is technically applied in a good sense to that which

is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended. *Dogmatic* theology, called also "dogmatics," gives definite propositions, which it holds to be delivered by authority; *systematic* theology considers the same propositions in their logical connection and order as parts of a system; a *doctrinal* statement is less absolute in its claim than a *dogmatic* treatise, and may be more partial than the term *systematic* would imply. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words.

DOUBT, *v.*

SYNONYMS:
distrust **mistrust** **surmise** **suspect**

To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt,* or some perverse bias of mind may incline him to. *Distrust* may express simply a lack of confidence; as, I *distrust* my own judgment; or it may be nearly equivalent to *suspect;* as, I *distrusted* that man from the start. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious; *mistrust* is often used playfully. Compare FLUCTUATE; SUPPOSE. Compare synonyms for DOUBT, *n.*

ANTONYMS:

believe	depend on	rely on	trust
confide in	depend upon	rely upon	

DOUBT, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

disbelief	**incredulity**	**perplexity**	**suspense**
distrust	**indecision**	**question**	**suspicion**
hesitancy	**irresolution**	**scruple**	**unbelief**
hesitation	**misgiving**	**skepticism**	**uncertainty**

Doubt is a lack of conviction that may refer either to matters

of belief or to matters of practise. As regards belief, while *doubt* is lack of conviction, *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary; *unbelief* refers to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful; *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*. In theological usage *unbelief* and *skepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided; *hesitation*, *indecision*, and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done, and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty. Compare DOUBT, *v.*; PERPLEXITY.

ANTONYMS:

assurance	certainty	conviction	determination	resolution
belief	confidence	decision	persuasion	resolve

DRAW

SYNONYMS:

allure	drag	haul	induce	lure	tow
attract	entice	incline	lead	pull	tug

One object *draws* another when it moves it toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw*, though it may produce no actual motion; all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, though they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance; as, to *drag* a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing* force, whether adequate or inadequate; as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw*, or try to *draw*, a resisting object with a continuous straining motion; as to *tug* at the oar. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object; as,

aul a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another. In figurative sense, *attract* is more nearly akin to *incline*, to *induce*. We are *attracted* by one's appearance, *drawn* is side. Compare ALLURE; ARRAY; INFLUENCE.

ONYMS:
nate estrange rebuff reject repel repulse
e synonyms for DRIVE.

POSITIONS:
draw water *from* or *out of* the well; draw the boat *ugh* the water, *to* the shore; draw air *into* the lungs; draw cords of love; the wagon is drawn *by* horses, *along* the , *across* the field, *over* the stones, *through* the woods, *to* barn.

DREAM

ONYMS:

y-dream	**fantasy**	**reverie**	**trance**
acy	**hallucination**	**romance**	**vision**

dream is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies, and images ing through the mind during sleep; a *vision* may occur n one is awake, and in clear exercise of the senses and tal powers; *vision* is often applied to something seen by mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or efulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a *m;* a *trance* is an abnormal state, which is different from nal sleep or wakefulness. A *reverie* is a purposeless drift- of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental ges; a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, n in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or ium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of une, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning pt that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost ps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties.

ONYMS:
tainty fact reality realization substance verity

DRESS

SYNONYMS:

apparel	**clothes**	**garb**	**habit**	**uniform**
array	**clothing**	**garments**	**raiment**	**vestments**
attire	**costume**	**habiliments.**	**robes**	**vesture**

Clothing denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes, clothing,* and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments. Array, raiment,* and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit,* except in technical use to denote a lady's riding-*dress.* The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing,* though Shakespeare speaks of "poor and mean *attire.*" *Dress* may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress,* court *dress,* evening *dress,* etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire. Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character; as, a theatrical *costume;* we sometimes speak of a national *costume,* etc.

ANTONYMS:

bareness	**dishabille**	**nakedness**	**undress**
disarray	**exposure**	**nudity**	

DRIVE

SYNONYMS:

compel	**propel**	**repel**	**resist**	**thrust**
impel	**push**	**repulse**	**ride**	**urge on**

To *drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before or away from oneself; it is the direct reverse of *draw, lead,* etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; hence, *drive* is a synonym equally for *compel* or for *repel* or *repulse. Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel;*

ne may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose avor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusal r ignoring of his suit. A certain conventional modern usage, specially in England, requires us to say that we *drive* in a arriage, *ride* upon a horse; though in Scripture we read of *iding* in a chariot (2 *Kings* ix, 16; *Jer.* xvii, 15, etc.); good xamples of the same usage may be found abundantly in the lder English. Many good authorities prefer to use *ride* in the lder and broader sense as signifying to be supported and orne along by any means of conveyance, as in a railway car. 'ompare BANISH; COMPEL; INFLUENCE.

NTONYMS:

See synonyms for DRAW.

REPOSITIONS:

Drive *to* market; *to* despair; drive *into* exile *from* one's resence; *out of* the city; drive *by, with,* or *under* the lash; lrive *by* or *past* beautiful estates; *along* the beach; *beside* he river; *through* the park; *across* the field; *around* the square; o the door; *into* the barn; *out of* the sunshine.

DRUNK, *a.*

YNONYMS:

boozy	**half-seas-over**	**sottish**
drunken	**inebriated**	**the worse for liquor**
elevated	**intoxicated**	**tipsy**
exhilarated	**maudlin**	**under the influence of liquor**
fuddled	**muddled**	
full	**overcome**	

Numerous colloquial and slang expressions might be added o the list above given. *Drunken* may immediately precede the oun which it qualifies, while *drunk* cannot; thus, the man as *drunk;* he made him *drunk;* a *drunken* man. *Drunk, inbriated, intoxicated,* etc., denote actual condition at some one ime; *drunken* may denote habitual condition or character, or whatever is caused or characterized by drunkenness; as, an lle, *drunken* wretch; a *drunken* sleep, speech, quarrel, brawl, r riot. *Sottish* always refers to established habit or character. *ntoxicated* is the more scientific and elegant term to denote he condition roughly indicated by *drunk* or *drunken.* Figuraively, we may speak of a persecutor as *drunk* with blood;

foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle.

ANTONYMS:

apathetic	cool	indifferent	regardless	unconcerned
calm	dispassionate	negligent	stolid	uninterested
careless	frigid	phlegmatic	stony	unmindful
cold	heedless	purposeless	stupid	unmoved

PREPOSITIONS:

Eager *for* (more rarely *after*) favor, honor, etc.; eager [illegible] pursuit.

EASE

SYNONYMS:

easiness expertness facility knack readiness

Ease in the sense here considered denotes freedom from conscious or apparent effort, tax, or strain. *Ease* may be either of condition or of action; *facility* is always of action; *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease,* who has no pressing cares; one stands at *ease,* moves or speaks with *ease,* when wholly without constraint. *Facility* is always active; *readiness* may be active or passive; the speaker has *facility* of expression, *readiness* of wit; any appliance is in *readiness* for use. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practise and skill; any one can press down the keys of a typewriter with *ease;* only the skilled operator works the machine with *facility. Readiness* in the active sense includes much of the meaning of *ease* with the added idea of promptness or alertness. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the more mechanical processes of body and mind; we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *expertness* of a gymnast. Compare COMFORTABLE; DEXTERITY; POWER.

ANTONYMS:

annoyance	difficulty	irritation	uneasiness
awkwardness	discomfort	perplexity	vexation
constraint	disquiet	trouble	worry

EDUCATION

SYNONYMS:

breeding	**discipline**	**learning**	**study**
cultivation	**information**	**nurture**	**teaching**
culture	**instruction**	**reading**	**training**
development	**knowledge**	**schooling**	**tuition**

Education (from L. *educere,* to lead or draw out) is the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other natural powers. "*Education* is the harmonious development of all our faculties. It begins in the nursery, and goes on at school, but does not end there. It continues through life, whether we will or not. . . . 'Every person,' says Gibbon, 'has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one more important, which he gives himself.'" JOHN LUBBOCK *The Use of Life* ch. vii, p. 111. [Macm. 1894.] *Instruction,* the impartation of *knowledge* by others (from L. *instruere,* to build in or into) is but a part of education, often the smallest part. *Teaching* is the more familiar and less formal word for *instruction. Training* refers not merely to the impartation of *knowledge,* but to the exercising of one in actions with the design to form habits. *Discipline* is systematic and rigorous *training,* with the idea of subjection to authority and perhaps of punishment. *Tuition* is the technical term for *teaching* as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school; *tuition* is narrower than *teaching,* not, like the latter word, including *training. Study* is emphatically what one does for himself. We speak of the *teaching, training,* or *discipline,* but not of the *education* or *tuition* of a dog or a horse. *Breeding* and *nurture* include *teaching* and *training,* especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association; *breeding* having reference largely to manners with such qualities as are deemed distinctively characteristic of high birth; *nurture* (literally *nourishing*) having more direct reference to moral qualities, not overlooking the physical and mental. *Knowledge* and *learning* tell nothing of mental development apart from the capacity to acquire and remember, and nothing whatever of that moral development which is included in *education* in its fullest and noblest sense; *learning,* too, may be acquired by one's unaided industry, but any full *education* must be the result in great part of *instruction, training,* and personal association. *Study* is emphatically what

one does for himself, and in which *instruction* and *tuition* can only point the way, encourage the student to advance, and remove obstacles; vigorous, preserving *study* is one of the best elements of *training*. *Study* is also used in the sense of the thing studied, a subject to be mastered by *study*, a studious pursuit. Compare KNOWLEDGE; REFINEMENT; WISDOM.

ANTONYMS:
ignorance illiteracy
Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.

EFFRONTERY

SYNONYMS:
assurance audacity boldness brass hardihood impudence insolence shamelessness

Audacity, in the sense here considered, is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims, or views, approaching the meaning of *impudence* or *shamelessness*, but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one disregards in such defiance; the merely *impudent* or *shameless* person may take no thought of consequences; the *audacious* person recognizes and recklessly braves them. *Hardihood* defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. *Effrontery* (from L. *effrons*, barefaced, shameless) adds to *audacity* and *hardihood* the special element of defiance of considerations of property, duty, and respect for others, yet not to the extent implied in *impudence* or *shamelessness*. *Impudence* disregards what is due to superiors: *shamelessness* defies decency. *Boldness* is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with reference to the presence and observation of others; *boldness*, in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside; but the word is frequently used in an unfavorable sense to indicate a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. Compare ASSURANCE; BRAVE.

ANTONYMS:
bashfulness coyness diffidence modesty sensitiveness shrinking shyness timidity

EGOTISM

SYNONYMS:
conceit egoism self-assertion self-conceit self-confidence self-consciousness self-esteem vanity

Egoism is giving the "I" undue supremacy in thought; *ego-*

tism is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech. *Egotism* is sometimes used in the sense of *egoism,* or supreme regard for oneself. ***Self-assertion*** is the claim by word, act, or manner of what one believes to be his due; ***self-conceit*** is an overestimate of one's own powers or deserts. ***Conceit*** is a briefer expression for ***self-conceit,*** with always an offensive implication; ***self-conceit*** is ridiculous or pitiable; ***conceit*** arouses resentment. There is a worthy ***self-confidence*** which springs from consciousness of rectitude and of power equal to demands. ***Self-assertion*** at times becomes a duty; but ***self-conceit*** is always a weakness. ***Self-consciousness*** is the keeping of one's thoughts upon oneself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. ***Vanity*** is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others; ***self-consciousness*** is commonly painful to its possessor, ***vanity*** always a source of satisfaction, except as it fails to receive its supposed due. ***Self-esteem*** is more solid and better founded than ***self-conceit;*** but is ordinarily a weakness, and never has the worthy sense of ***self-confidence.*** Compare ASSURANCE; PRIDE.

ANTONYMS:

bashfulness	humility	self-forgetfulness	unobtrusiveness
deference	modesty	shyness	unostentatiousness
diffidence	self-distrust		

EMBLEM

SYNONYMS:

attribute figure image symbol token sign type

Emblem is the English form of *emblema,* a Latin word of Greek origin, signifying a figure beaten out on a metallic vessel by blows from within; also, a figure inlaid in wood, stone, or other material as a copy of some natural object. The Greek word ***symbolon*** denoted a victor's wreath, a check, or any object that might be compared with, or found to correspond with another, whether there was or was not anything in the objects compared to suggest the comparison. Thus an ***emblem*** resembles, a ***symbol*** represents. An *emblem* has some natural fitness to suggest that for which it stands; a *symbol* has been chosen or agreed upon to suggest something else, with or without natural fitness; a *sign* does actually suggest the thing with or without reason, and with or without intention or choice. A *symbol* may be also an *emblem;* thus the

elements of bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are both appropriate *emblems* and his own chosen *symbols* of suffering and death. A statement of doctrine is often called a *symbol* of faith; but it is not an *emblem*. On the other hand, the same thing may be both a *sign* and a *symbol;* a letter of the alphabet is a *sign* which indicates a sound; but letters are often used as mathematical, chemical, or astronomical *symbols*. A *token* is something given or done as a pledge or expression of feeling or intent; while the *sign* may be unintentional, the *token* is voluntary; kind looks may be *signs* of regard; a gift is a *token;* a ring, which is a natural *emblem* of eternity, and also its accepted *symbol,* is frequently given as a *token* of friendship or love. A *figure* in the sense here considered is something that represents an idea to the mind somewhat as a form is represented to the eye, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture; as representing a future reality, a *figure* may be practically the same as a *type*. An *image* is a visible representation, especially in sculpture, having or supposed to have a close resemblance to that which it represents. A *type* is in religion a representation of a greater reality to come; we speak of one object as the *type* of the class whose characteristics it exhibits, as in the case of animal or vegetable *types*. An *attribute* in art is some accessory used to characterize a *figure* or scene; the *attribute* is often an *emblem* or *symbol;* thus the eagle is the *attribute* of St. John as an *emblem* of lofty spiritual vision. Compare SIGN.

EMIGRATE

SYNONYMS:
immigrate **migrate**

To *migrate* is to change one's dwelling-place, usually with the idea of repeated change, or of periodical return; it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. *Emigrate* and *immigrate* carry the idea of a permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region; the two words are used distinctively of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed.

PREPOSITIONS:

A person emigrates *from* the land he leaves, and immigrates *to* the land where he takes up his abode.

EMPLOY

SYNONYMS:
call engage engross hire make use of use use up

In general terms it may be said that to *employ* is to devote to one's purpose, to *use* is to render subservient to one's purpose; what is *used* is viewed as more absolutely an instrument than what is *employed;* a merchant *employs* a clerk; he *uses* pen and paper; as a rule, *use* is not said of persons, except in a degrading sense; as, the conspirators *used* him as a go-between. Hence the expression common in some religious circles "that God would *use* me" is not to be commended; it has also the fault of representing the human worker as absolutely a passive and helpless instrument; the phrase is altogether unscriptural; the Scripture says, "We are laborers together with (co-workers with) God." That which is *used* is often consumed in the *using,* or in familiar phrase *used up;* as, we *used* twenty tons of coal last winter; in such cases we could not substitute *employ.* A person may be *employed* in his own work or in that of another; in the latter case the service is always understood to be for pay. In this connection *employ* is a word of more dignity than *hire;* a general is *employed* in his country's service; a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight a tyrant's battles. It is unsuitable, according to present usage, to speak of *hiring* a pastor; the Scripture, indeed, says of the preacher, "The laborer is worthy of his hire"; but this sense is archaic, and *hire* now implies that the one *hired* works directly and primarily for the pay, as expressed in the noun "hireling"; a pastor is properly said to be *called,* or when the business side of the transaction is referred to, *engaged,* or possibly *employed,* at a certain salary.

PREPOSITIONS:

Employ *in, on, upon,* or *about* a work, business, etc., *for* a purpose; *at* a stipulated salary.

END, *v.*

SYNONYMS:
break off close conclude expire quit terminate cease complete desist finish stop wind up

That *ends,* or is *ended,* of which there is no more, whether or not more was intended or needed; that is *closed, completed,*

concluded, or *finished* which has come to an expected or appropriate end. A speech may be *ended* almost as soon as begun, because of the speaker's illness, or of tumult in the audience; in such a case, the speech is neither *closed, completed,* nor *finished,* nor, in the strict sense, *concluded.* An argument may be *closed* with nothing proved; when an argument is *concluded* all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. To *finish* is to do the last thing there is to do; as, "I have *finished* my course," 2 *Tim.* iv, 7. *Finish* has come to mean, not merely to *complete* in the essentials, but to perfect in all the minute details, as in the expression "to add the *finishing* touches." The enumeration is *completed;* the poem, the picture, the statue is *finished.* To *terminate* may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end; as, he *terminated* his remarks abruptly; the spire *terminates* in a cross. A thing *stops* that comes to rest from motion; or the motion *stops* or *ceases* when the object comes to rest; *stop* frequently signifies to bring or come to a sudden and decided cessation of motion, progress, or action of any kind. Compare DO; TRANSACT.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for BEGIN.

END, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

accomplishment	**effect**	**limit**
achievement	**expiration**	**outcome**
bound	**extent**	**period**
boundary	**extremity**	**point**
cessation	**finale**	**purpose**
close	**finis**	**result**
completion	**finish**	**termination**
conclusion	**fulfilment**	**terminus**
consequence	**goal**	**tip**
consummation	**intent**	**utmost**
design	**issue**	**uttermost**

The *end* is the terminal part of a material object that has length; the *extremity* is distinctively the terminal *point,* and may thus be but part of the *end* in the general sense of that word; the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean or standard position; the Southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has

arly the same meaning as *extremity*, but is said of small slight and tapering objects; as, the *tip* of the finger; *oint* in such connections is said of that which is drawn t to exceeding fineness or sharpness, as the *point* of a edle, a fork, or a sword; *extremity* is said of something con-lerable; we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. *erminus* is chiefly used to designate the *end* of a line of avel or transportation: specifically, the furthermost station any direction on a railway, or by extension the town or llage where it is situated. *Termination* is the Latin and ore formal word for the Saxon *end*, but is chiefly used of ne, words, undertakings, or abstractions of any kind. *Ex-ration* signifies the coming to an *end* in the natural course of ings; as, the *expiration* of a year, or of a lease; it is used of ings of some consequence; we do not ordinarily speak of the *piration* of an hour or of a day. *Limit* implies some check or restraint upon further advance, right, or privilege; as, e *limits* of an estate (compare BOUNDARY). A *goal* is an d sought or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative nses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms r the verb END; also for AIM; CONSEQUENCE; DESIGN.

NTONYMS:

See synonyms for BEGINNING.

ENDEAVOR, *v.*

YNONYMS:

attempt essay strive try undertake

To *attempt* is to take action somewhat experimentally with e hope and purpose of accomplishing a certain result; to *deavor* is to *attempt* strenuously and with firm and enduring rpose. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor*, a ntinuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *tempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of ac-mplishing; to *essay*, with a view of testing our own powers. o *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete surance of success; as, I will *undertake* to produce the witness. o *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, d contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, *i. e.*,

I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try*." To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. *Endeavor* is more mild and formal; the pilot in the burning pilot-house does not say "I will *endeavor*" or "I will *attempt* to hold the ship to her course," but "I'll *try*, sir!"

ANTONYMS:

abandon	give up	omit	throw away
dismiss	let go	overlook	throw over
drop	neglect	pass by	throw up

ENDEAVOR, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

attempt effort essay exertion struggle trial

Effort denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing; it reaches toward a definite end; *exertion* is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. Every *effort* is an *exertion*, but not every *exertion* is an *effort*. *Attempt* is more experimental than *effort*, *endeavor* less strenuous but more continuous. An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts; an *endeavor* is sustained and enduring, and may be lifelong; we do not have a society of Christian *Attempt*, or of Christian *Effort*, but of Christian *Endeavor*. A *struggle* is a violent *effort* or strenuous *exertion*. An *essay* is an *attempt*, *effort*, or *endeavor* made as a test of the powers of the one who makes it. Compare ENDEAVOR, *v.*

ENDURE

SYNONYMS:

abide	bear up under	put up with	sustain
afford	bear with	submit to	tolerate
allow	brook	suffer	undergo
bear	permit	support	

Bear is the most general of these words; it is metaphorically to hold up or keep up a burden of care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. *Allow* and *permit* involve large concession of the will; *put up with* and *tolerate* imply decided aversion and reluctant withholding

opposition or interference; whispering is *allowed* by the hool-teacher who does not forbid nor censure it; one *puts up ith* the presence of a disagreeable visitor; a state *tolerates* a ligion which it would be glad to suppress. To *endure* is to *ar with* strain and resistance, but with conscious power; *dure* conveys a fuller suggestion of contest and conquest than *ar*. One may choose to *endure* the pain of a surgical operaon rather than take anesthetics; he *permits* the thing to come hich he must brace himself to *endure* when it comes. To *ford* is to be equal to a pecuniary demand, *i. e.*, to be able to *ear* it. To *brook* is quietly to *put up with* provocation or sult. *Abide* combines the senses of await and *endure;* as, I ill *abide* the result. Compare ABIDE; ETERNAL; PERMANENT; UPPORT.

NTONYMS:

break	despair	fail	fall	give out	sink	surrender
break down	droop	faint	falter	give up	succumb	yield

ENEMY

YNONYMS:

adversary antagonist competitor foe opponent rival

An *enemy* in private life is one who is moved by hostile eeling with active disposition to injure; but in military nguage all who fight on the opposite side are called *enemies* r collectively "the *enemy*," where no personal animosity may e implied; *foe,* which is rather a poetical and literary word, nplies intensely hostile spirit and purpose. An *antagonist* is ne who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity f effort; an *opponent,* one in whom the attitude of resistance the more prominent; a *competitor,* one who seeks the same bject for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *mpetitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with o personal ill will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid imical feeling. *Adversary* was formerly much used in the eneral sense of *antagonist* or *opponent*, but is now less comon, and largely restricted to the hostile sense; an *adversary* ordinarily one who not only opposes another in fact, but does with hostile spirit, or perhaps out of pure malignity; as, ie great *Adversary.* Compare synonyms for AMBITION.

NTONYMS:

abettor accomplice accessory ally friend helper supporter

PREPOSITIONS:

He was the enemy *of* my friend *in* the contest.

ENMITY

SYNONYMS:

acrimony	**bitterness**	**ill will**	**malignity**
animosity	**hatred**	**malevolence**	**rancor**
antagonism	**hostility**	**malice**	**spite**

Enmity is the state of being an enemy or the feeling and disposition characterizing an enemy (compare ENEMY). *Animosity* denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined, than *enmity*. *Enmity* distinctly recognizes its object as an enemy, to be met or dealt with accordingly. *Hostility* is *enmity* in action; the term *hostilities* between nations denotes actual armed collision. *Bitterness* is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged; *acrimony* is a kindred feeling, but deeper and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no injustice or wrong is felt. *Antagonism*, as between two competing authors or merchants, does not necessarily imply *enmity*, but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. *Malice* is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion; *malignity* is intense and violent *enmity*, *hatred*, or *malice*. Compare synonyms for ACRIMONY; ANGER; HATRED.

ANTONYMS:

agreement	amity	friendship	kindliness	regard
alliance	concord	harmony	kindness	sympathy

ENTERTAIN

SYNONYMS:

amuse	**cheer**	**disport**	**enliven**	**interest**	**please**
beguile	**delight**	**divert**	**gratify**	**occupy**	**recreate**

To *entertain*, in the sense here considered, is to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention; to *amuse* is to occupy the attention in an especially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter; as, he *entertained* us with an *amusing* story. To *divert* is to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and agreeably occupies the mind; one may be *entertained* or *amused*

ho has nothing serious or laborious from which to be *diverted.* o *recreate,* literally to re-create, is to engage mind or body some pleasing activity that restores strength and energy r serious work. To *beguile* is, as it were, to cheat into eer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought feeling away from pain or disquiet. We *beguile* a weary ur, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* dull evening or company, *gratify* our friends' wishes, *entain, interest, please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *sport* ourselves when merry, *recreate* when worn with toil; *amuse* ourselves or others with whatever pleasantly passes time without special exertion, each according to his taste.

NTONYMS:
nnoy bore busy disquiet distract disturb tire weary

ENTERTAINMENT

NONYMS:

musement	**diversion**	**fun**	**pleasure**
heer	**enjoyment**	**merriment**	**recreation**
elight	**frolic**	**pastime**	**sport**

Entertainment and *recreation* imply thought and mental oc- pation, though in an agreeable, refreshing way; they are refore words of a high order. *Entertainment,* apart from its cial senses of a public performance or a social party, and dominantly even there, is used of somewhat mirthful men- delight; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the men- with the physical. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly ivalent, the latter probably the lighter word; many slight ngs may be *pastimes* which we should hardly dignify by name of *amusements. Sports* are almost wholly on the ysical plane, though involving a certain grade of mental ac- n; fox-hunting, horse-racing, and baseball are *sports.* Certain *orts* may afford *entertainment* or *recreation* to certain per- ns, according to their individual tastes; but *entertain- nt* and *recreation* are capable of a meaning so high as ver to be approached by any meaning of *sport. Cheer* may very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *erriment* is with liveliness and laughter; *fun* and *frolic* e apt to be boisterous. *Amusement* is a form of *enjoyment,* t *enjoyment* may be too keen to be called *amusement.* ompare ENTERTAIN; FEAST.

ANTONYMS:
ennui fatigue labor lassitude toil weariness work

ENTHUSIASM

SYNONYMS:

ardor	excitement	frenzy	transport
devotion	extravagance	inspiration	vehemence
eagerness	fanaticism	intensity	warmth
earnestness	fervency	passion	zeal
ecstacy	fervor	rapture	

The old meaning of *enthusiasm* implies a pseudo *inspiration*, an almost frantic *extravagance* in behalf of something supposed to be an expression of the divine will. This sense remains as the controlling one in the kindred noun *enthusiast*. *Enthusiasm* has now chiefly the meaning of an earnest and commendable *devotion*, an intense and eager interest. Against the hindrances of the world, nothing great and good can be carried without a certain *fervor*, *intensity*, and *vehemence*; these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make *enthusiasm*. *Zeal* is burning *earnestness*, always tending to vigorous action with all the *devotion* or *enthusiasm*, though often without its hopefulness. Compare EAGER.

ANTONYMS:

calculation	caution	deadness	indifference	policy	timidity
calmness	coldness	dulness	lukewarmness	prudence	wariness

ENTRANCE

SYNONYMS:

access	approach	gate	introduction
accession	door	gateway	opening
adit	doorway	ingress	penetration
admission	entree	inlet	portal
admittance	entry		

Entrance, the act of entering, refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure; *admission* and *admittance* refer to entering by or with some one's consent, or at least to opportunity afforded by some one's act or neglect. We may effect or force an *entrance*, but not *admittance* or *admission;* those we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place, *admission* refers also to position, privilege, favor, friendship, etc. An intruder may gain *admittance* to the hall of a society who would not be allowed *admission*

to its membership. *Approach* is a movement toward another; *access* is coming all the way to his presence, recognition, and consideration. An unworthy favorite may prevent even those who gain *admittance* to a king's audience from obtaining any real *access* to the king. *Accession*, in this connection, signifies the coming into possession, as of dignity, office, or authority, the *entrance* into a position to which one has a rightful or recognized claim; as, the *accession* of the heir to the throne on the death of the king; the beginning of a king's reign is regularly spoken of as his *accession*. *Entrance* is also used figuratively for setting out upon some career, or becoming a member of some organization; as, we speak of one's *entrance* upon college life, or of *entrance* into the ministry.

ANTONYMS:

departure egress ejection exclusion exit expulsion refusal rejection withdrawal

PREPOSITIONS:

Entrance *into* a place; *on* or *upon* a work or course of action; *into* or *upon* office; *into* battle; *by* or *through* the door; *within* the gates; *into* or *among* the company.

ENVIOUS

SYNONYMS:

jealous suspicious

One is *envious* who cherishes selfish ill will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, possessions, or the like. A person is *envious* of that which is another's and to which he himself has no right or claim; he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* spirit is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indication or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason. Compare DOUBT.

ANTONYMS:

contented friendly kindly satisfied trustful well-disposed

PREPOSITIONS:

Envious *of* (formerly *at* or *against*) a person; envious *of* his

wealth or power; envious *of* him *for, because of, on account of* his wealth or power.

EQUIVOCAL

SYNONYMS:

ambiguous	**enigmatical**	**indistinct**	**questionable**
doubtful	**indefinite**	**obscure**	**suspicious**
dubious	**indeterminate**	**perplexing**	**uncertain**
enigmatic			

Equivocal (from L. *æquus*, equal, and vox, voice, word) denotes that which may equally well be understood in either of two or more ways. *Ambiguous* (from L. *ambi*, around, and *ago*, drive lead) signifies lacking in distinctness of certainty, obscure o doubtful through indefiniteness of expression. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it leaves the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may be simply the result of a want either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be guessed like a riddle; a statement may be purposely made *enigmatical* in order to provoke thought and study. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense either of *dubious* or of *doubtful;* a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. To say that one's honesty is *questionable* is a mild way of saying that in the opinion of the speaker he is likely to prove dishonest. *Equivocal* is sometimes, though more rarely, used in this sense. A *suspicious* character gives manifest reason to be suspected; a *suspicious* temper is inclined to suspect the motives and intentions of others, with or without reason. Compare CLEAR.

ANTONYMS:

certain	evident	lucid	perspicuous	unequivocal
clear	indisputable	manifest	plain	unquestionable
distinct	indubitable	obvious	unambiguous	unquestioned

ESTEEM, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

appreciate consider estimate prize think
calculate deem hold regard value

Esteem and *estimate* alike imply to set a certain mental value upon, but *esteem* is less precise and mercantile than *calculate* or *estimate.* We *esteem* a jewel precious; we *estimate* it to be worth so much money. This sense of *esteem* is now chiefly found in literary or oratorical style, and in certain conventional phrases; as, I *esteem* it an honor, a favor. In popular usage *esteem,* as said of persons, denotes a union of respect and kindly feeling and, in the highest sense, of moral approbation; as, one whom I highly *esteem;* the word may be used in a similar sense of material things or abstractions; as, one whose friendship I *esteem;* a shell greatly *esteemed* for inlaid work. To *appreciate* anything is to be deeply or keenly sensible of or sensitive to its qualities or influence, to see its full import, be alive to its value, importance, or worth; as, to *appreciate* beauty or harmony; to *appreciate* one's services in a cause; the word is similarly, though rarely, used of persons. To *prize* is to set a high value on for something more than merely commercial reasons. One may *value* some object, as a picture, beyond all price, as a family heirloom, or may *prize* it as the gift of an *esteemed* friend; without at all *appreciating* its artistic merit or commercial value. To *regard* (from F. *regarder.* look at, observe) is to have a certain mental view favorable or unfavorable; as, I *regard* him as a friend; or, I *regard* him as a villain; *regard* has a distinctively favorable sense as applied to institutions, proprieties, duties, etc., but does not share the use of the noun "regard" as applied to persons; we *regard* the Sabbath; we *regard* a person's feelings; we have a "regard" for the person. Compare ESTEEM, *n.*

ESTEEM, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

deference estimate estimation favor regard respect

Esteem for a person is a favorable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of moral worth, joined with a feeling of interest in and attraction toward the person. *Regard* for a person is the mental view or feeling that springs from a sense

of his value, excellence, or superiority, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem,* and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem. Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is more often mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; we may pay an external *respect* to one of lofty station, regardless of personal qualities, showing *respect* for the office. *Deference,* signifying respectful submission, may be wholly formal, as yielded to age, authority, or position, or it may be founded upon deepest *regard* and *esteem. Estimate* has more of calculation; as, my *estimate* of the man, or of his abilities, is very high. *Estimation* involves the idea of calculation or appraisal with that of *esteem* or *regard,* and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people; as, he stood high in public *estimation.* Compare ESTEEM, *v.;* FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

ANTONYMS:

abhorrence	aversion	dislike	loathing
antipathy	contempt	hatred	repugnance

ETERNAL

SYNONYMS:

deathless	fadeless	never-failing	undying
endless	immortal	perennial	unending
eonian	imperishable	perpetual	unfading
everlasting	interminable	timeless	unfailing
ever-living	never-ending	unceasing	without end

Eternal strictly signifies without beginning or end, in which sense it applies to God alone; *everlasting* applies to that which may or may not have beginning, but will never cease; *eternal* is also used in this more limited sense; *endless,* without end, in its utmost reach, is not distinguishable from *everlasting;* but *endless* is constantly used in inferior senses, especially in mechanics, as in the phrases an *endless* screw, an *endless* chain. *Everlasting* and *endless* are both used in a limited sense of protracted, indefinite, but not infinite duration; as, the *everlasting* hills; *endless* debates; so we speak of *interminable* quarrels. *Eternal* holds quite strictly to the vast and sacred meaning in which it is applied to the Divine Being and the future state. *Everlasting, endless,* and *eternal* may be applied

to that which has no life; as, *everlasting* chains, *endless* night, *eternal* death; *immortal* applies to that which now has life, and is forever exempt from death. *Timeless* carries, perhaps, the fullest idea of *eternal,* as above and beyond time, and not to be measured by it.

EVENT

SYNONYMS:

case	**contingency**	**fortune**	**outcome**
chance	**end**	**incident**	**possibility**
circumstance	**episode**	**issue**	**result**
consequence	**fact**	**occurrence**	**sequel**

Etymologically, the *incident* is that which falls in, the *event* that which comes out; *event* is thus greater and more signal than *incident;* we speak of trifling *incidents,* great *events; incidents* of daily life, *events* in history. *Circumstance* agrees with *incident* in denoting a matter of relatively slight importance, but implies a more direct connection with the principal matter; "circumstantial evidence" is evidence from seemingly minor matters directly connected with a case; "incidental evidence" would be some evidence that happened unexpectedly to touch it. An *occurrence* is, etymologically, that which we run against, without thought of its origin or tendency. An *episode* is connected with the main course of *events,* like an *incident* or *circumstance,* but is of more independent interest and importance. *Outcome* is the Saxon and *event* the Latin for expressing the same original idea. *Consequence* or *result* would express more of logical connection, and be more comprehensive. The *end* may be simple cessation; the *event* is what has been accomplished; the *event* of a war is victory or defeat; the *end* of the war is reached when a treaty of peace is signed. Since the future is contingent, *event* comes to have the meaning of a *contingency;* as, in the *event* of his death, the policy will at once fall due. Compare CIRCUMSTANCE; CONSEQUENCE; END.

EVERY

SYNONYMS:

all	**any**	**both**	**each**	**either**

All and *both* are collective; *any, each* and *every* are distributive. *Any* makes no selection and may not reach to the full

EXCESS

SYNONYMS:

dissipation	**lavishness**	**profusion**	**superfluity**
exorbitance	**luxuriance**	**redundance**	**surplus**
extravagance	**overplus**	**redundancy**	**waste**
intemperance	**prodigality**	**superabundance**	**wastefulness**

Excess is more than enough of anything, and, since this in very many cases indicates a lack either of judgment or of self-control, the word is used frequently in an unfavorable sense. Careless expenditure in *excess* of income is *extravagance;* we may have also *extravagance* of language, professions, etc. As *extravagance* is *excess* in outlay, *exorbitance* is *excess* in demands, and especially in pecuniary demands upon others. *Overplus* and *superabundance* denote in the main a satisfactory, and *superfluity* an undesirable, *excess; lavishness* and *profusion,* a generous, bountiful, or amiable *excess;* as, *profusion* of fair hair; *lavishness* of hospitality. *Surplus* is neutral, having none of the unfavorable meaning that often attaches to *excess;* a *surplus* is that which remains over after all demands are met. *Redundance* or *redundancy* refer chiefly to literary style, denoting an *excess* of words or matter. *Excess* in the moral sense is expressed by *dissipation, prodigality, intemperance,* etc.

ANTONYMS:

dearth	destitution	frugality	lack	scantiness
defect	economy	inadequacy	need	shortcoming
deficiency	failure	insufficiency	poverty	want

EXECUTE

SYNONYMS:

administer carry out do enforce perform

To *execute* is to follow through to the end, put into absolute and final effect in action; to *administer* is to conduct as one holding a trust, as a minister and not an originator; the sheriff *executes* a writ; the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity, etc.; to *enforce* is to put into effect by force, actual or potential. To *administer* the laws is the province of a court of justice; to *execute* the laws is the province of a sheriff, marshal, constable, or other executive officer; to *administer* the law is to declare or apply it; to *execute* the law is to put it in force; for this *enforce* is the more general word, *execute* the more specific. From signifying to superintend officially

some application or infliction, *administer* passes by a natural transition to signify *inflict, mete out, dispense,* and blows, medicine, etc., are said to be *administered:* a usage thoroughly established and reputable in spite of pedantic objections. *Enforce* signifies also to be present and urge home by intellectual and moral force; as, to *enforce* a precept or a duty. Compare DO; KILL; MAKE.

EXERCISE

SYNONYMS:

act	application	exertion	performance
action	drill	occupation	practise
activity	employment	operation	use

Exercise, in the ordinary sense, is the easy natural action of any power; *exertion* is the putting of any power to strain and tax. An *exercise*-drive for a horse is so much as will develop strength and health and not appreciably weary. But by qualifying adjectives we may bring *exercise* up to the full sense of *exertion;* as violent *exercise. Exercise* is action taken at any time with a view to employing, maintaining, or increasing power, or merely for enjoyment; *practise* is systematic *exercise* with a view to the acquirement of facility and skill in some pursuit; a person takes a walk for *exercise,* or takes time for *practise* on the piano. *Practise* is also used of putting into action and effect what one has learned or holds as a theory; as, the *practise* of law or medicine; a profession of religion is good, but the *practise* of it is better. *Drill* is systematic, rigorous, and commonly enforced *practise* under a teacher or commander. Compare HABIT.

ANTONYMS:

idleness	inaction	inactivity	relaxation	rest

EXPENSE

SYNONYMS:

cost	expenditure	outgo	outlay

The *cost* of a thing is whatever one surrenders or gives up for it, intentionally or unintentionally, or even unconsciously; *expense* is what is laid out by calculation or intention. We say: "He won his fame at the *cost* of his life," "I know it to my *cost;*" we speak of a joke at another's *expense;* at another's

cost would seem to make it a more serious matter. There is a tendency to use *cost* of what we pay for a possession, *expense* of what we pay for a service; we speak of the *cost* of goods, the *expense* of making up. *Outlay* is used of some definite *expenditure,* as for the purchase of supplies; *outgo* of a steady drain or of incidental *expenses.* See PRICE.

ANTONYMS:

gain	proceeds	profit	receipt	return
income	product	profits	receipts	returns

EXPLICIT

SYNONYM:
express

Both *explicit* and *express* are opposed to what is merely implicit or implied. That which is *explicit* is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful, or ambiguous; that which is *express* is uttered or stated so decidedly that it may not be forgotten nor overlooked. An *explicit* statement is too clear to be misunderstood; an *express* command is too emphatic to be disregarded. Compare CLEAR.

ANTONYMS:

ambiguous	implicit	indefinite	uncertain
doubtful	implied	indeterminate	vague

EXTEMPORANEOUS

SYNONYMS:

extemporary	impromptu	offhand
extempore	improvised	unpremeditated

Extemporaneous, originally signifying *of* or *from the time* or *occasion,* has come to mean done or made with but little (if any) preparation, is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant; the *impromptu* utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the *extemporaneous* speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting

want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word plied to such apt, ready utterances as is generally desig- *impromptu.*

YMS:

ted premeditated prepared read recited studied written

EXTERMINATE

YMS:

late	eradicate	overthrow	uproot
	expel	remove	wipe out
y	extirpate	root out	

minate (from L. *ex,* out, and *terminus,* a boundary) primarily to drive beyond the bounds or limits of a the word is applied to races of men or animals, and almost exclusively used for removal by death; indi- are now said to be *banished* or *expelled. Eradicate* L. *e,* out, and *radix,* root) is primarily applied to or groups of plants which it is desired to remove ly from the soil; a single tree may be *uprooted,* s not said to be *eradicated;* we labor to *eradicate out* noxious weeds. To *extirpate* (from L. *ex,* *stirps,* stem, stock) is not only to *destroy* the in- s of any race of plants or animals, but the very that the race can never be restored; we speak of *ing* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* sts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* and evils. Compare ABOLISH.

YMS:

t breed	cherish	develop	increase	populate	replenish
build up	colonize	foster	plant	propagate	settle

FAINT

YMS:

	fatigued	irresolute	weak
sted	feeble	languid	wearied
	half-hearted	listless	worn
hearted	ill-defined	purposeless	worn down
ing	indistinct	timid	worn out

, with the general sense of lacking strength or effective- ers a wide range of meaning, signifying overcome with weakness or exhaustion, or lacking in purpose, cour- energy, as said of persons; or lacking definiteness or

distinctness of color or sound, as said of written characters, voices, or musical notes. A person may be *faint* when physically *wearied,* or when overcome with fear; he may be a *faint* adherent because naturally *feeble* or *purposeless,* or because *half-hearted* in the cause; he may be a *faltering* supporter because naturally *irresolute* or because *faint-hearted* and *timid* in view of perils that threaten, a *listless* worker, through want of mental energy and purpose. Written characters may be *faint* or *dim,* either because originally written with poor ink, or because they have become *faded* by time and exposure.

ANTONYMS:

bright	clear	daring	fresh	resolute	sturdy
brilliant	conspicuous	energetic	hearty	strong	vigorous

PREPOSITIONS:

Faint *with* hunger; faint *in* color.

FAITH

SYNONYMS:

assent	**confidence**	**credit**	**opinion**
assurance	**conviction**	**creed**	**reliance**
belief	**credence**	**doctrine**	**trust**

Belief, as an intellectual process, is the acceptance of something as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. We give *credence* to a report, *assent* to a proposition or to a proposal. *Belief* is stronger than *credence*; *credence* might be described as a prima facie *belief; credence* is a more formal word than *belief,* and seems to imply somewhat more of volition; we speak of giving *credence* to a report but not of giving *belief.* Goods are sold on *credit;* we give one *credit* for good intentions. *Conviction* is a *belief* established by argument or evidence; *assurance* is *belief* beyond the reach of argument; as, the Christian's *assurance* of salvation. An *opinion* is a general conclusion held as probable, though without full certainty; a *persuasion* is a more confident *opinion,* involving the heart as well as the intellect. In religion, a *doctrine* is a statement of *belief* regarding a single point; a *creed* is a summary statement of *doctrines. Confidence* is a firm dependence upon a statement as true, or upon a person as worthy. *Reliance* is *confidence* on which we act or are ready to act unquestioningly; we have a calm *reliance* upon the uniformity of nature. *Trust* is a practical and tranquil resting

of the mind upon the integrity, kindness, friendship, or promises of a person; we have *trust* in God. *Faith* is a union of *belief* and *trust*. *Faith* is chiefly personal; *belief* may be quite impersonal; we speak of *belief* of a proposition, *faith* in a promise, because the promise emanates from a person. But *belief* in a person is often used with no appreciable difference from *faith*. In religion it is common to distinguish between intellectual *belief* of religious truth, as any other truth might be believed, and *belief* of the heart, or saving *faith*.

ANTONYMS:

denial	dissent	doubt	infidelity	rejection	suspicion
disbelief	distrust	incredulity	misgiving	skepticism	unbelief

PREPOSITIONS:

Have faith *in* God; the faith *of* the gospel.

FAITHFUL

SYNONYMS:

devoted	loyal	true	trusty
firm	stanch	trustworthy	unwavering
incorruptible	sure		

A person is *faithful* who will keep faith, whether with or without power to aid or serve; a person or thing is *trusty* that possesses such qualities as to justify the fullest confidence and dependence. We may speak of a *faithful* but feeble friend; we say a *trusty* agent, a *trusty* steed, a *trusty* sword.

ANTONYMS:

capricious	false	unfaithful	untrustworthy
faithless	fickle	untrue	wavering

PREPOSITIONS:

Faithful *in* service; *to* duty; *to* comrade or commander; faithful *among* the faithless.

FALLACY

SYNONYMS:

casuistry	quibble	shift	sophistry
equivocation	quibbling	shifting	special pleading
evasion	refinement	sophism	subterfuge
hairsplitting			

A *fallacy* in logic is a piece of misleading reasoning, such that the conclusion does not follow from the premises; the *fallacy* has strictly nothing to do with the truth or falsehood

of the conclusion; the conclusion may be true, though the reasoning be fallacious; thus:

> All planets are inhabited;
> The earth is a planet;
> Therefore, the earth is inhabited.

This argument is a *fallacy* by fault of the major premise; that "all planets are inhabited" has never been proved, and that statement can not, therefore, be used to prove anything else; nevertheless, the conclusion, "The earth is inhabited," happens to be true, though the argument does not prove it. Or, again:

> Time is endless;
> This hour is a portion of time;
> Therefore, this hour is endless.

Here the *fallacy* is in the unexpressed assumption that "What is true of time as a whole is true of every portion of time," which is impossible to maintain, and which leads to the manifestly false conclusion, "This hour is endless." Thus, *fallacy* is not a matter of truth or falsehood, but of the soundness or unsoundness of our reasoning; but in common use a *fallacy* is understood to be false reasoning from apparently true premises to a false conclusion. In a wider sense, *fallacy* is used of anything false, deceptive, or misleading, or some misleading quality or appearance in that with which we deal; as, the *fallacy* of the senses (where the error has been shown to be, not in the action of the senses, but in our mental inferences from what they present). Compare DELUSION. *Sophistry* is the skilful use of *fallacies* in a chain of reasoning—subtly fallacious disputation, according to the methods of the ancient Greek Sophists, who "acquired great and pernicious skill in disputation under logical forms, especially in the use of specious and fallacious modes of thought designed to 'make the worse appear the better cause.'" A *sophism* is a special instance of *sophistry;* it is a *fallacy* designed to deceive. *Casuistry* (from L. *casus,* case) is strictly the application of the general rules of morality to particular cases; in this strict sense *casuistry* would include all practical morality, where the application of rules to cases is the very basis of right living; but *casuistry* was soon perverted by shrewd schoolmen into a system by which the general principles or rules of morality were quite lost in the supposedly exceptional features of

lar cases, until the most atrocious acts could be main-
o be morally right; hence, *casuistry* has become gener-
ord of reproach denoting *sophistry* applied to practical
of right and wrong. In law *special pleading* has come
te legal *casuistry*. An *evasion* is some artifice to avoid
aside the force of an argument that can not be fairly
A *quibble* is a petty *evasion*, a trivial distinction or
n. A *subterfuge* is a false excuse or pretense, an
involving inherent and conscious falsity; a *subterfuge*
e directly concerned with practical matters than a
. *Equivocation* is the use of words in one sense that
turally be understood in another (compare EQUIVOCAL);
an *equivocation* may be unintentional or unconscious,
g even him who employs it, and is thus a form of
but in common use *equivocation* is understood as the
s use of misleading language with express intent to
and is thus simply a disguised falsehood. *Refinement*
ense is the drawing of elaborate and subtle distinctions;
refinements of logic or metaphysics;

> He was in Logic a great critic,
> Profoundly skilled in Analytic;
> He could distinguish and divide
> A hair 'twixt south and southwest side.
>
> BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. i, l. 65.

in such excessively fine distinctions the mind is apt
its bearings, *refinement* has become a word of reproach,
ing shrewd and elaborate perversion of truth under
forms. Compare DECEPTION; EQUIVOCAL.

SYNS:

ent	evidence	proof	surety
	fact	soundness	truth
ty	logic	sureness	verity
stration			

FAME

SYNS:

rity	eminence	laurels	reputation
	glory	notoriety	repute
ction	honor	renown	

is the widely disseminated report of a person's char-
eeds, or abilities, and is oftenest used in the favorable
Reputation and *repute* are more limited than *fame*,
y be either good or bad. *Notoriety* is evil *repute* or

a dishonorable counterfeit of *fame*. *Eminence* and *distinction* may result from rank, station, or character. *Celebrity* is limited in range; we speak of local *celebrity*, or world-wide *fame*. *Fame* in its best sense may be defined as the applause of numbers; *renown*, as such applause worthily won; we speak of the conqueror's *fame*, the patriot's *renown*. *Glory* and *honor* are of good import; *honor* may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but it is always given as something good and worthy; we can speak of an evil *fame*, but not of evil *honor; glory* has a more exalted and often a sacred sense.

ANTONYMS:

contempt, contumely, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, ignominy, infamy, oblivion, obscurity, shame

FANATICISM

SYNONYMS:

bigotry, credulity, intolerance, superstition

Fanaticism is extravagant or even frenzied zeal; *bigotry* is obstinate and unreasoning attachment to a cause or creed; *fanaticism* and *bigotry* usually include *intolerance*, which is unwillingness to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; *superstition* is ignorant and irrational religious belief. *Credulity* is not distinctively religious, but is a general readiness to believe without sufficient evidence, with a proneness to accept the marvelous. *Bigotry* is narrow, *fanaticism* is fierce, *superstition* is ignorant, *credulity* is weak, *intolerance* is severe. *Bigotry* has not the capacity to reason fairly, *fanaticism* has not the patience, *superstition* has not the knowledge and mental discipline, *intolerance* has not the disposition. *Bigotry, fanaticism* and *superstition* are perversions of the religious sentiment; *credulity* and *intolerance* often accompany skepticism or atheism.

ANTONYMS:

cynicism, free-thinking, indifference, latitudinarianism

FANCIFUL

SYNONYMS:

chimerical, fantastic, grotesque, imaginative, visionary

That is *fanciful* which is dedicated or suggested by fancy independently of more serious considerations; the *fantastic* is

the *fanciful* with the added elements of whimsicalness and extravagance. The *fanciful* swings away from the real or the ordinary lightly and pleasantly, the *fantastic* extravagantly, the *grotesque* ridiculously. A *fanciful* arrangement of objects is commonly pleasing, a *fantastic* arrangement is striking, a *grotesque* arrangement is laughable. A *fanciful* theory or suggestion may be clearly recognized as such; a *visionary* scheme is erroneously supposed to have a basis in fact. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION.

ANTONYMS:

accurate	commonplace	prosaic	regular	sound
calculable	literal	real	sensible	sure
calculated	ordinary	reasonable	solid	true

FANCY

SYNONYMS:

belief	desire	imagination	predilection
caprice	humor	inclination	supposition
conceit	idea	liking	vagary
conception	image	mood	whim

An intellectual *fancy* is a mental *image* or picture founded upon slight or whimsical association or resemblance; a *conceit* has less of the picturesque and more of the theoretic than a *fancy;* a *conceit* is somewhat aside from the common laws of reasoning, as a *fancy* is lighter and more airy than the common mode of thought. A *conceit* or *fancy* may be wholly unfounded, while a *conception* always has, or is believed to have, some answering reality. (Compare REASON.) An intellectual *fancy* or *conceit* may be pleasing or amusing, but is never worth serious discussion; we speak of a mere *fancy*, a droll or odd *conceit*. An emotional or personal *fancy* is a capricious *liking* formed with slight reason and no exercise of judgment, and liable to fade as lightly as it was formed. In a broader sense, the *fancy* signifies the faculty by which *fancies* or mental images are formed, associated, or combined. Compare synonyms for DREAM; IDEA; IMAGINATION.

ANTONYMS:

actuality certainty fact reality truth verity

PREPOSITIONS:

To have a fancy *for* or take a fancy *to* a person or thing.

FAREWELL

SYNONYMS:

adieu, congé, good-by, leave-taking, parting salutation, valedictory, valediction

Good-by is the homely and hearty, *farewell* the formal English, word at parting. *Adieu,* from the French, is still more ceremonious than *farewell; congé,* also from the French, is commonly contemptuous or supercilious, and equivalent to dismissal. *Valediction* is a learned word never in popular use. A *valedictory* is a public farewell to a company or assembly.

PREPOSITIONS:

I bade farewell *to* my comrades, or (without preposition) I bade my comrades farewell; I took a sad farewell *of* my friends.

FEAR

SYNONYMS:

affright, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, disquietude, dread, fright, horror, misgiving, panic, scare, terror, timidity, trembling, tremor, trepidation

Fear is the generic term denoting an emotion excited by threatening evil with a desire to avoid or escape it; *fear* may be sudden or lingering, in view of present, or imminent, or of distant and only possible danger; in the latter sense *dread* is oftener used. *Horror* (etymologically a shivering or shuddering) denotes a shuddering *fear* accompanied with abhorrence or such a shock to the feelings and sensibilities as may exist without *fear,* as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle; we say of a desperate but fettered criminal, "I looked upon him with *horror.*" Where *horror* includes *fear,* it is *fear* mingled with abhorrence. (See ABHOR.) *Affright, fright,* and *terror* are always sudden, and in actual presence of that which is terrible. *Fear* may overwhelm, or may nerve one to desperate defense; *fright* and *terror* render one incapable of defense; *fear* may be controlled by force of will; *fright* and *terror* overwhelm the will; *terror* paralyzes; *fright* may cause one to fly, to scream, or to swoon. *Fright* is largely a matter of the nerves; *fear* of the intellect and the imagination; *terror* of all the faculties, bodily and mental. A *scare* is sudden *fright,* especially as due to a slight or imaginary

cause; *scarce* is a word of less dignity than *fear, fright, terror,* etc. *Panic* is a sudden *fear* or *fright,* affecting numbers at once; vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. In a like sense we speak of a financial *panic. Dismay* is a helpless sinking of heart in view of some overwhelming peril or sorrow. *Dismay* is more reflective, enduring, and despairing than *fright;* a horse is subject to *scare, fright,* or *terror,* but not to *dismay. Awe* is a reverential *fear.* Compare AFRAID; ALARM.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for FORTITUDE.

FEAST

SYNONYMS:

banquet entertainment festival festivity repast treat

A *feast* is an occasion of abundant, social, and enjoyable eating and drinking; at the *feasts* of the Homeric heroes and the Anglo-Saxon warriors there would be song and story and other pleasures, but enormous abundance of rich food and drink was the basic feature; any abundant consumption of food, however coarse, if enjoyable to those partaking of it, may be called a *feast;* as we may speak of vultures having a *feast* upon carrion. A *repast* is a partaking of food or the food to be partaken of, without reference to quantity; we may have a slight, a hasty, a hearty, or a rich *repast;* the *repast* is thought of as satisfying need; the *feast* as affording pleasure without reference to, and far in excess of, need. An *entertainment* is a joyous social occasion or gathering or the means of giving joy and pleasure at such a gathering; an *entertainment* may or may not involve the partaking of food; as, a convivial *entertainment;* a musical, or a literary, *entertainment.* A *festival* or *festivity* is an occasion or season of public rejoicing, of which feasting ordinarily forms a part; the Jewish religious *festivals,* as of Passover and Pentecost, were expressly called *feasts,* as are many *festivals* of ritualistic Christian churches, as Christmas and Easter. A *banquet* is a sumptuous *feast,* always elegant, and commonly stately and splendid; the *banquet* was originally a light refection accompanied by wine-drinking, with music or other *entertainment,* following a *feast,* and often in a separate room.

Banquet (O. F. *banquet*, cp. It. *banchetto*, a small bench or table) used generally to be restrained toa slighter repast, to the lighter and ornamental dessert or refection, or the '*banquet* of wine' (Esth. vii, 2), which followed and crowned the more substantial repast.

TRENCH *Select Glossary*, p. 24.

Hence, *banquet* properly carries the idea of grace and elegance, as *feast* does that of abundance, which may be either rude or splendid. A *treat* is some form of *entertainment* especially provided to meet the tastes of the recipient; as, to give the children a *treat;* hence, anything that gives especial or unusual pleasure is called a *treat;* as, the music was a *treat.* In figurative use anything that affords satisfaction or delight to the intellect or the emotions may be called a *feast; banquet* does not lend itself so readily to figurative use. Compare CAROUSAL.

ANTONYMS:

abstinence destitution famine fast fasting need privation want

FEMININE

SYNONYMS:

effeminate female womanish womanly

We apply *female* to the sex, *feminine* to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish the *female* sex in the human family, or to the objects appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman; a *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, *womanly* the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *effeminate* is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing *womanly* traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for MASCULINE.

FETTER

SYNONYMS:

bondage	custody	gyves	irons
bonds	durance	handcuffs	manacles
chains	duress	imprisonment	shackles

Bonds may be of cord, leather, or any other substance that

an bind; *chains* are of linked metal. *Manacles* and *handcuffs* are for the hands, *fetters* are primarily chains or jointed iron fastenings for the feet; *gyves* may be for either. A *shackle* is a metallic ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb; commonly one of a pair, used either for hands or feet. *Bonds, fetters,* and *chains* are used in a general way for almost any form of restraint. *Gyves* is now wholly poetic, and the other words are mostly restricted to the literary style; *handcuffs* is the specific and *irons* the general term in popular usage; as, the prisoner was put in *irons*. *Bonds, chains,* and *shackles* are frequently used in the metaphorical sense.

FEUD

SYNONYMS:

affray	contention	enmity	quarrel
animosity	contest	fracas	riot
bitterness	controversy	fray	row
brawl	dispute	hostility	strife
broil	dissension		

A feud is *enmity* between families, clans, or parties, with acts of *hostility* mutually retaliated and avenged; *feud* is rarely used of individuals, never of nations. While all the other words of the group may refer to that which is transient, a *feud* is long-enduring, and often hereditary. *Dissension* is used of a number of persons, of a party or other organization. *Bitterness* is in feeling only; *enmity* and *hostility* involve will and purpose to oppose or injure. A *quarrel* is in word or act, or both; it may be, and commonly is, slight and transient, as we speak of childish *quarrels;* it may be fierce, noisy, and violent, or quiet, courteous, and deadly. *Contention* and *strife* may be in word or deed; *contest* ordinarily involves some form of action. *Contest* is often used in a good sense, *contention* and *strife* very rarely so. *Controversy* is commonly in words; *strife* extends from verbal *controversy* to the *contests* of armies. *Affray, brawl, broil,* and *row,* like *quarrel,* are words of inferior dignity; the *affray* always involves physical force; the *brawl, broil,* or *row* may be confined to violent language. *Fray,* an irregular conflict, commonly of armed opponents, is a word that holds place in literature, but is not now in common use, except in the familiar phrase, "the thick of the *fray.*" A *fracas* is a disorderly and indiscriminate fight, usually in-

volving a number of combatants. A *riot* is a serious disturbance of the peace, which may reach the wildest extremes *of* mob violence, and of which the law takes special cognizance.

FICKLE

SYNONYMS:

capricious	**inconstant**	**spasmodic**	**unsteady**
changeable	**irresolute**	**uncertain**	**vacillating**
changeful	**mutable**	**unfixed**	**variable**
crotchety	**purposeless**	**unreliable**	**versatile**
fanciful	**restless**	**unsettled**	**wavering**
fitful	**shifting**	**unstable**	**whimsical**
fluctuating			

The words of the list above given, naturally divide themselves into three groups: *First*—words denoting mere facility of change, with no reference to any known or suggested reason; as, *changeable, changeful, fluctuating, mutable, restless, shifting, vacillating, variable, varying, versatile, wavering.* Compare FLUCTUATE. *Versatile* lifts itself out of this group as implying not mere facility of change, but of profitable and effective change—denoting abundance of power combined with wide adaptability; a *versatile* mind, a *versatile* genius may, indeed, change its activities from mere fickleness or inconstaney of purpose, but oftener changes by distinct choice and purpose in recognition of some new demand of circumstances or some new opening of opportunity; such a mind seems able to use its full power with almost equal readiness in any field in which it chooses to act, and may be as far as possible from *inconstant* or *fickle,* but decided and resolute when choice is made; *Second*—Words that denote the mere negation of fixity, the lack of steadiness of feeling, disposition, desire, purpose, character, or will; as *inconstant, irresolute, purposeless, uncertain, unfixed, unreliable, unsettled, unstable, unsteady.* Persons marked by such qualities are liable to be *fickle* for want of any reason to keep them from unexpected and incalculable change. *Third*—Words denoting a tendency to change founded upon some quality or element of disposition, intellect, or character; as, *capricious, crotchety, fanciful, fickle, freakish, spasmodic, whimsical. Fickle* (from AS. *ficol,* deceitful, crafty) originally denoted changing with intent to deceive or betray; the word

has now become softened in meaning, signifying unduly *changeable* in feeling, judgment, or purpose.

> ***Fickle*** **. . . . denotes that specific changeableness which exhibits itself in matters of taste, purpose, and attachment—the changeableness of easily transferred likes and dislikes.**
>
> **C. J. SMITH *Synonyms Discriminated*, p. 512.**

Fickleness commonly involves a lack of appreciation of relative values; the *fickle* person may put the momentary enjoyment of an entertainment before the satisfaction of an enduring friendship; *fickle* characters are of short range, with little or no perspective, and commonly with slight appreciation of what their changefulness may involve to others. The other words of this group explain themselves by reference to the meaning of the nouns *caprice, crotchet, fancy, fit, freak, spasm, whim.* The *crotchety* person is *fickle* only in so far as his eccentric notions come into conflict with what seemed a well-considered plan; as his "crotchets" are commonly quite as much matters of feeling as of opinion, he is likely to be pettish and ill-tempered toward all who do not appreciate them at his estimate of their worth.

ANTONYMS:

changeless	firm	resolute	steady	uniform
constant	fixed	settled	sure	unwavering
decided	immutable	stable	unalterable	
determined	invariable	steadfast	unchanging	

FICTION

SYNONYMS:

allegory	fabrication	invention	novel
apologue	falsehood	legend	romance
fable	figment	myth	story

Fiction is now chiefly used of a prose work in narrative form in which the characters are partly or wholly imaginary, and which is designed to portray human life, with or without a practical lesson; a *romance* portrays what is picturesque or striking, as a mere *fiction* may not do; *novel* is a general name for any continuous fictitious narrative, especially a love-story; *fiction* and *novel* are used with little difference of meaning, except that *novel* characterizes a work in which the emotional element is especially prominent. The moral of the *fable* is expressed formally; the lesson of the *fiction*, if any, is inwrought. A *fiction* is studied; a *myth* grows up without in-

tent. A *legend* may be true, but can not be historically verified; a *myth* has been received as true at some time, but is now known to be false. A *fabrication* is designed to deceive; it is a less odious word than *falsehood,* but is really stronger, as a *falsehood* may be a sudden unpremeditated statement while a *fabrication* is a series of statements carefully studied and fitted together in order to deceive; the *falsehood* is all false; the *fabrication* may mingle the true with the false. A *figment* is something imaginary which the one who utters it may or may not believe to be true; we say, "That statement is a *figment* of his imagination." The *story* may be either true or false, and covers the various senses of all the words in the group. *Apologue,* a word simply transferred from Greek into English, is the same as *fable.* Compare ALLEGORY.

ANTONYMS:

certainty fact history literalness reality truth verity

FIERCE

SYNONYMS:

ferocious furious raging uncultivated violent
fiery impetuous savage untrained wild

Fierce signifies having a *furious* and cruel nature, or being in a *furious* and cruel mood, more commonly the latter. It applies to that which is now intensely excited, or liable to intense and sudden excitement. *Ferocious* refers to a state or disposition; that which is *fierce* flashes or blazes; that which is *ferocious* steadily burns; we speak of a *ferocious* animal or a *fierce* passion. A *fiery* spirit with a good disposition is quickly excitable in a good cause, but may not be *fierce* or *ferocious. Savage* signifies *untrained, uncultivated. Ferocious* always denotes a tendency to violence; it is more distinctly bloodthirsty than the other words; a person may be deeply, intensely cruel, and not at all *ferocious;* a *ferocious* countenance expresses habitual ferocity; a *fierce* countenance may express habitual fierceness, or only the sudden anger of the moment. That which is *wild* is simply unrestrained; the word may imply no anger or harshness; as, *wild* delight, *wild* alarm.

ANTONYMS:

affectionate gentle kind patient submissive tame
docile harmless mild peaceful sweet tender

FINANCIAL

SYNONYMS:

fiscal **monetary** **pecuniary**

These words all relate to money, receipts, or expenditures. *Monetary* relates to actual money, coin, currency; as, the *monetary* system; a *monetary* transaction is one in which money is transferred. *Pecuniary* refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly; we speak of one's *pecuniary* affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. *Financial* applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment; we speak of a *pecuniary* reward, a *financial* enterprise; we give a needy person *pecuniary* (not *financial*) assistance. It is common to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the *financial* year

FINE

SYNONYMS:

admirable	**elegant**	**polished**	**small**
beautiful	**excellent**	**pure**	**smooth**
clarified	**exquisite**	**refined**	**splendid**
clear	**handsome**	**sensitive**	**subtile**
comminuted	**keen**	**sharp**	**subtle**
dainty	**minute**	**slender**	**tenuous**
delicate	**nice**	**slight**	**thin**

Fine (from L. *finis*, end) denotes that which has been brought to a full end, finished. From this root-sense many derived meanings branch out, causing words quite remote from each other to be alike synonyms of *fine*. That which is truly finished, brought to an ideal end, is *excellent* of its kind, and *beautiful*, if a thing that admits of beauty; as, a *fine* house, *fine* trees, a *fine* woman, a *fine* morning; if a thing that admits of the removal of impurities, it is not finished till these are removed, and hence *fine* signifies *clarified, clear, pure, refined;* as, *fine* gold. That which is finished is apt to be *polished*, smooth to the touch, minutely exact in outline; hence *fine* comes to be a synonym for all words like *dainty, delicate, exquisite;* as, *fine* manners, a *fine* touch, *fine* perceptions. As that which is *delicate* is apt to be small, by an easy extension of meaning *fine* becomes a synonym for *slender, slight, minute, comminuted:* as, a *fine* thread, *fine* sand; or for *filmy, tenuous, thin:* as, a *fine* lace, *fine* wire; and as a *thin* edge is *keen, sharp*, *fine* becomes also a synonym for these words; as, a *fine* point, a *fine* edge. Compare BEAUTIFUL; MINUTE.

ence to the means of connection; if we were to say, The statue is *fastened* to the pedestal, we should at once think of the bolts or cement by which it is held in place; "They *fasten* it [the idol] with nails and hammer that it move not."—*Jer.* x, 4. *Fix* has more reference than *fasten* to the firmness and stability of the whole; broken bones are *fixed* (not *fastened*) in position by splints.

> But this is *fixed*,
> As are the roots of earth and base of all.
>
> TENNYSON *Princess* can. v, st. 25, l. 8.

To *fasten* the eyes or the attention refers more to the original act; to *fix* them, more to settled and persistent action; so we speak of a *fixed* gaze, or of *fixed* ideas—where *fastened* or *attached* could not be employed. To *set* (from AS. *settan*, causative of *sittan*, sit) is to cause to sit, stand, or rest, as on a seat or support, and is said properly of things as having some power of self-support (thus opposed to *lay*;—we *lay* a book, but *set* a dish on the table). *Set* has reference to some specific end for which an object is put into a certain place, position, or relation; as, to *set* a glass of water on the speaker's desk; a post may be *fixed* in the ground anywhere, but is *set* with reference to some definite purpose of demarcation, support, etc.; stakes are *set* at measured distances to mark the lines of a new building, a roadway, or the like; by this idea of relative position, *set* comes close to the meaning of *adjust* (see ADJUST); as to *set* a clock or watch, a saw, etc. So in a vast variety of other uses. That which is *set* may or may not be *attached, fastened,* or *fixed;* the dish which is *set* in the center of the table may be removed to the side; a screw is *set* when firmly *fixed* in place. To *secure* (from L. *se,* without, + *cura,* care) is to *fasten* effectually, so that the person *securing* may be without care or anxiety as to the object *secured;* a door may be *fastened* by a light catch, easily forced open: it is *secured* by a strong lock, bolt, or bar; a surgeon *secures* an artery, as by a ligature, against hemorrhage; an object may be slightly *attached* to another; it is firmly *secured.* The bones of a fractured limb are *set* when brought into place, where they must then be *fixed* or *secured,* as by splints or a plaster cast; a prisoner is *secured,* as by fetters, against escape; a commander secures a position for attack upon the enemy, or against attack by the enemy; one *secures* a loan,

ritance, a possession, property, etc.; a debt, a mortgage, like, is *secured* by a legal claim upon property adequate payment, or when a person of adequate means becomes responsible for the required amount. Compare SE-. To *settle* is to *fix* firmly; as, to *settle* oneself in a so, to establish, to free from agitation or disturbance, in order, to bring to a conclusion or settlement; also, ust differences (compare COMPROMISE); terms may d by the party in control; they are *settled* by mutual ent between the parties concerned. Compare ADAPT; ARRANGE; ATTACH; BIND.

NYMS:

e	displace	loose	shake	unfix	unsettle
ı	disturb	loosen	unbolt	unlatch	weaken
ange	free	set free	unfasten	unlock	

FLOCK

NYMS:

	covey	group	herd	lot	set
l	drove	hatch	litter	pack	swarm

p is the general word for any gathering of a small : of objects, whether of persons, animals, or inanimate The individuals in a *brood* or *litter* are related to each those in the other *groups* may not be. *Brood* is used of fowls and birds, *litter* of certain quadrupeds which 'orth many young at a birth; we speak of a *brood* of s, a *litter* of puppies; *brood* is sometimes applied to ly of young children. *Bevy* is used of birds, and fig-ly of any bright and lively *group* of women or ı, but rarely of men. *Flock* is applied to birds and to f the smaller animals; *herd* is confined to the larger s; we speak of a *bevy* of quail, a *covey* of partridges, of blackbirds, or a *flock* of sheep, a *herd* of cattle, buffaloes, or elephants, a *pcck* of wolves, a *pack* of , a *swarm* of bees. A collection of animals driven ıered for driving is called a *drove.*

FLUCTUATE

NYMS:

ate	swerve	vacillate	veer
late	undulate	vary	waver

uctuate (from L. *fluctus,* a wave) is to move like a wave

with alternate rise and fall. A pendulum *oscillates;* waves *fluctuate* or *undulate;* a light or a flame *wavers;* a frightened steed *swerves* from his course; a tool or weapon *swerves* from the mark or line; the temperature *varies;* the wind *veers* when it suddenly changes its direction. That which *veers* may steadily hold the new direction; that which *oscillates, fluctuates, undulates,* or *wavers* returns upon its way. As regards mental states, he who *hesitates* sticks (from L. *hærere*) on the verge of decision; he who *wavers* does not stick to a decision; he who *vacillates* decides now one way, and now another; one *vacillates* between contrasted decisions or actions; he may *waver* between decision and indecision, or between action and inaction. Persons *hesitate, vacillate, waver;* feelings *fluctuate* or *vary.* Compare SHAKE.

ANTONYMS:
abide adhere hold fast persist stand fast stay stick

FLUID

SYNONYMS:
gas liquid

A *fluid* is a substance that, like air or water, yields to any force that tends to change its form; a *liquid* is a body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a *liquid* is an inelastic *fluid;* a gas is an elastic *fluid* that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids,* but not all *fluids* are *liquids;* air and all the *gases* are *fluids,* but they are not *liquids* under ordinary circumstances, though capable of being reduced to a *liquid* form by special means, as by cold and pressure. Water at the ordinary temperature is at once a *fluid* and a *liquid.*

FOLLOW

SYNONYMS:

accompany	come after	go after	obey	pursue
attend	copy	heed	observe	result
chase	ensue	imitate	practise	succeed

Anything that *comes after* or *goes after* another, either in space or in time, is said to *follow* it. A servant *follows* or *attends* his master; a victorious general may *follow* the re-

tiring enemy merely to watch and hold him in check; he *chases* or *pursues* with intent to overtake and attack; the chase is closer and hotter than the pursuit. (Compare synonyms for HUNT.) One event may *follow* another either with or without special connection; if it *ensues,* there is some orderly connection; as, the *ensuing* year; if it *results* from another, there is some relation of effect, consequence, or inference. A clerk *observes* his employer's directions. A child *obeys* his parent's commands, *follows* or *copies* his example, *imitates* his speech and manners. The compositor *follows* copy; the incoming *succeeds* the outgoing official.

FOOD

SYNONYMS:

aliment	**feed**	**nourishment**	**pabulum**	**sustenance**
diet	**fodder**	**nutriment**	**provender**	**viands**
fare	**forage**	**nutrition**	**regimen**	**victuals**

Food is, in the popular sense, whatever one eats in contradistinction to what one drinks. Thus, we speak of *food* and drink, of wholesome, unwholesome, or indigestible *food;* but in a more scientific sense whatever, when taken into the digestive organs, serves to build up structure or supply waste may be termed *food;* the word is extended to plants to signify whatever taken in any way into the organism serves similar purposes; thus, we speak of liquid *food,* plant *food,* etc.; in this wider sense *food* is closely synonymous with ***nutriment, nourishment,*** and *sustenance. Diet* refers to the quantity and quality of *food* habitually taken, with reference to preservation of health. *Victuals* is a plain, homely word for whatever may be eaten; we speak of choice *viands,* cold *victuals. **Nourishment*** and *sustenance* apply to whatever can be introduced into the system as a means of sustaining life; we say of a convalescent, he is taking ***nourishment.*** *Nutriment* and ***nutrition*** have more of scientific reference to the vitalizing principles of various *foods;* thus, wheat is said to contain a great amount of ***nutriment.*** *Regimen* considers *food* as taken by strict rule, but applies more widely to the whole ordering of life. *Fare* is a general word for all table-supplies, good or bad; as, sumptuous *fare;* wretched *fare. Feed, fodder,* and ***provender*** are used only of the food of the lower animals, *feed* denoting anything consumed, but more commonly grain, *fodder*

denoting hay, corn-stalks, or the like, sometimes called "long *feed*"; *provender* is dry *feed*, whether grain or hay, straw, etc. *Forage* denotes any kind of *food* suitable for horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring the country, especially an enemy's country.

FORMIDABLE

SYNONYMS:

dangerous **impregnable** **indomitable** **invincible** **redoubted** **terrible** **tremendous**

That which is *formidable* is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed; as, a *formidable* array of troops, or of evidence. *Formidable* is a word of more dignity than *dangerous*, and suggests more calm and collected power than *terrible; formidable* is less overwhelming than *tremendous*. A loaded gun is *dangerous;* a park of artillery is *formidable;* a charge of cavalry is *terrible;* the full shock of great armies is *tremendous*. A *dangerous* man is likely to do mischief, and needs watching; a *formidable* man may not be *dangerous* if not attacked; an enraged maniac is *terrible;* the force of ocean waves in a storm, and the silent pressure in the ocean depths, are *tremendous*.

ANTONYMS:

contemptible despicable feeble harmless helpless powerless weak

PREPOSITIONS:

Formidable *by* or *in* numbers; *in* strength; formidable *to* the enemy.

FORTIFICATION

SYNONYMS:

breastwork **castle** **citadel** **defenses** **entrenchment** **fastness** **field-works** **fort** **fortress** **intrenchment** **rifle-pit** **stronghold** **trenches** **works**

Fortification is the general word for any artificial defensive work; a *fortress* is a *fortification* of especial size and strength; a *fortress* is regarded as permanent, and is ordinarily an independent work; a *fort* or *fortification* may be temporary; a *fortification* may be but part of a defensive system; we speak of the *fortifications* of a city. A *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city or *fortress*,

within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured; the medieval *castle* was the fortified residence of a king or baron. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts*. Any defensible place, whether made so by nature or by art, is a *fastness* or *stronghold*. *Entrenchments* (in military use more commonly *intrenchments*) is a very general term, which may apply to the simplest and most hastily constructed *breastworks, rifle-pits*, or the like, or to a complicated system of defensive works, generally less substantial and permanent than *fortifications*.

FORTITUDE

SYNONYMS:
courage endurance heroism resolution

Fortitude (from L. *fortis*, strong) is the strength or firmness of mind or soul to endure pain or adversity patiently and determinedly. *Fortitude* has been defined as "passive *courage*," which is a good definition, but not complete. *Fortitude* might be termed "still *courage*," or "enduring *courage*"; it is that quality which is able not merely to endure pain or trial, but steadily to confront dangers that can not be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defense; it takes *courage* to charge a battery, *fortitude* to stand still under an enemy's fire. *Resolution* is of the mind; *endurance* is partly physical; it requires *resolution* to resist temptation, *endurance* to resist hunger and cold. Compare BRAVE; PATIENCE.

FORTUNATE

SYNONYMS:
favored lucky prospered prosperous successful happy

A man is *successful* in any case if he achieves or gains what he seeks; he is known as a *successful* man if he has achieved or gained worthy objects of endeavor; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* if advantages have come to him without or beyond his direct planning or achieving. *Lucky* is the more common and colloquial, *fortunate* the more elegant word; *fortunate* is more

FRAUD

SYNONYMS:

artifice	deceit	duplicity	swindle	treason
cheat	deception	imposition	swindling	trick
cheating	dishonesty	imposture	treachery	

A *fraud* is an act of deliberate *deception* with the design o securing something by taking unfair advantage of another. *deceit* or *deception* may be designed merely to gain some en of one's own, with no intent of harming another; an *imposition* to take some small advantage of another, or simply to mak another ridiculous. An *imposture* is designed to obtain money credit, or position to which one is not entitled, and may b practised by a street beggar or by the pretender to a throne All action that is not honest is *dishonest,* but the term *dis honesty* is generally applied in business, politics, etc., to de ceitful practises which are not directly criminal. *Fraud* in cludes *deceit,* but *deceit* may not reach the gravity of *fraud* a *cheat* is of the nature of *fraud,* but of a petty sort; a *swindl* is more serious than a *cheat,* involving larger values and mor flagrant *dishonesty. Fraud* is commonly actionable at law *cheating* and *swindling* are for the most part out of the reac of legal proceedings. *Treachery* is chiefly used of *dishonest* in matters of friendship, social relations, government, o war; *treachery* may be more harmful than *fraud,* but is no so gross, and is not ordinarily open to legal redress. *Treaso* is a specific form of *treachery* of a subject to the governmen to which he owes allegiance, and is definable and punishabl at law. Compare ARTIFICE; DECEPTION.

ANTONYMS:

fairness good faith honesty integrity truth uprightnes

FRIENDLY

SYNONYMS:

accessible	companionable	genial	neighborly
affable	complaisant	hearty	sociable
affectionate	cordial	kind	social
amicable	favorable	kindly	tender
brotherly	fond	loving	well-disposed

Friendly, as said of persons, signifies having the disposition of a friend; as said of acts, it signifies befitting or worthy o a friend. The adjective *friendly* does not reach the full sig nificance of the nouns "friend" and "friendship"; one ma

be *friendly* to those who are not his friends, and to be in *friendly* relations often signifies little more than not to be hostile. In its application to persons, *accessible* is used of public and eminent persons, who might, if disposed, hold themselves at a distance from others. *Companionable* and *sociable* refer to manner and behavior, *cordial* and *genial* express genuine kindliness of heart. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable;* the *amicable* may be merely formal; the *friendly* is from the heart. *Fond* is commonly applied to an affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate, devoted,* and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. Compare FRIENDSHIP.

ANTONYMS:

adverse	belligerent	distant	ill-disposed	unkind
alienated	cold	estranged	indifferent	warlike
antagonistic	contentious	frigid	inimical	
bellicose	disaffected	hostile	unfriendly	

FRIENDSHIP

SYNONYMS:

affection	comity	esteem	good will
amity	consideration	favor	love
attachment	devotion	friendliness	regard

Friendship is a deep, quiet, enduring *affection,* founded upon mutual respect and *esteem. Friendship* is always mutual; there may be unreciprocated *affection* or *attachment,* unrequited *love,* or even unrecognized and unappreciated *devotion,* but never unreciprocated or unrequited *friendship;* one may have friendly feelings toward an enemy, but while there is hostility or coldness on one side there can not be *friendship* between the two. *Friendliness* is a quality of friendly feeling, without the deep and settled *attachment* implied in the state of *friendship. Comity* is mutual kindly courtesy, with care of each other's right, and *amity* a friendly feeling and relation, not necessarily implying special *friendliness;* as, the *comity* of nations, or *amity* between neighboring countries. *Affection* may be purely natural; *friendship* is a growth. *Friendship* is more intellectual and less emotional than *love;* it is easier to give

reasons for *friendship* than for *love; friendship* is more calm and quiet, *love* more fervent; *love* often rises to intensest passion; we can not speak of the passion of *friendship.* Friendship implies some degree of equality, while *love* does not; we can speak of man's *love* toward God, not of his *friendship* for God. (There is more latitude in the use of the concrete noun *friend;* Abraham was called "the friend of God"; Christ was called "the friend of sinners.") Compare ACQUAINTANCE; LOVE.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for BATTLE; ENMITY; FEUD; HATRED.

PREPOSITIONS:

The friendship *of* one person *for* or *toward* another, or the friendship *between* them.

FRIGHTEN

SYNONYMS:

affright appal cow dismay scare
alarm browbeat daunt intimidate terrify

One is *frightened* by a cause of fear addressed directly and suddenly to the senses; he is *intimidated* by an apprehension of contingent consequences dependent on some act of his own to be done or forborne; the means of intimidation may act through the senses, or may appeal only to the intellect or the sensibilities. The sudden rush of an armed madman may *frighten;* the quiet leveling of a highwayman's pistol *intimidates.* A savage beast is *intimidated* by the keeper's whip. Employers may *intimidate* their employees from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge; a mother may be *intimidated* through fear for her child. To *browbeat* or *cow* is to bring into a state of submissive fear; to *daunt* is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. To *scare* is to cause sudden, unnerving fear; to *terrify* is to awaken fear that is overwhelming. To *appal* (from L. *ad,* to + *paleo,* be pale) is to strike with sudden fear, dismay, and horror; one may be *appalled* at the sufferings or peril of others; he is *terrified* by danger to himself. Compare ALARM; FEAR.

FRUGALITY

SYNONYMS:

economy, miserliness, parsimoniousness, parsimony, providence, prudence, saving, scrimping, sparing, thrift

Economy is a wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal; *frugality* is a withholding of expenditure, or *sparing* of supplies or provision, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree; *parsimony* is excessive and unreasonable *saving* for the sake of *saving*. *Frugality* exalted into a virtue to be practised for its own sake, instead of as a means to an end, becomes the vice of *parsimony*. *Miserliness* is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life, for the mere sake of hoarding money. *Prudence* and *providence* look far ahead, and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. (SEE PRUDENCE.) *Thrift* seeks not merely to save, but to earn. *Economy* manages, *frugality* saves, *providence* plans, *thrift* at once earns and saves, with a view to wholesome and profitable expenditure at a fitting time. See ABSTINENCE.

ANTONYMS:

abundance, affluence, bounty, extravagance, liberality, luxury, opulence, riches, waste, wealth

GARRULOUS

SYNONYMS:

chattering, loquacious, talkative, verbose

Garrulous signifies given to constant trivial talking. *Chattering* signifies uttering rapid, noisy, and unintelligible, or scarcely intelligible, sounds, whether articulate words or such as resemble them; *chattering* is often used of vocal sounds that may be intelligible by themselves but are ill understood owing to confusion of many voices or other cause. The *talkative* person has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words, or many ideas; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested; either may be lively and for a time entertaining; the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. *Verbose* is applied to utterances more formal than conversation, as to writings or public

addresses. We speak of a *chattering* monkey or a *chattering* idiot, a *talkative* child, a *talkative* or *loquacious* woman, a *garrulous* old man, a *verbose* writer. Compare CIRCUMLOCUTION.

ANTONYMS:
laconic reserved reticent silent speechless taciturn

GENDER

SYNONYM:
sex

Sex is a distinction among living beings; it is also the characteristic by which most living beings are distinguished from inanimate things, which are of no *sex; gender* is a distinction in language partially corresponding to this distinction in nature; while there are but two *sexes,* there are in some languages, as in English and German, three *genders.* The French language has but two *genders* and makes the names of all inanimate objects either masculine or feminine; some languages are without the distinction of *gender,* and those that maintain it are often quite arbitrary in its application. We speak of the masculine or feminine *gender,* the male or female *sex.*

GENERAL

SYNONYMS:

common	familiar	ordinary	universal
commonplace	frequent	popular	usual
customary	habitual	prevalent	
everyday	normal	public	

Common signifies frequently occurring, not out of the regular course, not exceptional; hence, not above the average, not excellent or distinguished, inferior, or even low; *common* also signifies pertaining to or participated in by two or more persons or things; as, sorrow is *common* to the race. *General* may signify pertaining equally to all of a class, race, etc., but very commonly signifies pertaining to the greater number, but not necessarily to all. *Universal* applies to all without exception; *general* applies to all with possible or comparatively slight exceptions; *common* applies to very many without deciding whether they are even a majority. A *common* remark

we often hear; a *general* experience is one that to the majority of people; a *universal* experience is om which no human being is exempt. It is dangerous lebater to affirm a *universal* proposition, since that can ated by a single exception, while a *general* statement invalidated even by adducing many exceptions. We say *non* opinion, *common* experience, a *general* rule, *gen-* uth, a *universal* law. Compare synonyms for NORMAL;

NYMS:
tional rare singular uncommon unknown unusual
uent

GENEROUS

NYMS:

tiful	free	liberal	noble	
alrous	free-handed	magnanimous	open-handed	
terested	free-hearted	munificent	open-hearted	

rous (from L. *genus,* a race) primarily signifies having alities worthy of noble or honorable birth; hence, free undant in giving, giving freely, heartily, and self-sacrific-

As regards giving, *generous* refers rather to the self- ing heartiness of the giver, *liberal* to the amount of the a child may show himself *generous* in the gift of an a millionaire makes a *liberal* donation; a *generous* gift, r, is commonly thought of as both ample and hearty. *ificent* gift is vast in amount, whatever the motive of towal. One may be *free* with another's money; he can *erous* only with his own. *Disinterested* suggests rather ught of one's own self-denial; *generous,* of one's hearty t in another's welfare or happiness. One is *magnanimous* eatness of soul (from L. *magnus,* great, and *animus,* soul) ises above all that is poor, mean, or weak, especially every petty or ignoble motive or feeling pertaining to self, and thus above resentment of injury or insult; *generous* by a kindness of heart that would rejoice in lfare rather than in the punishment of the offender.

NYMS:

ious	greedy	mean	parsimonious	rapacious
	ignoble	miserly	penurious	stingy
ous	illiberal	niggardly	petty	

GENIUS

SYNONYMS:
talent **talents**

Genius is exalted intellectual power capable of operating independently of tuition and training, and marked by an extraordinary faculty for original creation, invention, discovery, expression, etc. *Talent* is marked mental ability, and in a special sense, a particular and uncommon aptitude for some special mental work or attainment. *Genius* is higher than *talent,* more spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training; *talent* is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Yet the *genius* that has won the largest and most enduring success has been joined with tireless industry and painstaking. Compare synonyms for MIND; POWER.

ANTONYMS:
dulness **folly** **imbecility** **obtuseness** **senselessness** **stupidity**

GET

SYNONYMS:
achieve **attain** **gain** **procure** **secure**
acquire **earn** **obtain** **receive** **win**

Get is a most comprehensive word. A person *gets* whatever he comes to possess or experience, whether with or without endeavor, expectation, or desire; he *gets* a bargain, a blow, a fall, a fever; he *gains* what he comes to by effort or striving; the swimmer *gains* the shore; a man *acquires* by continuous and ordinarily by slow process; as, one *acquires* a foreign language. A person is sometimes said to *gain* and often to *acquire* what has not been an object of direct endeavor; in the pursuits of trade, he incidentally *gains* some knowledge of foreign countries; he *acquires* by association with others a correct or incorrect accent; he *acquires* a bronzed complexion by exposure to a tropical sun; in such use, what he *gains* is viewed as desirable, what he *acquires* as slowly and gradually resulting. A person *earns* what he gives an equivalent of labor for, though he may not *get* it. On the other hand, he may *get* what he has not *earned;* the temptation to all dishonesty is the desire to *get* a living or a fortune without *earning* it. When one *gets* the object of his desire, he is said to *obtain* it, whether

He has *gained* or *earned* it or not. *Win* denotes contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard; in popular language, a person is often said to *win* a lawsuit, or to *win* in a suit at law, but in legal phrase he is said to *gain* his suit, case, or cause. In *receiving*, one is strictly passive; he may *get* an estate by his own exertions or by inheritance; in the latter case he is said to *receive* it. One *obtains* a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own; he *procures* it commonly by the intervention of some one else; he *procures* a dinner or an interview; he *secures* what has seemed uncertain or elusive, when he *gets* it firmly into his possession or under his control. Compare synonyms for ATTAIN; MAKE; REACH.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ABANDON.

GIFT

SYNONYMS:

benefaction	**boon**	**bribe**	**grant**	**largess**
bequest	**bounty**	**donation**	**gratuity**	**present**

A *gift* is in the popular, and also in the legal sense that which is voluntarily bestowed without expectation of return or compensation. *Gift* is now almost always used in the good sense, *bribe* always in the evil sense to signify payment for a dishonorable service under the semblance of a *gift*. In Scriptural language *gift* is often used for *bribe*. "The king by judgment establisheth the land; but he that receiveth *gifts* overthroweth it." *Prov.* xxix, 4. A *benefaction* is a charitable *gift*, generally of large amount, and viewed as of enduring value, as an endowment for a college. A *donation* is something, perhaps of great, never of trivial value, given usually on some public ground, as to a cause or to a person representing a cause, but not necessarily of value beyond the immediate present; as, a *donation* to a pastor. A *gratuity* is usually something of moderate value and is always given as to an inferior, and as of favor, not of right; as, a *gratuity* to a waiter. *Largess* is archaic for a bountiful *gratuity*, usually to be distributed among many, as among the heralds at ancient tournaments. A *present* is a *gift* of friendship, or conciliation, and given as to an equal or a superior; no one's pride is hurt by accepting what is viewed as strictly a *present*. A *boon* is a *gift* that has

been desired or craved or perhaps asked, or something freely given that meets some great desire. A *grant* is commonly considerable in amount and given by public authority; as, a *grant* of public lands for a college.

ANTONYMS:
compensation earnings guerdon penalty remuneration wages

GIVE

SYNONYMS:
bestow communicate deliver grant present
cede confer furnish impart supply

To *give* is primarily to transfer to another's possession or ownership without compensation; in its secondary sense in popular use, it is to put into another's possession by any means and on any terms whatever; a buyer may say "*Give* me the goods, and I will *give* you the money"; we speak of *giving* answers, information, etc., and often of *giving* what is not agreeable to the recipient, as blows, medicine, reproof; but when there is nothing in the context to indicate the contrary, *give* is always understood in its primary sense; as, this book was *given* me. *Give* thus becomes, like *get*, a term of such general import as to be a synonym for a wide variety of words.

To *grant* is to put into one's possession in some formal way, or by authoritative act; as, Congress *grants* lands to a railroad corporation. To speak of *granting* a favor carries a claim or concession of superiority on the part of the one by whom the *grant* may be made; to *confer* has a similar sense as, to *confer* a degree or an honor; we *grant* a request or petition, but do not *confer* it. To *impart* is to *give* of that which one still, to a greater or less degree, retains; the teacher *imparts* instruction. To *bestow* is to *give* that of which the receiver stands in especial need; we *bestow* alms.

PREPOSITIONS:
We give money *to* a person *for* a thing, *for* a purpose, etc. (or without proposition, *give* a person a sum of money); we give a thing *to* or *into* one's care or keeping; the weary fugitive gave himself up *to* his pursuers.

GOVERN

SYNONYMS:

command curb influence mold reign over rule control direct manage reign restrain sway

Govern carries the idea of authoritative administration or some exercise of authority that is at once effective and continuous; *control* is effective, but may be momentary or occasional. One *controls* what he holds or can hold at will absolutely in check; as, a skilful horseman *controls* a spirited horse; a person *controls* his temper; we say to one who is excited, "*control* yourself." A person *commands* another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed; he *controls* another whom he can effectually prevent from doing anything contrary to his will; he *governs* one whom he actually does cause, regularly or constantly, to obey his will; a parent may *command* a child whom he can not *govern* or *control.* The best teachers are not greatly prone to *command,* but *govern* or *control* their pupils largely by other means. *Command* is, however, often used in the sense of securing, as well as requiring, submission or obedience, as when we speak of a *commanding* influence; a man *commands* the situation when he can shape events as he pleases; a fortress *commands* the region when no enemy can pass against its resistance. *Govern* implies the exercise of knowledge and judgment as well as power. To *rule* is more absolute and autocratic than to *govern;* to *sway* is to move by quiet but effectual influence; to *mold* is not only to influence feeling and action, but to shape character; to *manage* is to secure by skilful contrivance the doing of one's will by those whom one can not directly *control;* a wise mother, by gentle means, *sways* the feelings and *molds* the lives of her children; to be able to *manage* servants is an important element of good housekeeping. The word *reign,* once so absolute, now simply denotes that one holds the official station of sovereign in a monarchy, with or without effective power; the King of England *reigns;* the Czar of Russia both *reigns* and *rules.*

ANTONYMS:

be in subjection be subject comply obey submit yield

GRACEFUL

SYNONYM:
beautiful

That which is *graceful* is marked by elegance and harmony, with ease of action, attitude, or posture, or delicacy of form. *Graceful* commonly suggests motion or the possibility of motion; *beautiful* may apply to absolute fixity; a landscape or a blue sky is *beautiful,* but neither is *graceful. Graceful* commonly applies to beauty as addressed to the eye, though we often speak of a *graceful* poem or a *graceful* compliment. *Graceful* applies to the perfection of motion, especially of the lighter motions, which convey no suggestion of stress or strain, and are in harmonious curves. Apart from the thought of motion, *graceful* denotes a pleasing harmony of outline, proportion, etc., with a certain degree of delicacy; a Hercules is massive, an Apollo is *graceful.* We speak of a *graceful* attitude, *graceful* drapery. Compare BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for AWKWARD.

GRIEF

SYNONYMS:
affliction melancholy regret sorrow trouble
distress mourning sadness tribulation woe

Grief is acute mental pain resulting from loss, misfortune, or deep disappointment. *Grief* is more acute and less enduring than *sorrow. Sorrow* and *grief* are for definite cause; *sadness* and *melancholy* may arise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined cause; *sadness* may be momentary; *melancholy* is more enduring, and may become chronic. *Affliction* expresses a deep heart-sorrow and is applied also to the misfortune producing such *sorrow*; *mourning* most frequently denotes *sorrow* publicly expressed, or the public expression of such *sorrow* as may reasonably be expected; as, it is common to observe thirty days of *mourning* on the death of an officer of state.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for HAPPINESS.

PREPOSITIONS:

Grief *at* a loss; *for* a friend.

HABIT

SYNONYMS:

custom	habitude	routine	system	use
fashion	practise	rule	usage	wont

Habit is a tendency or inclination toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become easy, spontaneous, or even unconscious, or an action or regular series of actions, or a condition so induced. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstance for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom*. It is the *custom* of tradesmen to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing-time. *Habit* always includes an involuntary tendency, natural or acquired, greatly strengthened by frequent repetition of the act, and may be uncontrollable, or even unconscious. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of many; *habit* of the action of one; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally recognized *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. A *rule* is prescribed either by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, I make it my invariable *rule*. *System* is the coordination of many acts or things into a unity, and is more and better than *routine*. *Use* and *usage* denote the manner of using something; we speak of one person's *use* of language, but of the *usage* of many; a *use* or *usage* is almost always a *habit*. *Practise* is the active doing of something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practise*, but of the *habit* of going to sleep; we speak of a tradesman's *custom*, a lawyer's or a physician's *practise*. Educationally, *practise* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit;* as, *practise* in penmanship. *Wont* is blind and instinctive *habit* like that which attaches an animal to a locality; the word is now almost wholly poetic. Compare DRESS.

HAPPEN

SYNONYMS:

bechance	betide	come to pass	fall out	supervene
befall	chance	fall	occur	take place

A thing is said to *happen* when no design is manifest, or

none especially thought of; it is said to *chance* when it appear to be the result of accident (compare synonyms for ACCIDENT) An incident *happens* or *occurs;* something external or actua *happens* to one; a thought or fancy *occurs* to him. *Befal* and *betide* are transitive; *happen* is intransitive; something *befalls* or *betides* a person or *happens* to him. *Betide* i especially used for anticipated evil, thought of as waiting and coming at its appointed time; as woe *betide* him! On event *supervenes* upon another event, one disease upon an other, etc. ["Transpire," in the sense of *happen,* is no authorized by good usage; a thing that has *happened* is prop erly said to *transpire* when it becomes known.]

PREPOSITIONS:

An event happens *to* a person; a person happens *on* or *upo* a fact, discovery, etc.

HAPPINESS

SYNONYMS:

blessedness	**delight**	**gladness**	**pleasure**
bliss	**ecstasy**	**gratification**	**rapture**
cheer	**enjoyment**	**joy**	**rejoicing**
comfort	**felicity**	**merriment**	**satisfactio**
contentment	**gaiety**	**mirth**	**triumph**

Gratification is the giving any mental or physical desir something that it craves; *satisfaction* is the giving such a de sire all that it craves. *Happiness* is the positively agreeabl experience that springs from the possession of good, the *gratif cation* or *satisfaction* of the desires or the relief from pain an evil. *Comfort* may be almost wholly negative, being found i security or relief from that which pains or annoys; there i *comfort* by a warm fireside on a wintry night; the sympath of a true friend affords *comfort* in sorrow. *Enjoyment* i more positive, always implying something to be definitel and consciously delighted in; a sick person finds *comfort* i relief from pain, while he may be far from a state of *enjoy ment.* *Pleasure* is still more vivid, being an arousing o the faculties to an intensely agreeable activity; *satisfactio*

is more tranquil than *pleasure,* being the agreeable consciousness of having all that our faculties demand or crave; when a worthy *pleasure* is past, a worthy *satisfaction* remains. As referring to a mental state, *gratification* is used to denote a mild form of *happiness* resulting from some incident not of very great importance; *satisfaction* should properly express a *happiness* deeper, more complete, and more abiding; but as intellect or sensibilities of a low order may find *satisfaction* in that which is very poor or unworthy, the word has come to be feeble and tame in ordinary use. *Happiness* is more positive than *comfort, enjoyment,* or *satisfaction,* more serene and rational than *pleasure; pleasure* is of necessity transient; *happiness* is abiding, and may be eternal; thus, we speak of *pleasures,* but the plural of *happiness* is scarcely used. *Happiness,* in the full sense, is mental or spiritual or both, and is viewed as resulting from some worthy *gratification* or *satisfaction;* we may speak of a brute as experiencing *comfort* or *pleasure,* but scarcely as in possession of *happiness;* we speak of vicious *pleasure, delight,* or *joy,* but not of vicious *happiness. Felicity* is a philosophical term, colder and more formal than *happiness. Gladness* is *happiness* that overflows, expressing itself in countenance, voice, manner, and action. *Joy* is more intense than *happiness,* deeper than *gladness,* to which it is akin, nobler and more enduring than *pleasure. Gaiety* is more superficial than *joy,* more demonstrative than *gladness. Rejoicing* is *happiness* or *joy* that finds utterance in word, song, festivity, etc. *Delight* is vivid, overflowing *happiness* of a somewhat transient kind; *ecstasy* is a state of extreme or extravagant *delight* so that the one affected by it seems almost beside himself with *joy; rapture* is closely allied to *ecstasy,* but is more serene, exalted, and enduring. *Triumph* is such *joy* as results from victory, success, achievement. *Blessedness* is at once the state and the sense of being divinely blessed; as, the *blessedness* of the righteous. *Bliss* is ecstatic, perfected *happiness;* as, the *bliss* of heaven. Compare COMFORT.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for GRIEF.

HAPPY

SYNONYMS:

blessed	**cheering**	**gay**	**lucky**	**rejoiced**
blissful	**cheery**	**glad**	**merry**	**rejoicing**
blithe	**delighted**	**jocund**	**mirthful**	**smiling**
blithesome	**delightful**	**jolly**	**pleased**	**sprightly**
bright	**dexterous**	**jovial**	**prosperous**	**successful**
buoyant	**felicitous**	**joyful**	**rapturous**	**sunny**
cheerful	**fortunate**	**joyous**		

Happy primarily refers to something that comes "by good hap," a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success.

> And grasps the skirts of *happy* chance.
>
> TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, st. 2.

In this sense *happy* is closely allied to *fortunate* and *lucky*. (See FORTUNATE.) *Happy* has, however, so far diverged from this original sense as to apply to advantages where chance is not recognized, or is even excluded by direct reference to the divine will, when it becomes almost equivalent to *blessed*.

> Behold, *happy* is the man whom God correcteth.
>
> *Job* v, 17.

Happy is also applied to the ready dexterity or skill by which favorable results (usually in minor matters) are secured, when it becomes a synonym for *dexterous, felicitous*, and the associated words; as, he has a *happy* wit; *happy* at retort (compare CLEVER). In its most frequent present use, *happy* is applied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that by which happiness is expressed; as, a *happy* heart; a *happy* face; *happy* laughter; *happy* tears (compare synonyms for HAPPINESS.) *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Gay* applies to an effusive and superficial happiness (often not really worthy of that name) perhaps resulting largely from abundant animal spirits; we speak of *gay* revelers or a *gay* horse. A *jovial* person is one brimming over with easy merriment, ignoring the possibility of care, anxiety, or sorrow, and finding expression in smiles, laughter, and even boisterous merriment; *jovial* is often, but not necessarily associated with convivial gaiety.

> And there is no *jovial* companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.
>
> IRVING *Sketch Book* p. 28[illegible].

A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up by joy and hope. A *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence.

ANTONYMS:

Compare synonyms for GRIEF.

PREPOSITIONS:

A happy event *for* him; happy *at* a reply; happy *in* his home, *with* his friends, *among* his children; happy *at* the discovery, *over* his success.

HARMONY

SYNONYMS:

accord	concord	consistency	uniformity
accordance	concurrence	consonance	union
agreement	conformity	symmetry	unison
amity	congruity	unanimity	unity
concert	consent		

When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony*. *Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement;* we may have a superficial, forced, or patched-up *agreement,* but never a superficial, forced, or patched-up *harmony*. *Concord* is less full and spiritual than *harmony*. *Concord* implies more volition than accord; as, their views were found to be in perfect *accord;* or, by conference *concord* was secured; we do not secure *accord,* but discover it. We may speak of being in *accord* with a person on one point, but *harmony* is wider in range. *Concert* is *agreement,* as by mutual understanding, resulting in action toward a single purpose; as, *concert* of views; *concert* of action or "concerted" action. *Conformity* is correspondence in form, manner, or use; the word often signifies submission to authority or necessity, and may be as far as possible from *harmony;* as, the attempt to secure *conformity* to an established religion. *Congruity* involves the element of suitableness; *consistency* implies the absence of conflict or contradiction in views, statements, or acts which are brought into comparison, as in the different statements of the same person or the different periods of one man's life; *unanimity* is the complete hearty *agreement* of many; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is

more *passive* than *concurrence;* one speaks by general *consent* when no one in the assembly cares to make formal objection; a decision of the Supreme Court depends upon the *concurrence* of a majority of the judges. Compare AGREE FRIENDSHIP; MELODY.

ANTONYMS:

antagonism	controversy	dissension	opposition
battle	difference	disunion	schism
conflict	disagreement	hostility	separation
contention	discord	incongruity	variance
contest	disproportion	inconsistency	warfare

HARVEST

SYNONYMS:

crop	**harvest-home**	**ingathering**	**reaping**
fruit	**harvesting**	**proceeds**	**result**
growth	**harvest-tide**	**produce**	**return**
harvest-feast	**harvest-time**	**product**	**yield**
harvest-festival	**increase**		

Harvest, from the Anglo-Saxon, signified originally "autumn," and as that is the usual season of gathering ripened *crops* in Northern lands, the word came to its present meaning of the season of gathering ripened grain or *fruits,* whether summer or autumn, and hence a *crop* gathered or ready for gathering; also, the act or process of gathering a *crop* or *crops.* "The *harvest* truly is great, but the laborers are few," *Luke* x, 2. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to *harvest,*" *John* iv, 35. *Harvest* is the elegant and literary word; *crop* is the common and commercial expression; we say a man sells his *crop,* but we should not speak of his selling his *harvest;* we speak of an ample or abundant *harvest,* a good *crop. Harvest* is applied almost wholly to grain; *crop* applies to almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato-*crop,* not the potato-*harvest;* we may say either the wheat-*crop* or the wheat-*harvest. Produce* is a collective word for all that is produced in farming or gardening, and is, in modern usage, almost wholly restricted to this sense; we speak of *produce* collectively, but of a *product* or various *products;* vegetables, *fruits,* eggs, butter, etc., may be termed farm-*produce,* or the *products* of the farm. *Product* is a word of wider application than *produce;* we speak of the *products* of manufacturing, the *products* of thought, or the *product* obtained by multiply-

ing one number by another. The word *proceeds* is chiefly used of the *return* from an investment; we speak of the *produce* of a farm, but of the *proceeds* of the money invested in farming. The *yield* is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand; we speak of the *return* from an expenditure of money or labor, but of the *yield* of corn or oats. *Harvest* has also a figurative use, such as *crop* more rarely permits; we term a religious revival a *harvest* of souls; the *result* of lax enforcement of law is a *harvest* of crime. As regards time, *harvest, harvest-tide,* and *harvest-time* alike denote the period or season when the crops are or should be gathered (*tide* being simply the old Saxon word for *time*). *Harvest-home* ordinarily denotes the *festival* of *harvest,* and when used to denote simply the season always gives a suggestion of festivity and rejoicing, such as *harvest* and *harvest-time* by themselves do not express.

HATRED

SYNONYMS:

abhorrence	detestation	hostility	rancor
anger	dislike	ill will	repugnance
animosity	enmity	malevolence	resentment
antipathy	grudge	malice	revenge
aversion	hate	malignity	spite

Repugnance applies to that which one feels himself summoned or impelled to do or to endure, and from which he instinctively draws back. *Aversion* is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action, etc. *Hate,* or *hatred,* as applied to persons, is intense and continued *aversion,* usually with disposition to injure; *anger* is sudden and brief, *hatred* is lingering and enduring; "Her wrath became a *hate,*" TENNYSON *Pelleas and Ettarre* st. 16. As applied to things, *hatred* is intense *aversion,* with desire to destroy or remove; *hatred* of evil is a righteous passion, akin to *abhorrence,* but more vehement. *Malice* involves the active intent to injure; in the legal sense, *malice* is the intent to injure, even though with no personal *ill will;* as, a highwayman would be said to entertain *malice* toward the unknown traveler whom he attacks. *Malice* is direct, pressing toward a result; *malignity* is deep, lingering, and venomous, though often impotent to act; *rancor* (akin to *rancid*) is cherished *malignity* that has soured and festered and is virulent and

implacable. *Spite* is petty *malice* that delights to inflict stinging pain; *grudge* is deeper than *spite;* it is sinister and bitter; *grudge, resentment,* and *revenge* are all retaliatory, *grudge* being the disposition, *revenge* the determination to repay real or supposed offense with injury; *revenge* may denote also the retaliatory act; *resentment,* the best word of the three, always holds itself to be justifiable, but looks less certainly to action than *grudge* or *revenge.* Simple goodness may arouse the *hatred* of the wicked; they will be moved to *revenge* only by what they deem an injury or affront. Compare ABOMINATION ANGER; ANTIPATHY; ENMITY.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

HAVE

SYNONYMS:

be in possession of	hold	own
be possessed of	occupy	possess

Have is the most general word, and is applied to whatever belongs to or is connected with one; a man *has* a head or a headache, a fortune or an opinion, a friend or an enemy; he *has* time, or *has* need; he may be said to *have* what is his own or what he has borrowed, what has been entrusted to him, or what he has stolen. To *possess* a thing is to *have* the ownership with control and enjoyment of it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hand, or securely in one's control; a man *holds* his friend's coat for a moment, or he *holds* a struggling horse; he *holds* a promissory note, or *holds* an office. To *own* is to *have* the right of property in; to *possess* is to *have* that right in actual exercise; to *occupy* is to *have* possession and use, with some degree of permanency, with or without ownership. A man *occupies* his own house or a room in a hotel; a man may *own* a farm of which he is not in possession because a tenant *occupies* it and is determined to *hold* it; the proprietor *owns* the property, but the tenant *is in possession.* To *be in possession* differs from *possess* in that to *possess* denotes both right and fact, while to *be in possession* denotes simply the fact with no affirmation as to the right. To *have* reason is to be endowed with the faculty; to *be in possession of* one's reason denotes that the faculty is in actual present exercise.

HAZARD

SYNONYMS:

accident	chance	danger	jeopardy	risk
casualty	contingency	fortuity	peril	venture

Hazard is the incurring the possibility of loss or harm for the possibility of benefit; *danger* may have no compensating alternative. In *hazard* the possibilities of gain or loss are nearly balanced; in *risk* the possibility of loss is the chief thought; the fool-hardy take great *risks* in mere wantonness; in *chance* and *venture* the hope of good predominates; we speak of a merchant's *venture,* but of an insurance company's *risk;* one may be driven by circumstances to run a *risk;* he freely seeks a *venture;* we speak of the *chance* of winning, the *hazard* or *risk* of losing. *Accidents* are incalculable; *casualties* may be to a certain extent anticipated; death and wounds are *casualties* of battle, certain to happen to some, but uncertain as to whom or how many. A *contingency* is simply an indeterminable future event, which may or may not be attended with *danger* or *risk.* See ACCIDENT; DANGER.

ANTONYMS:

assurance	necessity	protection	safety	surety
certainty	plan	safeguard	security	

HEALTHY

SYNONYMS:

hale	hygienic	sanitary	vigorous
healthful	salubrious	sound	well
hearty	salutary	strong	wholesome

Healthy is most correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results; as, a *healthy* person; a *healthy* condition. *Healthful* signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health; as a *healthful* climate. *Wholesome* food in a *healthful* climate makes a *healthy* man. With *healthful* are ranged the words *hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary,* and *wholesome,* while the other words are associated with *healthy. Salubrious* is always used in the physical sense, and is chiefly applied to air or climate. *Salutary* is now chiefly used in the moral sense; as, a *salutary* lesson.

ANTONYMS:

delicate	exhausted	fragile	sick	wasted	worn down
diseased	failing	frail	unhealthy	weak	worn out
emaciated	fainting	ill	unsound	worn	

HELP

SYNONYMS:

abet	**befriend**	**foster**	**succor**	**sustain**
aid	**cooperate**	**second**	**support**	**uphold**
assist	**encourage**	**stand by**		

Help expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid*. In extremity we say "God *help* me!" rather than "God *aid* me!" In time of danger we cry *"help! help!"* rather than *"aid! aid!"* To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We can speak of *helping* the helpless, but not of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid*, but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help*. In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* is to *aid* as an equal; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. *Encourage* refers to mental *aid*, as *uphold* now usually does; *succor* and *support*, oftenest to material assistance. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET; PROMOTE.

ANTONYMS:

counteract discourage oppose resist thwart withstand

PREPOSITIONS:

Help *in* an enterprise *with* money; help *to* success; *against* the enemy.

HERETIC

SYNONYMS:

apostate	**dissenter**	**nonconformist**	**renegade**	**traitor**
deserter	**heresiarch**	**pervert**	**schismatic**	

Etymologically, a *heretic* is one who takes or chooses his own belief, instead of the belief of his church; hence, a *heretic* is one who denies commonly accepted views, or who holds opinions contrary to the recognized standard or tenets of any established religious, philosophical, or other system, school, or party; the religious sense of the word is the predominant one; a *schismatic* is primarily one who produces a split or rent in the church. A *heretic* differs in doctrine from the religious body with which he is connected; a *schismatic* differs in doctrine or practise, or in both. A *heretic* may be reticent, or even silent; a *schismatic* introduces divisions. A

heresiarch is the author of a heresy or the leader of a heretical party, and is thus at once a *heretic* and a *schismatic.* An *apostate* is one who forsakes a faith that he formerly professed.

He [the Roman emperor Julian] had been a professed Christian, but he fell from Christianity, and turned Pagan; and, therefore, is called the *apostate.* EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption,* per. iii, ch. 3, p. 321.

A *pervert* is one who is regarded as "perverted" from a true to a false faith; the same person is often called a *pervert* by those whom he leaves and a "convert" by those whom he joins. With advancing ideas of religious liberty, the odious sense once attached to these words is largely modified, and *heretic* is often used playfully. *Dissenter* and *nonconformist* are terms specifically applied to English subjects who hold themselves aloof from the Church of England; the former term is extended to non-adherents of the established church in some other countries, as Russia. A *deserter* is one who forsakes duty or allegiance; a soldier who becomes a *deserter* may simply abscond, or he may "desert to the enemy," —one of the most unpardonable of military offenses; a *renegade* may be a *deserter* in either sense, though the latter is the prevailing one; in the ancient struggles against the Mohammedan powers a Christian who joined the Turks or Moors was distinctively called a *renegade.* A *traitor* is one who basely betrays his associates either in religious, civil, or military life (compare TREASON under FRAUD).

Judas Iscariot, which also was the *traitor.* *Luke* vi, 16.

HETEROGENEOUS

SYNONYMS:

confused	**mingled**	**unhomogeneous**
conglomerate	**miscellaneous**	**unlike**
discordant	**mixed**	**variant**
dissimilar	**non-homogeneous**	**various**

Substances quite *unlike* are *heterogeneous* as regards each other. A *heterogeneous* mixture is one whose constituents are not only unlike in kind, but unevenly distributed; cement is composed of substances such as lime, sand, and clay, which are *heterogeneous* as regards each other, but the cement is said to be homogeneous if the different constituents are evenly mixed throughout, so that any one portion of the mixture is

exactly like any other. A substance may fail of being homogeneous and yet not be *heterogeneous*, in which case it is said to be *non-homogeneous* or *unhomogeneous;* a bar of iron that contains flaws, air-bubbles, etc., or for any other reason is not of uniform structure and density throughout, though no foreign substance be mixed with the iron, is said to be *non-homogeneous*. A *miscellaneous* mixture may or may not be *heterogeneous;* if the objects are alike in kind, but different in size, form, quality, use, etc., and without special order or relation, the collection is *miscellaneous;* if the objects differ in kind, such a mixture is also, and more strictly, *heterogeneous;* a pile of unassorted lumber is *miscellaneous;* the contents of a school-boy's pocket are commonly *miscellaneous* and might usually be termed *heterogeneous* as well. See COMPLEX.

ANTONYMS:

alike	identical	pure	similar
homogeneous	like	same	uniform

HIDE

SYNONYMS:

bury	cover	entomb	overwhelm	suppress
cloak	disguise	inter	screen	veil
conceal	dissemble	mask	secrete	

Hide is the general term, including all the rest, signifying to put out of sight or beyond ready observation or approach; a thing may be *hidden* by intention, by accident, or by the imperfection of the faculties of the one from whom it is *hidden;* in their games, children *hide* the slipper, or *hide* themselves from each other; a man unconsciously *hides* a picture from another by standing before it, or *hides* a thing from himself by laying something else over it. Even an unconscious object may *hide* another; as, a cloud *hides* the sun, or a building *hides* some part of the prospect by intervening between it and the observer's position. As an act of persons, to *conceal* is always intentional; one may *hide* his face in anger, grief, or abstraction; he *conceals* his face when he fears recognition. A house is *hidden* by foliage; the bird's nest is artfully *concealed*. *Secrete* is a stronger word than *conceal*, and is used chiefly of such material objects as may be separated from the person, or from their ordinary surroundings, and put in unlooked-for places; a man *conceals* a scar on his

face, but does not *secrete* it; a thief *secretes* stolen goods; an officer may also be said to *secrete* himself to watch the thief. A thing is *covered* by putting something over or around it, whether by accident or design; it is *screened* by putting something before it, always with some purpose of protection from observation, inconvenience, attack, censure, etc. In the figurative use, a person may *hide* honorable feelings; he *conceals* an evil or hostile intent. Anything which is effectually *covered* and *hidden* under any mass or accumulation is *buried*. Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the sea; a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed;* but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be *covered* with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. Compare IMMERSE; PALLIATE.

ANTONYMS:

admit	disclose	exhume	manifest	show
advertise	discover	expose	promulgate	tell
avow	disinter	lay bare	publish	uncover
betray	divulge	lay open	raise	unmask
confess	exhibit	make known	reveal	unveil

HIGH

SYNONYMS:

elevated	exalted	noble	steep	towering
eminent	lofty	proud	tall	uplifted

Deep, while an antonym of *high* in usage, may apply to the very same distance simply measured in an opposite direction, *high* applying to vertical distance measured from below upward, and *deep* to vertical distance measured from above downward; as, a *deep* valley nestling between *high* mountains. *High* is a relative term signifying greatly raised above any object, base, or surface, in comparison with what is usual, or with some standard; a table is *high* if it exceeds thirty inches; a hill is not *high* at a hundred feet. That is *tall* whose height is greatly in excess of its breadth or diameter, and whose actual height is great for an object of its kind; as, a *tall* tree; a *tall* man; *tall* grass. That is *lofty* which is imposing or majestic in height; we term a spire *tall* with reference to its altitude, or *lofty* with reference to its majestic appearance. That is

elevated which is raised somewhat above its surroundings; that is *eminent* which is far above them; as, an *elevated* platform; an *eminent* promontory. In the figurative sense, *elevated* is less than *eminent*, and this less than *exalted;* we speak of *high*, *lofty*, or *elevated* thoughts, aims, etc., in the good sense, but sometimes of *high* feelings, looks, words, etc., in the invidious sense of haughty or arrogant. A *high* ambition may be merely selfish; a *lofty* ambition is worthy and *noble*. *Towering*, in the literal sense compares with *lofty* and majestic; but in the figurative sense, its use is almost invidious; as a *towering* passion; a *towering* ambition disregards and crushes all opposing considerations, however rational, lovely, or holy. Compare STEEP.

ANTONYMS:

base	degraded	dwarfed	low	short
deep	depressed	inferior	mean	stunted

HINDER

SYNONYMS:

baffle	counteract	foil	obstruct	resist
balk	defer	frustrate	oppose	retard
bar	delay	hamper	postpone	stay
block	deter	impede	prevent	stop
check	embarrass	interrupt	prolong	thwart
clog	encumber			

To *hinder* is to keep from action, progress, motion, or growth, or to make such action, progress, motion, or growth later in beginning or completion than it would otherwise have been. An action is *prevented* by anything that comes in before it to make it impossible; it is *hindered* by anything that keeps it from either beginning or ending so soon as it otherwise would, or as expected or intended. It is more common, however, to say that the start is *delayed*, the progress *hindered*. An action that is *hindered* does not take place at the appointed or appropriate time; that which is *prevented* does not take place at all; to *hinder* a thing long enough may amount to *preventing* it. A railroad-train may be *hindered* by a snow-storm from arriving on time; it may by special order be *prevented* from starting. To *retard* is simply to make slow by any means whatever. To *obstruct* is to *hinder*, or possibly to *prevent* advance or passage by putting something in the way; to *oppose* or *resist* is to *hinder*, or possibly to *prevent* by directly contrary or hostile action,

esist being the stronger term and having more suggestion of physical force; *obstructed* roads *hinder* the march of an enemy, hough there may be no force strong enough to *oppose* it; one *pposes* a measure, a motion, an amendment, or the like; it is a riminal offense to *resist* an officer in the discharge of his luty; the physical system may *resist* the attack of disease or he action of a remedy. Compare CONQUER; DEFER; IMPEDIENT; OBSTRUCT; PROTRACT.

NTONYMS:

See synonyms for QUICKEN.

REPOSITIONS:

Hinder one *in* his progress; *from* acting promptly; *by* pposition.

HISTORY

YNONYMS:

account	biography	muniment	record
annals	chronicle	narration	register
archives	memoir	narrative	story
autobiography	memorial	recital	

History is a systematic record of past events. *Annals* and *hronicles* relate events with little regard to their relative mportance, and with complete subserviency to their succession n time. *Annals* are yearly records; *chronicles* follow the order f time. Both necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perpective. *Archives* are public *records,* which may be *annals,* r *chronicles,* or deeds of property, etc. *Memoirs* generally ecord the lives of individuals or facts pertaining to individual ves. A *biography* is distinctly a written *account* of one perm's life and actions; an *autobiography* is a *biography* written y the person whose life it records. *Annals, archives, chronies, biographies,* and *memoirs* and other *records* furnish the aterials of *history. History* recounts events with careful ttention to their importance, their mutual relations, their auses and consequences, selecting and grouping events on the round of interest or importance. *History* is usually applied such an *account* of events affecting communities and nations, hough sometimes we speak of the *history* of a single eminent fe. Compare RECORD.

NTONYMS:

See synonyms for FICTION.

HOLY

SYNONYMS:

blessed	devoted	hallowed	saintly
consecrated	divine	sacred	set apart

Sacred is applied to that which is to be regarded as inviolable on any account, and so is not restricted to divine things; therefore in its lower applications it is less than *holy*. That which is *sacred* may be made so by institution, decree, or association; that which is *holy* is so by its own nature, possessing intrinsic moral purity, and, in the highest sense, absolute moral perfection. God is *holy;* his commands are *sacred*. *Holy* may be applied also to that which is *hallowed;* as, "the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground," *Ex.* iii, 5. In such use *holy* is more than *sacred,* as if the very qualities of a spiritual or divine presence were imparted to the place or object. *Divine* has been used with great looseness, as applying to anything eminent or admirable, in the line either of goodness or of mere power, as to eloquence, music, etc., but there is a commendable tendency to restrict the word to its higher sense, as designating that which belongs to or is worthy of the Divine Being. Compare PERFECT; PURE.

ANTONYMS:

abominable	impure	unconsecrated	unsanctified
common	polluted	unhallowed	wicked
cursed	secular	unholy	worldly

HOME

SYNONYMS:

abode	dwelling	habitation	hearthstone	ingleside
domicil	fireside	hearth	house	residence

Abode, dwelling, and *habitation* are used with little difference of meaning to denote the place where one habitually lives; *abode* and *habitation* belong to the poetic or elevated style. Even *dwelling* is not used in familiar speech; a person says "my *house,*" "my *home,*" or more formally "my *residence.*" *Home,* from the Anglo-Saxon, denoting originally a *dwelling,* came to mean an endeared *dwelling* as the scene of domestic love and happy and cherished family life, a sense to which there is an increasing tendency to restrict the word—desirably so, since we have other words to denote the mere dwelling-place; we say "The wretched tenement could not be called *home,*" or

"The humble cabin was dear to him as the *home* of his childhood."

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls—
Where its shrine the heart has builded.

Thus the word comes to signify any place of rest and peace, and especially heaven, as the soul's peaceful and eternal dwelling-place.

HONEST

SYNONYMS:

candid	frank	ingenuous	true
equitable	genuine	just	trustworthy
fair	good	sincere	trusty
faithful	honorable	straightforward	upright

One who is *honest* in the ordinary sense acts or is always disposed to act with careful regard for the rights of others, especially in matters of business or property; one who is *honorable* scrupulously observes the dictates of a personal honor that is higher than any demands of mercantile law or public opinion, and will do nothing unworthy of his own inherent nobility of soul. The *honest* man does not steal, cheat, or defraud; the *honorable* man will not take an unfair advantage that would be allowed him; he will make a sacrifice which no one could require of him, when his own sense of right demands it. One who is *honest* in the highest and fullest sense is scrupulously careful to adhere to all known truth and right even in thought. In this sense *honest* differs from *honorable* as having regard rather to absolute truth and right than to even the highest personal honor. Compare CANDID; JUSTICE.

ANTONYMS:

deceitful	faithless	hypocritical	perfidious	unfaithful
dishonest	false	lying	traitorous	unscrupulous
disingenuous	fraudulent	mendacious	treacherous	untrue

HORIZONTAL

SYNONYMS:

even flat level plain plane

Horizontal signifies in the direction of or parallel to the horizon. For practical purposes *level* and *horizontal* are identical, though *level*, as the more popular word, is more loosely used of that which has no especially noticeable elevations or

inequalities; as, a *level* road. *Flat*, according to its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *flet*, a floor, applies to a surface only, and, in the first and most usual sense, to a surface that is *horizontal* or *level* in all directions; a line may be *level*, a floor is *flat; flat* is also applied in a derived sense to any *plane* surface without irregularities or elevations, as a picture may be painted on the *flat* surface of a perpendicular wall. *Plane* applies only to a surface, and is used with more mathematical exactness than *flat*. The adjective *plain*, originally the same word as *plane*, is now rarely used except in the figurative senses, but the original sense appears in the noun, as we speak of "a wide *plain*." We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even*, and that which is *even* may not be *level;* a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even*.

ANTONYMS:

broken	inclined	rolling	rugged	sloping
hilly	irregular	rough	slanting	uneven

HUMANE

SYNONYMS:

benevolent	compassionate	human	pitying
benignant	forgiving	kind	sympathetic
charitable	gentle	kind-hearted	tender
clement	gracious	merciful	tender-hearted

Human denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil; as, the *human* race; *human* qualities; we speak of *human* achievements, virtues, or excellences, *human* follies, vices, or crimes. *Humane* denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings; a *humane* enterprise or endeavor is one that is intended to prevent or relieve suffering. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. Compare MERCY; PITIFUL; PITY.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for BARBAROUS.

HUNT

SYNONYMS:
chase hunting inquisition pursuit search

A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or departing; a *search* is for that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a locality; we make a *search* of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt*. *Hunt* never quite loses its association with field-sports, where it includes both *search* and *chase;* the *search* till the game is hunted out, and the *chase* till it is hunted down. Figuratively, we speak of literary *pursuits,* or of the *pursuit* of knowledge; a *search* for reasons; the *chase* of fame or honor; *hunt,* in figurative use, inclines to the unfavorable sense of *inquisition,* but with more of dash and aggressiveness; as, a *hunt* for heresy.

HYPOCRISY

SYNONYMS:

affectation	**formalism**	**pretense**	**sham**
cant	**pharisaism**	**sanctimoniousness**	
dissimulation	**pietism**	**sanctimony**	

Pretense (from L. *prætendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense;* but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the false *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant* (from L. *cantus,* a song), primarily the singsong iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character; *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. As *cant* is *hypocrisy* in utterance, so *sanctimoniousness* is *hypocrisy* in appearance, as in looks, tones, etc. *Pietism,* originally a word of good import, is now chiefly used for an unregulated

emotionalism; *formalism* is an exaggerated devotion to forms, rites, and ceremonies, without corresponding earnestness of heart; *sham* (identical in origin with *shame*) is a trick or device that puts one to shame, or that shamefully disappoints expectation or falsifies appearance. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion; *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy*. Compare DECEPTION.

ANTONYMS:

candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth, truthfulness

HYPOCRITE

SYNONYMS:

cheat, deceiver, dissembler, impostor, pretender

A *hypocrite* (from Gr. *hypokrites*, one who answers on the stage, an actor, especially a mimic actor) is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than the real. *Deceiver* is the most comprehensive term, including all the other words of the group. The *deceiver* seeks to give false impressions of any matter where he has an end to gain; the *dissembler* or *hypocrite* seeks to give false impressions in regard to himself. The *dissembler* is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered; the *hypocrite* seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. The *cheat* and *impostor* endeavor to make something out of those they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and more mercenary, as the thimble-rig gambler; the *impostor* may aspire to a fortune or a throne. Compare HYPOCRISY.

ANTONYMS:

The antonyms of *hypocrite* are to be found only in phrases embodying the adjectives candid, honest, ingenuous, sincere, true, etc.

HYPOTHESIS

SYNONYMS:

conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, surmise, system, theory

A *hypothesis* is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of

reaching truth not yet surely known; especially, in the sciences, a *hypothesis* is a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena, which is meant to include all other facts of the same class, and which is assumed as true till there has been opportunity to bring all related facts into comparison; if the *hypothesis* explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified; till then it is regarded as a working *hypothesis,* that is, one that may answer for present practical purposes. A *hypothesis* may be termed a comprehensive *guess.* A *guess* is a swift conclusion from data directly at hand, and held as probable or tentative, while one confessedly lacks material for absolute certainty. A *conjecture* is more methodical than a *guess,* while a *supposition* is still slower and more settled; a *conjecture,* like a *guess,* is preliminary and tentative; a *supposition* is more nearly final; a *surmise* is more floating and visionary, and often sinister; as, a *surmise* that a stranger may be a pickpocket. *Theory* is used of the mental coordination of facts and principles, that may or may not prove correct; a machine may be perfect in *theory,* but useless in fact. *Scheme* may be used as nearly equivalent to *theory,* but is more frequently applied to proposed action, and in the sense of a somewhat visionary plan. A *speculation* may be wholly of the brain, resting upon no facts worthy of consideration; *system* is the highest of these terms, having most of assurance and fixity; a *system* unites many facts, phenomena, or doctrines into an orderly and consistent whole; we speak of a *system* of theology, of the Copernican *system* of the universe. Compare SYSTEM.

ANTONYMS:
certainty demonstration discovery evidence fact proof

IDEA

SYNONYMS:

apprehension	**design**	**impression**	**plan**
archetype	**fancy**	**judgment**	**purpose**
belief	**fantasy**	**model**	**sentiment**
conceit	**ideal**	**notion**	**supposition**
concept	**image**	**opinion**	**theory**
conception	**imagination**	**pattern**	**thought**

Idea is in Greek a *form* or an *image.* The word signified in early philosophical use the *archetype* or primal *image* which the Platonic philosophy supposed to be the *model* or *pattern* that

existing objects imperfectly embody. This high sense has nearly disappeared from the word *idea,* and has been largely appropriated by *ideal,* though something of the original meaning still appears when in theological or philosophical language we speak of the *ideas* of God. The present popular use of *idea* makes it to signify any product of mental *apprehension* or activity, considered as an object of knowledge or thought; this coincides with the primitive sense at but a single point—that an *idea* is mental as opposed to anything substantial or physical; thus, almost any mental product, as a *belief, conception, design, opinion,* etc., may now be called an *idea.* Compare FANCY; IDEAL.

ANTONYMS:
actuality, fact, reality, substance

IDEAL

SYNONYMS:
archetype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard

An *ideal* is that which is conceived or taken as the highest type of excellence or ultimate object of attainment. The *archetype* is the primal form, actual or imaginary, according to which any existing thing is constructed; the *prototype* has or has had actual existence; in the derived sense, as in metrology, a *prototype* may not be the original form, but one having equal authority with that as a *standard.* An *ideal* may be primal, or may be slowly developed even from failures and by negations; an *ideal* is meant to be perfect, not merely the thing that has been attained or is to be attained, but the best conceivable thing that could by possibility be attained. The artist's *ideal* is his own mental image, of which his finished work is but an imperfect expression. The *original* is the first specimen, good or bad; the *original* of a master is superior to all copies. The *standard* may be below the *ideal.* The *ideal* is imaginary, and ordinarily unattainable; the *standard* is concrete, and ordinarily attainable, being a measure to which all else of its kind must conform; as, the *standard* of weights and measures, of corn, or of cotton. The *idea* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in general; the *ideal* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its highest conceivable perfection Compare EXAMPLE; IDEA.

ANTONYMS:

accomplishment	action	doing	fact	practise
achievement	attainment	embodiment	incarnation	reality
act	development	execution	performance	realization

IDIOCY

SYNONYMS:

fatuity	**foolishness**	**incapacity**	**stupidity**
folly	**imbecility**	**senselessness**	

Idiocy is a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost or quite to total absence of understanding. *Imbecility* is a condition of mental weakness, which may or may not be as complete as that of *idiocy*, but is at least such as to incapacitate for the serious duties of life. *Incapacity*, or lack of legal qualification for certain acts, necessarily results from *imbecility*, but may also result from other causes, as from insanity or from age, sex, etc.; as, the *incapacity* of a minor to make a contract. *Idiocy* or *imbecility* is weakness of mind, while insanity is disorder or abnormal action of mind. *Folly* and *foolishness* denote a want of mental and often of moral balance. *Fatuity* is sometimes used as equivalent to *idiocy*, but more frequently signifies conceited and excessive *foolishness* or *folly*. *Stupidity* is dulness and slowness of mental action which may range all the way from lack of normal readiness to absolute *imbecility*. Compare INSANITY.

ANTONYMS:

acuteness	**brilliancy**	**common sense**	**sagacity**	**soundness**
astuteness	**capacity**	**intelligence**	**sense**	**wisdom**

IDLE

SYNONYMS:

inactive	**inert**	**slothful**	**trifling**	**unoccupied**
indolent	**lazy**	**sluggish**	**unemployed**	**vacant**

Idle in all uses rests upon its root meaning, as derived from the Anglo-Saxon *idel*, which signifies vain, empty, useless. *Idle* thus denotes not primarily the absence of action, but vain action —the absence of useful, effective action; the *idle* schoolboy may be very actively whittling his desk or tormenting his neighbors. Doing nothing whatever is the secondary meaning of *idle*. One may be temporarily *idle* of necessity; if he is habitually *idle*, it is his own fault. *Lazy* signifies indisposed to exertion, averse to labor; idleness is in fact; laziness is in disposition or inclina-

tion. A *lazy* person may chance to be employed in useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. We speak figuratively of a *lazy* stream. The *inert* person seems like dead matter (characterized by inertia), powerless to move; the *sluggish* moves heavily and toilsomely; the most active person may sometimes find the bodily or mental powers *sluggish*. *Slothful* belongs in the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. "The *slothful* hideth his hand in his bosom; it grieveth him to bring it again to his mouth," *Prov.* xxvi, 15. *Indolent* is a milder term for the same quality; the *indolent* man loves inaction. Compare VAIN.

ANTONYMS:
active busy diligent employed industrious occupied working

IGNORANT

SYNONYMS:

ill-informed	unenlightened	unlearned	untaught
illiterate	uninformed	unlettered	untutored
uneducated	uninstructed	unskilled	

Ignorant signifies destitute of education or knowledge, o lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; person are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the knowledge that ha become generally diffused in the world; the *ignorant* savag may be well instructed in matters of the field and the chase, an is thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant*. *Illiterate* : without letters and the knowledge that comes through reading *Unlettered* is similar in meaning to *illiterate,* but less absolute the *unlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading an writing and some elementary knowledge; the *uneducated* ma has never taken any systematic course of mental trainin *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is absolute; we have statisti of *illiteracy;* no statistics of *ignorance* are possible.

ANTONYMS:

educated	learned	skilled	well-informe
instructed	sage	trained	wise

IMAGINATION

SYNONYMS:

fancy	fantasy	phantas

The old psychology treated of the *Reproductive Imaginatio*

which simply reproduces the images that the mind has in any way acquired, and the *Productive Imagination* which modifies and combines mental images so as to produce what is virtually new. To this *Reproductive Imagination* President Noah Porter and others have given the name of *phantasy* or *fantasy* (many psychologists preferring the former spelling). *Phantasy* or *fantasy*, so understood, presents numerous and varied images, often combining them into new forms with exceeding vividness, yet without any true constructive power, but with the mind adrift, blindly and passively following the laws of association, and with reason and will in torpor; the mental images being perhaps as varied and as vivid, but also as purposeless and unsystematized as the visual images in a kaleidoscope; such *fantasy* (often loosely called *imagination*) appears in dreaming, revery, somnambulism, and intoxication. *Fantasy* in ordinary usage simply denotes capricious or erratic *fancy*, as appears in the adjective *fantastic*. *Imagination* and *fancy* differ from *fantasy* in bringing the images and their combinations under the control of the will; *imagination* is the broader and higher term, including *fancy; imagination* is the act or power of imaging or of reimaging objects of perception or thought, of combining the products of knowledge in modified, new, or ideal forms —the creative or constructive power of the mind; while *fancy* is the act or power of forming pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images, or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction; *imagination* in its lower form. Both *fancy* and *imagination* recombine and modify mental images; either may work with the other's materials; *imagination* may glorify the tiniest flower; *fancy* may play around a mountain or a star; the one great distinction between them is that *fancy* is superficial, while *imagination* is deep, essential, spiritual. Wordsworth, who was the first clearly to draw the distinction between the *fancy* and the *imagination*, states it as follows:

> To aggregate and to associate, to evoke and to combine, belong as well to the *imagination* as to the *fancy;* but either the materials evoked and combined are different; or they are brought together under a different law, and for a different purpose. *Fancy* does not require that the materials which she makes use of should be susceptible of changes in their constitution from her touch; and where they admit of modification, it is enough for her purpose if it be slight, limited, and evanescent. Directly the reverse of these are the desires and demands of the *imagination*. She recoils from

IMMERSE

SYNONYMS:
bury dip douse duck immerge plunge sink submerge

Dip is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the same initial act: *dip* is accordingly the more popular and commonplace, *immerse* the more elegant and dignified expression in many cases. To speak of baptism by immersion as *dipping* now seems rude; though entirely proper and usual in early English. Baptists now universally use the word *immerse*. To *dip* and to *immerse* alike signify to *bury* or *submerge* some object in a liquid; but *dip* implies that the object *dipped* is at once removed from the liquid, while *immerse* is wholly silent as to the removal. *Immerse* also suggests more absolute completeness of the action; one may *dip* his sleeve or *dip* a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge; if he *immerses* it, he completely *sinks* it under, and covers it with the liquid. *Submerge* implies that the object can not readily be removed, if at all; as, a *submerged* wreck. To *plunge* is to *immerse* suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquial terms. *Dip* is used, also, unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it; in this sense we say *dip up, dip out.* Compare synonyms for **BURY.**

PREPOSITION:

The object is immersed *in* water.

IMMINENT

SYNONYMS:
impending **threatening**

Imminent, from the Latin, with the sense of projecting over, signifies liable to happen at once, as some calamity, dangerous and close at hand. *Impending*, also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent*, but somewhat less emphatic. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent. An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time, perhaps very near; an *imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily; a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted.

ANTONYMS:

chimerical	doubtful	problematical	unlikely
contingent	improbable	unexpected	

IMPEDIMENT

SYNONYMS:

bar	clog	encumbrance	obstacle
barrier	difficulty	hindrance	obstruction

Difficulty makes an undertaking otherwise than easy. That which rests upon one as a burden is an *encumbrance.* An *impediment* is primarily something that checks the foot or in any way makes advance slow or difficult; an *obstacle* is something that stands across the way, an *obstruction* something that is built or placed across the way. An *obstruction* is always an *obstacle,* but an *obstacle* may not always be properly termed an *obstruction;* boxes and bales placed on the sidewalk are *obstructions* to travel; an ice-floe is an *obstacle* to navigation, and may become an *obstruction* if it closes an inlet or channel. A *hindrance* (kindred with *hind, behind*) is anything that makes one come behind or short of his purpose. An *impediment* may be either what one finds in his way or what he carries with him; *impedimenta* was the Latin name for the baggage of a soldier or of an army. The tendency is to view an *impediment* as something constant or, at least for a time, continuous; as, an *impediment* in one's speech. A *difficulty* or a *hindrance* may be either within one or without; a speaker may find *difficulty* in expressing himself, or *difficulty* in holding the attention of restless children. An *encumbrance* is always what one carries with him; an *obstacle* or an *obstruction* is always without. To a marching soldier the steepness of a mountain path is a *difficulty,* loose stones are *impediments,* a fence is an *obstruction,* a cliff or a boulder across the way is an *obstacle;* a knapsack is an *encumbrance.*

ANTONYMS:

advantage aid assistance benefit help relief succor

IMPORTANT

SYNONYMS:

considerable	essential	of consequence	relevant
critical	grave	of importance	serious
deciding	great	of moment	significant
decisive	influential	powerful	substantial
determinative	material	prominent	weighty
determining	momentous		

That is *considerable* which is worthy to be considered; *considerable* is thus a word of much latitude, and is a concessive

word; to say that any matter is *considerable* implies that it is not to be overlooked, but may very possibly be surpassed. That is important which imports or means much with reference to some desired result; *important* is thus a stronger word than *considerable*. *Momentous* is stronger still, signifying of such weight or consequence as to make other matters seem trivial by comparison. The Anglo-Saxon *weighty* is less emphatic than *momentous*, more substantial than *important; weighty* matters have power by and of themselves, with less reference to an effect upon the result than *important* matters; many *weighty* reasons may be overmatched by one *momentous* consideration. That which is *essential*, or *material*, is so involved in the essence, or subject-matter of what is in hand that it can not be separated from it in fact or thought; *material* adheres closely to the matter as existing; as, a *material* difference; *material* evidence; or a *material* witness; *essential* starts at the existing essence; as the *essential* properties of matter; but goes on to a result to be secured; as, an *essential* condition of success. That which is *determinative* tends to determine or fix a result; that which is *determining* does fix it. That which is *decisive* or *deciding* forces decision. That which *critical* may determine the result at a crisis; as, a *critical* moment; a *critical* issue. That which is *relevant* has real and necessary relation to the matter in hand. *Indispensable, necessary*, and *supreme* reach far beyond what is *considerable important* or *momentous* to that which is absolutely controlling and are thus closely allied with *essential*. Compare NECESSARY.

ANTONYMS:

feeble	insignificant	non-essential	trivial
flimsy	light	paltry	unimportant
frivolous	mean	petty	uninfluential
idle	minor	secondary	unnecessary
immaterial	needless	slight	useless
inconsiderable	negligible	trifling	worthless
indifferent			

IMPUDENCE

SYNONYMS:

assurance	**impertinence**	**intrusiveness**	**presumption**
boldness	**incivility**	**officiousness**	**rudeness**
effrontery	**insolence**	**pertness**	**sauciness**
forwardness			

Impertinence primarily denotes what does not pertain or belong to the occasion or the person, and hence comes to signify

nce by word or act not consistent with the age, position, on of the person interfered with or of the one who s; especially, forward, presumptuous, or meddlesome *Impudence* is shameless *impertinence.* What would be e in a superior becomes *impertinence* or *impudence* in or. *Impertinence* has less of intent and determination *pudence.* We speak of thoughtless *impertinence,* s *impudence.* *Insolence* is literally that which is custom, *i. e.,* the violation of customary respect and . *Officiousness* is thrusting upon others unasked and d service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. s is the behavior that might be expected from a ly uncultured person, and may be either deliberate lting or unintentional and even unconscious. Compare CE; ASSURANCE; EFFRONTERY; PERTNESS.

YMS:

ness	diffidence humility	lowliness meekness	modesty submissiveness

SITIONS:

npudence *of,* or impudence *from,* a subordinate *to* a .

INCONGRUOUS

YMS:

l	inapposite	inharmonious
ting	inappropriate	irreconcilable
dictory	incoherent	mismatched
ry	incommensurable	mismated
dant	incompatible	repugnant
part	inconsistent	unsuitable
tched		

r more things that do not fit well together, or are not to each other, are said to be *incongruous;* a thing is be *incongruous* that is not adapted to the time, place, ion; the term is also applied to a thing made up of ill- parts or *inharmonious* elements. *Discordant* is applied ings that jar in association like musical notes that are cord; *inharmonious* has the same original sense, but der term. *Incompatible* primarily signifies unable to ize or feel alike; *inconsistent* means unable to stand . That which is *incoherent* lacks coherence or cohesion; l may be used of material substances; as, *incoherent*

volcanic ashes; or it may be used of thought or argument which lacks logical cohesion. It is oftenest applied to speech, as of one under excitement, delirium, or intoxication. Things are *incompatible* which can not exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to ultimate extinction of one by the other. *Inconsistent* applies to things that can not be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right; slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, and *incompatible* in fact. *Incongruous* applies to relations, *unsuitable* to purpose or use; two colors are *incongruous* which can not be agreeably associated; either may be *unsuitable* for a person, a room, or an occasion. *Incommensurable* is a mathematical term, applying to two or more quantities that have no common measure or aliquot part.

ANTONYMS:

accordant	compatible	harmonious
agreeing	consistent	suitable

PREPOSITION:

The illustrations were incongruous *with* the theme.

INDUCTION

SYNONYMS:

deduction **inference**

Deduction is reasoning from the general to the particular; *induction* is reasoning from the particular to the general. *Deduction* proceeds from a general principle through an admitted instance to a conclusion. *Induction,* on the other hand, proceeds from a number of collated instances, through some attribute common to them all, to a general principle. The proof of an *induction* is by using its conclusion as the premise of a new *deduction.* Thus what is ordinarily known as scientific *induction* is a constant interchange of *induction* and *deduction.* In *deduction,* if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is certain; *induction* can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An *induction* is of the nature of an *inference,* but while an *inference* may be partial and hasty, an *induction* is careful, and aims to be complete. Compare DEMONSTRATION; HYPOTHESIS.

INDUSTRIOUS

NONYMS:

stive	**busy**	**employed**	**occupied**
sidulous	**diligent**	**engaged**	**sedulous**

Industrious signifies zealously or habitually applying one- f to any work or business. *Busy* applies to an activity ich may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We a man is *busy* just now; that is, *occupied* at the moment h something that takes his full attention. It would be ridic- us or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* be used in the sense of *industrious*, as when we say he is a *y* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is linarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and voli- n than *industrious*. We say one is a *diligent*, rather than an *lustrious*, reader of the Bible. In the use of the nouns, we ak of plodding *industry* but not of plodding *diligence*. Com- re ACTIVE; INDUSTRY.

TONYMS:

See synonyms for IDLE.

INDUSTRY

NONYMS:

pplication	**diligence**	**labor**	**persistence**
ssiduity	**effort**	**pains**	**sedulousness**
ttention	**exertion**	**patience**	
onstancy	**intentness**	**perseverance**	

Industry is the quality, action, or habit of earnest, steady, d continued attention or devotion to any useful or productive rk or task, manual or mental. *Assiduity* (from L. *ad*, to, d *sedeo*, sit), as the etymology suggests, sits down to a task til it is done. *Diligence* (from L. *diligo*, love, choose) invests re effort and exertion, with love of the work or deep interest its accomplishment; *application* (from L. *ad*, to, and *plico*, ld) bends to its work and concentrates all one's powers upon with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as remitting as *assiduity*. *Constancy* is a steady devotion of art and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *rseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* rives relentlessly against opposition; *persistence* has very equently an unfavorable meaning, implying that one persists spite of considerations that should induce him to desist.

Industry is *diligence* applied to some avocation, business, or profession. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the *exertions* of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity, perseverance,* etc., refer to his continuance in the work.

ANTONYMS:

changeableness	idleness	inconstancy	neglect	remissness
fickleness	inattention	indolence	negligence	sloth

INFINITE

SYNONYMS:

absolute	illimitable	limitless	unconditioned
boundless	immeasurable	measureless	unfathomable
countless	innumerable	numberless	unlimited
eternal	interminable	unbounded	unmeasured

Infinite (from L. *in,* not, and *finis,* limit) signifies without bounds or limits in any way, and may be applied to space, time, quantity, or number. *Countless, innumerable,* and *numberless,* which should be the same as *infinite,* are in common usage vaguely employed to denote what it is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, though perhaps falling far short of *infinite;* as, *countless* leaves, the *countless* sands on the seashore, *numberless* battles, *innumerable* delays. So, too, *boundless, illimitable, limitless, measureless,* and *unlimited* are loosely used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable limits in space or time; as, we speak of the *boundless* ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought; *infinite* time is truly *eternal.* Compare synonyms for ETERNAL.

ANTONYMS:

bounded	finite	moderate	short
brief	limited	narrow	small
circumscribed	little	restricted	transient
evanescent	measurable	shallow	transitory

INFLUENCE

SYNONYMS:

actuate	draw	impel	induce	move	stir
compel	drive	incite	instigate	persuade	sway
dispose	excite	incline	lead	prompt	urge

To *influence* (from L. *in,* in or into, and *fluo,* flow) is to affect, modify, or act upon by physical, mental, or moral power, especially in some gentle, subtle, and gradual way; as, vegetation is *influenced* by light; every one is *influenced* to

some extent by public opinion; *influence* is chiefly used of power acting from without, though it may be used of motives regarded as forces acting upon the will. *Actuate* refers solely to mental or moral power *impelling* one from within. One may *influence*, but can not directly *actuate* another; but one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred which another's misrepresentation has aroused. *Prompt* and *stir* are words of mere suggestion toward some course of action; *dispose, draw, incline, influence,* and *lead* refer to the use of mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or indifference to action. *Incite* and *instigate,* to spur or goad one to action, differ in the fact that *incite* may be to good, while *instigate* is always to evil (compare ABET). To *urge* and *impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some act. We are *urged* from without, *impelled* from within. *Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing its object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by some external power; as, the owner was *compelled* by his misfortunes to sell his estate. Compare COMPEL; DRIVE.

ANTONYMS:

deter	hinder	inhibit	restrain
discourage	impede	prevent	retard
dissuade			

PREPOSITIONS:

Actuated *to* crime *by* revenge.

INHERENT

SYNONYMS:

congenital	indispensable	innate	native
essential	indwelling	inseparable	natural
immanent	infixed	internal	subjective
inborn	ingrained	intrinsic	
inbred	inhering	inwrought	

Inherent signifies permanently united as an element or original quality, naturally existent or incorporated in something so as to have become an integral part. *Immanent* is a philosophic word, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it, and without reference to any working out (compare SUBJECTIVE). That which is *inherent* is an *inseparable* part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some out-

working or effect; as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Frequently *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchanged, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence conveys higher praise than if we say *inherent* excellence. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congenital, inborn, inbred, innate* apply to living beings. *Congenital* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects; as, *congenital* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use, as when we speak of *innate* ideas; that which is *inborn, congenital,* or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character.

ANTONYMS:

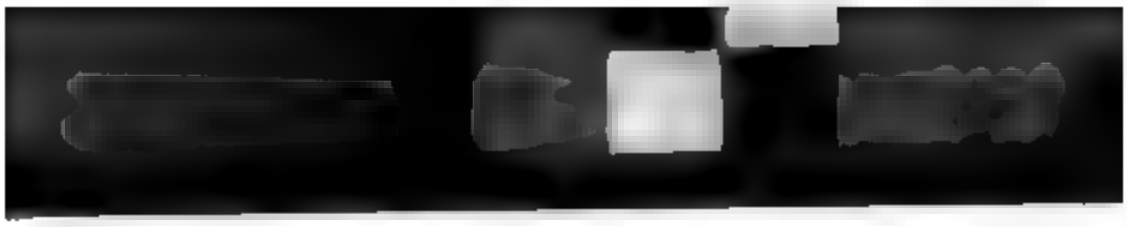
accidental	extrinsic	outward	superficial	supplemental
casual	fortuitous	subsidiary	superfluous	transient
external	incidental	superadded	superimposed	unconnected

INJURY

SYNONYMS:

blemish	evil	injustice	outrage
damage	harm	loss	prejudice
detriment	hurt	mischief	wrong
disadvantage	impairment		

Injury (from L. *in,* not, and *jus, juris,* right, law) signifies primarily something done contrary to law or right; hence, something contrary to some standard of right or good; whatever reduces the value, utility, beauty, or desirableness of anything is an *injury* to that thing; of persons, whatever is so done as to operate adversely to one in his person, rights, property, or reputation is an *injury;* the word is especially used of whatever mars the integrity of the body or causes pain; as, when rescued from the wreck his *injuries* were found to be very slight. *Injury* is the general term including all the rest. *Damage* (from L. *damnum,* loss) is that which occasions *loss* to the possessor; hence, any impairment of value, often with the suggestion of fault on the part of the one causing it; *damage* reduces value, utility, or beauty; *detriment* (from L. *deterere,* to rub or wear away) is similar in meaning, but far milder. *Detriment* may affect value only: *damage* always affects real worth



utility; as a rule, the slightest use of an article by a purchaser operates to its *detriment* if again offered for sale, though article may have received not the slightest *damage*. *Damage* partial; *loss* is properly absolute as far as it is predicated at ; the *loss* of a ship implies that it is gone beyond recovery; *loss* of the rudder is a *damage* to the ship; but since the *loss* a part still leaves a part, we may speak of a partial or a total . *Evil* commonly suggests suffering or sin, or both; as, the ls of poverty, the social *evil*. *Harm* is closely synonymous h *injury;* it may apply to body, mind, or estate, but always ects real worth, while *injury* may concern only estimated ue. A *hurt* is an *injury* that causes pain, physical or men- ; a slight *hurt* may be no real *harm*. *Mischief* is disarrange- nt, trouble, or *harm* usually caused by some voluntary nt, with or without injurious intent; a child's thoughtless rt may do great *mischief; wrong* is *harm* done with *evil* nt. An *outrage* combines insult and injury. Compare onyms for BLEMISH; CRIMINAL; INJUSTICE.

TONYMS:

dvantage	benefit	boon	improvement	service
melioration	blessing	help	remedy	utility

EPOSITIONS:

The injury *of* the cause; an injury *to* the structure; injury *by* ; *by* or *from* collision, interference, etc.

INJUSTICE

NONYMS:

grievance injury unfairness unrighteousness wrong iniquity

Injustice is a violation or denial of justice, an act or omission at is contrary to equity or justice; as, the *injustice* of unequal xes. In legal usage, a *wrong* involves *injury* to person, prop- ty, or reputation, as the result of evil intent; *injustice* plies to civil damage or loss, not necessarily involving *injury* person or property, as by misrepresentation of goods which es not amount to a legal warranty. In popular usage, *injus- ce* may involve no direct *injury* to person, property, interest, r character, and no harmful intent, while *wrong* always in- lves both; one who attributes another's truly generous act to selfish motive does him an *injustice*. *Iniquity*, in the original

sense, is a want of or a deviation from equity; but it is now applied in the widest sense to any form of ill-doing. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL; SIN.

ANTONYMS:

equity	faithfulness	impartiality	lawfulness	righteousness
fairness	honesty	integrity	rectitude	uprightness
fair play	honor	justice	right	

INNOCENT

SYNONYMS:

blameless	**guileless**	**innocuous**	**sinless**
clean	**guiltless**	**inoffensive**	**spotless**
clear	**harmless**	**pure**	**stainless**
exemplary	**immaculate**	**right**	**upright**
faultless	**innocuous**	**righteous**	**virtuous**

Innocent, in the full sense, signifies not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept or duty; as, an *innocent* babe. *Innocent* is a negative word, expressing less than *righteous, upright,* or *virtuous,* which imply knowledge of good and evil, with free choice of the good. A little child or a lamb is *innocent;* a tried and faithful man is *righteous, upright, virtuous. Immaculate, pure,* and *sinless* may be used either of one who has never known the possibility of evil or of one who has perfectly and triumphantly resisted it. *Innocent* is used of inanimate substances in the sense of *harmless;* as, an *innocent* remedy, that is, one not dangerous, even if not helpful. *Innocent,* in a specific case, signifies free from the guilt of a particular act, even though the total character may be very evil; as, the thief was found to be *innocent* of the murder. *Exemplary* is applied to conduct so excellent as to set a good and worthy example (compare CONDIGN). See CANDID; PURE.

ANTONYMS:

Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.

INQUISITIVE

SYNONYMS:

curious	**meddlesome**	**peeping**	**scrutinizing**
inquiring	**meddling**	**prying**	**searching**
intrusive			

An *inquisitive* person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally *meddlesome* and *prying.*

Inquisitive may be used in a good sense, though in such connection *inquiring* is to be preferred; as, an *inquiring* mind. As applied to a state of mind, *curious* denotes a keen and rather pleasurable desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that *inquisitive* implies; a well-bred person may be *curious* to know, but will not be *inquisitive* in trying to ascertain, what is of interest in the affairs of another.

ANTONYMS:

apathetic	heedless	indifferent	uninterested
careless	inattentive	unconcerned	

PREPOSITIONS:

Inquisitive *about, concerning, in regard to, regarding* trifles.

INSANITY

SYNONYMS:

aberration	delirium	frenzy	mania
alienation	dementia	hallucination	monomania
craziness	derangement	lunacy	madness

Of these terms *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive, including in its widest sense all morbid conditions of mind due to diseased action of the brain or nervous system, but in its more frequent restricted use applied to those forms in which the mental disorder is persistent, as distinguished from those in which it is temporary or transient. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity,* supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (from L. *luna*): the term is now applied in general and legal use to any form of mental unsoundness except idiocy. *Madness* is the old popular term, now less common, for *insanity* in its widest sense, but with suggestion of excitement, akin to *mania.* In the derived sense, *lunacy* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for *insanity. Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers: the word is specifically applied to senile *insanity,* dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in perceptions and rambling thought. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception

of that which does not exist or is not present to the senses, as the seeing of specters or of reptiles in delirium tremens. *Monomania* is mental *derangement* as to one subject or object. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious *insanity*. Compare synonyms for DELUSION; IDIOCY.

ANTONYMS:

clearness good sense lucidity rationality sanity

INTERPOSE

SYNONYMS:

arbitrate	intercept	intermeddle	meddle
intercede	interfere	interrupt	mediate

To *interpose* is to place or come between other things or persons, usually as a means of obstruction or prevention of some effect or result that would otherwise occur, or be expected to take place. *Intercede* and *interpose* are used in a good sense; *intermeddle* always in a bad sense, and *interfere* frequently so. To *intercede* is to come between persons who are at variance, and plead with the stronger in behalf of the weaker. One may *interpose* with authority; he *intercedes* by petition. To *intermeddle* is to thrust oneself into the concerns of others with a petty officiousness; *meddling* commonly arises from idle curiosity; "every fool will be *meddling*," *Prov.* xx, 3; to *interfere* is to intrude into others' affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. *Intercept* is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; *interrupt* is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon (from L. *rumpere*, to break) by some disturbing power; as, the conversation was *interrupted*. One who *arbitrates* or *mediates* must do so by the request or at least with the consent of the contending parties; the other words of the group imply that he steps in of his own accord.

ANTONYMS:

avoid	keep aloof	keep out	retire	stand back
hold aloof	keep away	let alone	stand aside	stand off
hold off	keep clear	let be	stand away	withdraw

PREPOSITION:

Interpose *between* the combatants; *in* the matter.

INVOLVE

SYNONYMS:

complicate embarrass entangle imply overwhelm contain embroil implicate include

To *involve* (from L. *in,* in, and *volvo,* roll) is to roll or wind up with or in so as to combine inextricably or inseparably, or nearly so; as, the nation is *involved* in war; the bookkeeper's accounts, or the writer's sentences are *involved.* *Involve* is a stronger word than *implicate,* denoting more complete entanglement. As applied to persons, *implicate* is always used in an unfavorable sense, and *involve* ordinarily so; but *implicate* applies only to that which is wrong, while *involve* is more commonly used of that which is unfortunate; one is *implicated* in a crime, *involved* in embarrassments, misfortunes, or perplexities. As regards logical connection, that which is *included* is usually expressly stated; that which is *implied* is not stated, but is naturally to be inferred; that which is *involved* is necessarily to be inferred; as, a slate roof is *included* in the contract; that the roof shall be water-tight is *implied;* the contrary supposition *involves* an absurdity. See COMPLEX.

ANTONYMS:

disconnect distinguish extricate separate disentangle explicate remove

JOURNEY

SYNONYMS:

excursion pilgrimage transit trip expedition tour travel voyage

A *journey* (from F. *journée,* from L. *diurnus,* daily) was primarily a day's work; hence, a movement from place to place within one day, which we now describe as "a day's *journey*"; in its extended modern use a *journey* is a direct going from a starting-point to a destination, ordinarily over a considerable distance; we speak of a day's *journey,* or the *journey* of life. *Travel* is a passing from place to place, not necessarily in a direct line or with fixed destination; a *journey* through Europe would be a passage to some destination beyond or at the farther boundary; *travel* in Europe may be in no direct course, but may include many *journeys* in different directions. A *voyage,* which was formerly a *journey* of any kind, is now a going to a considerable distance by water, especially by sea; as, a *voyage* to India. A *trip* is a short and direct *journey.* A *tour* is a

PREPOSITIONS:

The justice *of* the king; *to* or *for* the oppressed.

KEEP

SYNONYMS:

carry	**defend**	**hold**	**preserve**	**retain**
carry on	**detain**	**maintain**	**protect**	**support**
celebrate	**fulfil**	**obey**	**refrain**	**sustain**
conduct	**guard**	**observe**	**restrain**	**withhold**
conserve				

Keep, signifying generally to have and retain in possession, is the terse, strong Saxon term for many acts which are more exactly discriminated by other words. We *keep, observe,* or *celebrate* a festival; we *keep* or *hold* a prisoner in custody; we *keep* or *preserve* silence, *keep* the peace, *preserve* order—*preserve* being the more formal word; we *keep* or *maintain* a horse, a servant, etc.; a man *supports* his family; we *keep* or *obey* a commandment; *keep* or *fulfil* a promise. To *conserve* anything is to *keep* or *preserve* it in its present state; as, to *conserve* the interests of employers or of workingmen. In the expressions to *keep* a secret, *keep* one's own council, *keep* faith, or *keep* the faith, such words as *preserve* or *maintain* could not be substituted without loss. A person *keeps* a shop or store, *conducts* or *carries on* a business; he *keeps* or *carries* a certain line of goods; we may *keep* or *restrain* one from folly, crime, or violence; we *keep* from or *refrain* from evil, ourselves. *Keep* in the sense of *guard* or *defend* implies that the defense is effectual. Compare CELEBRATE; RESTRAIN.

PREPOSITIONS:

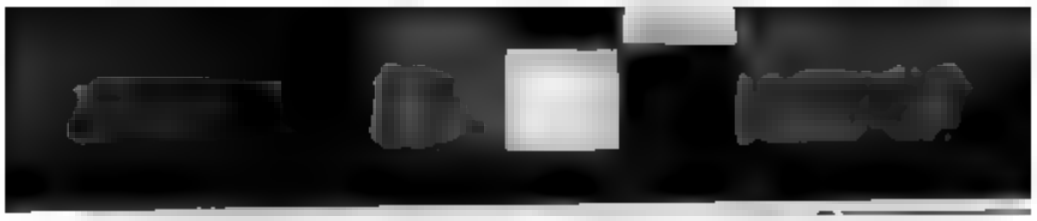
Keep *in* hand, *in* mind, *in* or *within* the house; *from* evil; *out of* mischief; keep *to* the subject; keep *for* a person, an occasion, etc.

KILL

SYNONYMS:

assassinate	**despatch**	**massacre**	**put to death**	**slay**
butcher	**execute**	**murder**	**slaughter**	

To *kill* is simply to deprive of life, human, animal, or vegetable, with no suggestion of how or why. *Assassinate, execute, murder* apply only to the taking of human life; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditation and malicious intent; to *execute* is to *kill* in fulfilment of a legal sentence; to *assassinate* is to *kill*



lt; this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public
nt persons through alleged political motives, whether
r openly. To *slay* is to *kill* by a blow, or by a weapon.
and *slaughter* apply primarily to the *killing* of cattle;
is applied primarily and almost exclusively to human
signifying to *kill* them indiscriminately in large
; to *massacre* is said when there is no chance of success-
ance; to *butcher* when the *killing* is especially brutal;
mown down in a hopeless charge are said to be
ed when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied.
tch is to *kill* swiftly and in general quietly, always with
, with or without right.

ITIONS:

with or *by* sword, famine, pestilence, care, grief, etc.;
his money, *by* a robber, *with* a dagger.

KIN

MS:

	blood	**family**	**race**
e	**consanguinity**	**kind**	**relationship**
	descent	**kindred**	

s broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relation-*
of the whole human species in man*kind*, human*kind*,
and *kindred* denote direct *relationship* that can be
rough either blood or marriage, preferably the former;
these words may signify collectively all persons of the
od or members of the same family, relatives or rela-
ffinity is *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* is
hip by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or
except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens,
s, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*.

KNOWLEDGE

MS:

ntance	**erudition**	**learning**	**recognition**
ension	**experience**	**light**	**scholarship**
on	**information**	**lore**	**science**
nce	**intelligence**	**perception**	**wisdom**
hension	**intuition**		

edge is all that the mind knows, from whatever source
r obtained, or by whatever process; the aggregate of

facts, truths, or principles acquired or retained by the mind, including alike the *intuitions* native to the mind and all that has been learned respecting phenomena, causes, laws, principles, literature, etc. There is a tendency to regard *knowledge* as accurate and systematic, and to a certain degree complete. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, real or supposed, derived from persons, books, or observation, and is regarded as casual and haphazard. We say of a studious man that he has a great store of *knowledge,* or of an intelligent man of the world, that he has a fund of varied *information.* *Lore* is used only in poetic or elevated style, for accumulated *knowledge,* as of a people or age, or in a more limited sense for *learning* or *erudition.* We speak of *perception* of external objects, *apprehension* of intellectual truth. Simple *perception* gives a limited *knowledge* of external objects, merely as such; the *cognition* of the same objects is a *knowledge* of them in some relation; *cognizance* is the formal or official *recognition* of something as an object of *knowledge;* we take *cognizance* of it. *Intuition* is primary *knowledge* antecedent to all teaching or reasoning, *experience* is *knowledge* that has entered directly into one's own life; as, a child's *experience* that fire will burn. *Learning* is much higher than *information,* being preeminently wide and systematic *knowledge,* the result of long, assiduous study; *erudition* is recondite *learning* secured only by extraordinary industry, opportunity, and ability. Compare ACQUAINTANCE; EDUCATION; SCIENCE; WISDOM.

ANTONYMS:

ignorance	inexperience	misconception	rudeness
illiteracy	misapprehension	misunderstanding	unfamiliarity

LANGUAGE

SYNONYMS:

barbarism	**expression**	**patois**	**vernacular**
dialect	**idiom**	**speech**	**vocabulary**
diction	**mother tongue**	**tongue**	

Language (from F. *langage,* from L. *lingua,* the tongue) signified originally *expression* of thought by spoken words, but now in its widest sense it signifies *expression* of thought by any means; as, the *language* of the eyes, the *language* of flowers. As regards the use of words, *language* in its broadest sense denotes all the uttered sounds and their combinations into words

d sentences that human beings employ for the communication thought, and, in a more limited sense, the words or combinaons forming a means of communication among the members a single nation, people, or race. *Speech* involves always the wer of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of imals, but not of their *speech*. A *tongue* is the *speech* or *nguage* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some ality or class, not recognized as in accordance with the best age; a *barbarism* is a perversion of a *language* by ignorant reigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the nstruction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming using words; it is the peculiar mold in which each *language* sts its thought. The great difficulty of translation is to give e thought expressed in one *language* in the *idiom* of another. *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the lowest within range; a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the wer classes; those who speak a *patois* understand the cultured rm of their own language, but speak only the degraded form, in the case of the Italian lazzaroni or the former negro slaves the United States. *Vernacular*, from the Latin, has the same neral sense as the Saxon *mother tongue*, of one's native *nguage*, or that of a people; as, the Scriptures were transted into the *vernacular*. Compare DICTION.

LARGE

SYNONYMS:

abundant	coarse	gigantic	long
ample	colossal	grand	massive
big	commodious	great	spacious
broad	considerable	huge	vast
bulky	enormous	immense	wide
capacious	extensive		

Large denotes extension in more than one direction, and beond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we peak of a *large* surface or a *large* solid, but of a *long* line; a *rge* field, a *large* room, a *large* apple, etc. A *large* man is a an of more than ordinary size; a *great* man is a man of rearkable mental power. *Big* is a more emphatic word than *rge*, but of less dignity. We do not say that George Vashington was a *big* man.

ANTONYMS:

brief	limited	minute	scanty	small
diminutive	little	narrow	short	tiny
inconsiderable	mean	paltry	slender	trifling
infinitesimal	microscopic	petty	slight	trivial
insignificant				

LATENT

SYNONYMS:

concealed	**included**	**potential**	**undeveloped**
dormant	**inherent**	**recondite**	**unknown**
hidden	**invisible**	**secret**	**unobserved**
imperceptible	**involved**	**torpid**	**unperceived**
implicit	**occult**	**uncomprehended**	**unseen**
implied			

That which is *latent* (from L. *lateo,* lie hidden) is *hidden* from ordinary observation (compare HIDE); as, *latent* powers; a *latent* motive; a disease is said to be *latent* between the time of its contraction and its manifestation. *Dormant* (from L. *dormio,* sleep) applies to the winter condition of hibernating animals, when they seem asleep, or are even apparently lifeless; we speak of *dormant* energies (which have acted, and may yet again be aroused); a *dormant* volcano; *torpid* (from L. *torpeo,* be numb) is practically equivalent to *dormant* as applied to a hibernating animal; *torpid* merely denotes the insensibility, which *dormant* accounts for as a form of sleep; hence, *torpid* applies to whatever is sluggish, dull, and lethargic, without the same suggestion of possible arousal as in *dormant*; we should not speak of *torpid* energy. *Potential* applies to that which is possible, but not actual; a *potential* poet or orator has the qualities, though yet undeveloped, that may make a poet or an orator; *potential* energy or force is energy or force that under certain conditions is sure to come into action; *potential* has not the same suggestion as *dormant* of power that has been previously active. That is *recondite* which is hidden from ordinary and easy perception and intelligence, and only to be known (if at all) by unusual and difficult research. *Occult* always carries the sense of mystery; originally applied to the unknown or ill-understood forces or facts of physical science, the word is now extended to whatever is *recondite* and mysterious, not to be discovered or understood by the ordinary action of the human faculties, or not to be known by any action of the material senses, but only by an illuminated spiritual perception. Compare MYSTERIOUS.

ANTONYMS:

active	developed	exposed	unconcealed
apparent	evident	manifest	visible
conspicuous	explicit	perceptible	

LAW

SYNONYMS:

canon	**economy**	**legislation**	**principle**
code	**edict**	**mandate**	**regulation**
command	**enactment**	**order**	**rule**
commandment	**formula**	**ordinance**	**statute**
decree	**jurisprudence**	**polity**	

Law, in its ideal, is the statement of a *principle* of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use, the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the ten *commandments.* An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific, for an occasion or a purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records. *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law; enactment* is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas,* municipal *ordinances,* military *orders,* army *regulations,* ecclesiastical *canons,* the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle,* whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as, Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. A *code* is a system of *laws; jurisprudence* is the science of *law,* or a system of *laws* scientifically considered, classed, and interpreted; *legislation,* primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of *statutes* enacted by a legislative body. An *economy* (from Gr. *oikonomia,* primarily the management of a house) is any comprehensive system of administration; as, domestic *economy;* but the word is extended to the administration or government of a state or people, signifying a body of *laws* and *regulations,* with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part; as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence,* British *legislation,* the Mosaic

economy. *Law* is also used as a collective noun for a system of *laws* or recognized *rules* or *regulations*, including not only all special *laws*, but the *principles* on which they are based. The Mosaic *economy* is known also as the Mosaic *law*, and we speak of the English common *law*, or the *law* of nations. *Polity* (from Gr. *politeia*, from *polis*, a city) signifies the form, constitution, or method of government of a nation, state, church, or other institution; in usage it differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system, while *economy* applies especially to method, or to the system as administered; an *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with especial reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars, while *polity* has more reference to broad *principles*.

LIBERTY

SYNONYMS:
emancipation freedom independence license

In general terms, it may be said that *freedom* is absolute, *liberty* relative; *freedom* is the absence of restraint, *liberty* is primarily the removal or avoidance of restraint; in its broadest sense, it is the state of being exempt from the domination of others or from restricting circumstances. *Freedom* and *liberty* are constantly interchanged; the slave is set at *liberty*, or gains his *freedom;* but *freedom* is the nobler word. *Independence* is said of states or nations, *freedom* and *liberty* of individuals; the *independence* of the United States did not secure *liberty* or *freedom* to its slaves. *Liberty* keeps quite strictly to the thought of being clear of restraint or compulsion; *freedom* takes a wider range, applying to other oppressive influences; thus we speak of *freedom* from annoyance or intrusion. *License* is, in its limited sense, a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded *liberty;* in the wider sense, *license* is an ignoring and defiance of all that should restrain, and a reckless doing of all that individual caprice or passion may choose to do—a base and dangerous counterfeit of *freedom*. Compare ALLOW; PERMISSION.

ANTONYMS:

captivity	imprisonment	oppression	slavery
compulsion	necessity	serfdom	superstition
constraint	obligation	servitude	thraldom

LIGHT

SYNONYMS:

beam	**glare**	**glow**	**shimmer**
blaze	**gleam**	**illumination**	**shine**
brilliancy	**gleaming**	**incandescence**	**shining**
effulgence	**glimmer**	**luster**	**sparkle**
flame	**glistening**	**radiance**	**splendor**
flare	**glistering**	**scintillation**	**twinkle**
flash	**glitter**	**sheen**	**twinkling**
flicker			

Light, strictly denoting a form of radiant energy, is used as a general term for any luminous effect discernible by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the *blaze* of the noonday sun. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; if it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light,* though it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen-*flame.* A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame.* A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze;* a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant; as, a *flash* of lightning; the *flash* of gunpowder. The *glare* and *glow* are steady, the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued; as, the *glare* of torches; the *glow* of dying embers. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light;* *sheen* is a faint *shining,* usually by reflection.

> **And the *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea,**
> **Where the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.**
>
> BYRON *Destruction of Sennacherib,* st. 7.

Glimmer, glitter, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light.* We speak of the *glimmer* of distant lamps through the mist; of the *shimmer* of waves in sun*light* or moon*light.* A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a sudden *gleam* of *light* came through the half-open door; a *glitter* is a hard *light;* as, the *glitter* of burnished arms. *Glistening* is a *shining* as from a wet surface. *Luster* denotes commonly a reflection from a polished surface, as of silk or gems. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light,* as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission; as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Twinkle* and *twinkling* are used of the intermittent *light* of the fixed stars. *Splendor* denotes an especial abundance and glory of light that may be beautiful, dazzling, or overwhelming; as the *splendor* of sunrise or sunset; the *splendor* of the Great White Throne. *Illumination*

is a wide-spread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house or of a street are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat. Compare BRIGHT.

ANTONYMS:

blackness	darkness	dusk	gloominess	shade
dark	dimness	gloom	obscurity	shadow

LIKELY

SYNONYMS:

apt	conceivable	liable	probable
credible	conjectural	presumable	reasonable

Apt implies a natural fitness or tendency; an impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder at any moment. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable, and usually, though not always, favorable; as, an industrious worker is *likely* to succeed. *Credible* signifies readily to be believed; as, a *credible* narrative; *likely* in such connection is used ironically to signify the reverse; as, a *likely* story! A thing is *conceivable* of which the mind can entertain the possibility; a thing is *conjectural* which is conjectured as possible or probable without other support than a conjecture, or tentative judgment; a thing is *presumable* which, from what is antecedently known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof. *Reasonable* in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief; as, that seems a *reasonable* supposition. Compare APPARENT.

ANTONYMS:

doubtful	improbable	questionable	unreasonable
dubious	incredible	unlikely	

LISTEN

SYNONYMS:

attend hark harken hear heed list

Between *listen* and *hear* is a difference like that between the words look and see. (Compare synonyms for LOOK.) To *hear* is simply to become conscious of sound, to *listen* is to make a conscious effort or endeavor to *hear*. We may *hear* without *listening*, as words suddenly uttered in an adjoining room; or we

ıay *listen* without *hearing,* as to a distant speaker. In *listening* he ear is intent upon the sound; in *attending* the mind is intent pon the thought, though *listening* implies some attention to he meaning or import of the sound. To *heed* is not only to *ttend,* but remember and observe. *Harken* is nearly obsolete.

NTONYMS:
be deaf to ignore neglect scorn slight

REPOSITIONS:
We listen *for* what we expect or desire to hear; we listen *to* hat we actually do hear; listen *for* a step, a signal, a train; sten *to* the debate.

LITERATURE

YNONYMS:
belles-lettres literary productions publications
books literary works writings

Literature is collective, including in the most general sense all ıe written or printed productions of the human mind in all ands and ages, or in a more limited sense, referring to all that as been published in some land or age, or in some department f human knowledge; as, the *literature* of Greece; the *literature* f the Augustan age; the *literature* of politics or of art. *Literature,* used absolutely, denotes what has been called "poite *literature*" or *belles-lettres, i. e.,* the works collectively that mbody taste, feeling, loftiness of thought, and purity and beauty of style, as poetry, history, fiction, and dramatic compositions, including also much of philosophical writing, as the "Republic" of Plato, and oratorical productions, as the orations of Demosthenes. In the broad sense, we can speak of the *literature* of science; in the narrower sense, we speak of *literature* and science as distinct departments of knowledge. *Literature* is also used to signify literary pursuits or occupations; as, to devote one's life to *literature.* Compare KNOWLEDGE; SCIENCE.

LOAD, *n.*

YNONYMS:
burden charge encumbrance incubus pack
cargo clog freight lading weight

A *burden* (from the Anglo-Saxon *byrthen,* from the verb *eran,* bear) is what one has to bear, and the word is used

used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed as *liking,* as *love,* in its full sense, expresses something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses. Compare ATTACHMENT; FRIENDSHIP.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; HATRED.

PREPOSITIONS:

Love *of* country; *for* humanity; love *to* God and man.

MAKE

SYNONYMS:

become	constitute	fabricate	occasion
bring about	constrain	fashion	originate
bring into being	construct	force	perform
bring to pass	create	frame	produce
build	do	get	reach
cause	effect	make out	render
compel	establish	make up	require
compose	execute	manufacture	shape

Make is essentially causative; to the idea of *cause* all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for CAUSE). T*make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain for or in certain relations; the word thus includes the idea of *creat*, as in *Gen.* i, 31, "And God saw everything that he had *mad*, and, behold, it was very good." *Make* includes also the ide of *compose, constitute;* as, the parts *make up* the whol. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is t*make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fac. Compare COMPEL; DO; INFLUENCE; (make better) AMEN; (make haste) QUICKEN; (make known) ANNOUNCE; AVOW; CONFESS; (make prisoner) ARREST; (make up) ADD; (make void) CANCEL.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ABOLISH; BREAK; DEMOLISH.

PREPOSITIONS:

Make *of, out of,* or *from* certain materials, *into* a certain form, *for* a certain purpose or person; made *with* hands, *by* hand; made *by* a prisoner, *with* a jack-knife.

MARRIAGE

SYNONYMS:

conjugal union **espousal** **espousals** **matrimony** **nuptials** **spousal** **spousals** **union** **wedding** **wedlock**

Matrimony denotes the state of those who are united in the relation of husband and wife; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is extensively used for the state as well. *Wedlock,* a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony. Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea.

ANTONYMS:

bachelorhood **celibacy** **divorce** **maidenhood** **virginity** **widowhood**

PREPOSITIONS:

Marriage *of* or *between* two persons; *of* one person *to* or *with* another; *among* the Greeks.

MASCULINE

SYNONYMS:

male **manful** **manlike** **manly** **mannish** **virile**

We apply *male* to the sex, *masculine* to the qualities, especially to the stronger, hardier, and more imperious qualities that distinguish the *male* sex; as applied to women, *masculine* has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, or harsh: as, a *masculine* face or voice, or the like; though one may say in a commendatory way, she acted with *masculine* courage or decision. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or may be closely equivalent to *manly. Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful,* especially to the valor and prowess that be-

come a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle, *manly* decision; we say *manly* gentleness or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as a *mannish* boy or woman. *Masculine* may apply to the distinctive qualities of the *male* sex at any age; *virile* applies to the distinctive qualities of mature manhood only, as opposed not only to *feminine* or *womanly* but to *childish*, and is thus an emphatic word for *sturdy, intrepid,* etc.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for FEMININE.

MASSACRE

SYNONYMS:

bloodshed butchery carnage havoc slaughter

A *massacre* is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting or defenseless; *butchery* is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as *massacre,* nor so coldly brutal as *butchery,* but is more widely spread and furious; it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organizations, interests, etc., as well as to human life; "as for Saul, he made *havoc* of the church," *Acts* viii, 3. *Carnage* (from Latin *caro, carnis,* flesh) refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; *slaughter* is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, as *carnage* does to the result; these two words only of the group may be used of great destruction of life in open and honorable battle, as when we say the enemy was repulsed with great *slaughter,* or the *carnage* was terrible.

MEDDLESOME

SYNONYMS:

impertinent intrusive meddling obtrusive officious

The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. *Obtrusive* is oftener applied to words,—

, actions, etc., than to persons; *intrusive* is used chief- ersons, as is *officious*, though we speak of *officious* at- , *intrusive* remarks; *meddlesome* is used indifferently ons, or of words, qualities, actions, etc. Compare IM- E; INQUISITIVE; INTERPOSE; MIX.

YMS:

reserved retiring shy unassuming unobtrusive

MEEK

YMS:

iant	humble	soft	unostentatious
ntial	lowly	subdued	unpretentious
e	mild	submissive	yielding
	modest	unassuming	

le and *lowly* referred originally to position or station; (from L. *humilis*, from *humus*, the ground or earth), ng on or near the ground; as, a *humble* cottage; *lowly* ME. *low*) signifies lying or being low; as, a *lowly* a *lowly* flower; hence, all that is below the average nized standard of means, position, authority, etc., is or *lowly;* thus *humble* and *lowly* came to include all *compliant, deferential, submissive, unpretentious* and , esteemed such virtues on the part of inferiors toward s in an aristocratic or monarchical society; a *humble* expresses either great sense of demerit or special def- toward the person offended; the former courteous or closing a letter was "Your *humble* servant." With ead of democratic principles these qualities are made as between man and man, but every true student or is *humble* in view of the vast reach of knowledge, the human thought, the immensity of the universe; every s soul is *humble* before the perfect standard of moral d the deficiency of human attainment; every devout efore the divine majesty. *Lowly* expresses less of nt than *humble*, and more of *subdued* and *gentle* resig-.

> From the recesses of a *lowly* spirit
> Our *humble* prayer ascends.
> O, Father, hear it!
>
> SIR JOHN BOWRING *Chant.*

ho is *gentle* is free from sternness or rudeness—kindly,

peaceful, calm, and mild; we speak of *gentle* words; a *gentle* hand; a *gentle* touch; one who is *meek* is at once *gentle, patient,* and *peaceable,* and disposed to be *submissive* and *yielding* under injury and provocation, rather than to resist; to be *meek* is not necessarily to be weak or timid, for meekness has been characteristic of very strong natures, faithful to affection or righteousness through all danger, even to death; on the other hand one may be timid, weak, and outwardly *gentle* and *submissive,* but by no means *meek,* as has often been proved by some sudden change of fortune. Meekness is of the spirit. *Demure* relates to demeanor and appearance; it is oftenest used of women; one who is *demure* has the mien and air of modesty, gentleness, and meekness, but there is always in the word the suggestion of latent feelings or qualities that may be quite different from the controlled appearance. Compare MODESTY.

ANTONYMS:

arrogant	furious	obstinate	self-asserting
assuming	haughty	presuming	stubborn
bold	high-spirited	presumptuous	vengeful
choleric	impertinent	raging	vindictive
contentious	impudent	resentful	wilful
fierce	lofty	revengeful	wrathful
fiery			

Compare synonyms for PRIDE.

MELODY

SYNONYMS:

harmony **music** **symphony** **unison**

Harmony is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the pleasing correspondence of two or more notes sounded at once, *melody* the pleasing succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony; unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. When the pitch is the same there may be *unison* between sounds of very different volume and quality, as a voice and a bell may sound in *unison.* Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison,* although this is not literally exact; this usage arises from the fact that bass and tenor voices in attempting to sound

the same note as the soprano and alto will in fact sound a note an octave below. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony*. A *symphony* (apart from its technical orchestral sense) is any pleasing consonance of musical sounds, vocal or instrumental, as of many accordant voices or instruments.

MEMORY

SYNONYMS:

recollection	**reminiscence**	**retrospection**	
remembrance	**retrospect**		

Memory is the faculty by which knowledge is retained or recalled; in a more general sense, *memory* is a retention of knowledge within the grasp of the mind, while *remembrance* is the having what is known consciously before the mind. *Remembrance* may be voluntary or involuntary; a thing is brought to *remembrance* or we call it to *remembrance;* the same is true of *memory*. *Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy *memory* of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Retrospection* is to *reminiscence* much what *recollection* is to *remembrance.*

ANTONYMS:

forgetfulness oblivion obliviousness oversight unconsciousness

MERCY

SYNONYMS:

benevolence	**favor**	**kindness**	**mildness**
benignity	**forbearance**	**lenience**	**pardon**
blessing	**forgiveness**	**leniency**	**pity**
clemency	**gentleness**	**lenity**	**tenderness**
compassion	**grace**		

Mercy is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of *kindness* or *favor* beyond what one may rightly claim. *Grace* is *favor, kindness,* or *blessing* shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness, mercy,* and *pardon* are exercised toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one

offended; *mercy* seeks the highest possible good of the offender. There may be *mercy* without *pardon*, as in the mitigation of sentence, or in all possible alleviation of necessary severity; there may be cases where *pardon* would not be *mercy*, since it would encourage to repetition of the offense, from which timely punishment might have saved. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have *mercy*. *Clemency* is a colder word than *mercy*, and without its religious associations, signifying *mildness* and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal or military, rather than moral sanction; it often denotes a habitual *mildness* of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is a matter rather of good nature or policy than of principle. *Leniency* or *lenity* denotes an easy-going avoidance of severity; these words are more general and less magisterial than *clemency;* we should speak of the *leniency* of a parent, the *clemency* of a conqueror. Compare PITY.

ANTONYMS:

cruelty	implacability	punishment	severity
hardness	justice	revenge	sternness
harshness	penalty	rigor	vengeance

PREPOSITIONS:

The mercy *of* God *to* or *toward* sinners; have mercy *on* or *upon* one.

METER

SYNONYMS:

euphony **measure** **rhythm** **verse**

Euphony is agreeable linguistic sound, however produced; *meter, measure,* and *rhythm* denote agreeable succession of sounds in the utterance of connected words; *euphony* may apply to a single word or even a single syllable; the other words apply to lines, sentences, paragraphs, etc.; *rhythm* and *meter* may be produced by accent only, as in English, or by accent and quantity combined, as in Greek or Italian; *rhythm* or *measure* may apply either to prose or to poetry, or to music, dancing, etc.; *meter* is more precise than *rhythm,* applies only to poetry, and denotes a measured *rhythm* with regular divisions into *verses,* stanzas, strophes, etc. A *verse* is strictly a metrical line, but the word is often used as synonymous with

stanza. *Verse*, in the general sense, denotes metrical writing without reference to the thought involved; as, prose and *verse*. Compare MELODY; POETRY.

MIND

SYNONYMS:

brain	instinct	reason	spirit
consciousness	intellect	sense	thought
disposition	intelligence	soul	understanding

Mind, in a general sense, includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities; in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with ***intellect***, but includes *disposition*, or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase, "to have a *mind* to work." As the seat of mental activity, *brain* (colloquially *brains*) is often used as a synonym for *mind, intellect, intelligence*. *Thought*, the act, process, or power of thinking, is often used to denote the thinking faculty, and especially the *reason*. The ***instinct*** of animals is now held by many philosophers to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great.

An *instinct* is a propensity prior to experience and independent of instruction. PALEY *Natural Philosophy* ch. 18.

In this sense we speak of human *instincts*, thus denoting tendencies independent of reasoning or instruction. The *soul* includes the *intellect*, sensibilities, and will; beyond what is expressed by the word *mind*, the *soul* denotes especially the moral, the immortal nature; we say of a dead body, the *soul* (not the *mind*) has fled. *Spirit* is used especially in contradistinction from matter; it may in many cases be substituted for *soul*, but *soul* has commonly a fuller and more determinate meaning; we can conceive of *spirits* as having no moral nature; the fairies, elves, and brownies of mythology might be termed *spirits*, but not *souls*. In the figurative sense, *spirit* denotes animation, excitability, perhaps impatience; as, a lad of *spirit;* he sang with *spirit;* he replied with *spirit*. *Soul* denotes energy and depth of feeling, as when we speak of soulful eyes; or it may denote the very life of anything; as, "the hidden *soul* of harmony," MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 144. *Sense* may be an antonym of *intellect*, as when we speak of the

sense of hearing; but *sense* is used also as denoting clear mental action, good judgment, acumen; as, he is a man of *sense,* or, he showed good *sense; sense,* even in its material signification, must be reckoned among the activities of *mind,* though dependent on bodily functions; the *mind,* not the eye, really sees; the *mind,* not the ear, really hears. *Consciousness* includes all that a sentient being perceives, knows, thinks, or feels, from whatever source arising and of whatever character, kind, or degree, whether with or without distinct thinking, feeling, or willing; we speak of the *consciousness* of the brute, of the savage, or of the sage. The *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers; the *understanding,* which Sir Wm. Hamilton has called "the faculty of relations and comparisons," is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason,* in that "*reason* is the faculty of the higher cognitions or a priori truth."

ANTONYMS:
body brawn brute force material substance matter

MINUTE

SYNONYMS:
circumstantial, comminuted, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, fine, little, particular, precise, slender, small, tiny

That is *minute* which is of exceedingly limited dimensions, as a grain of dust, or which attends to matters of exceedingly slight amount or apparent importance; as, a *minute* account, *minute* observation. That which is broken up into *minute* particles is said to be *comminuted;* things may be termed *fine* which would not be termed *comminuted;* as, *fine* sand; *fine* gravel; but, in using the adverb, we say a substance is finely *comminuted, comminuted* referring more to the process, *fine* to the result. An account extended to very *minute* particulars is *circumstantial, detailed, particular;* an examination so extended is *critical, exact, precise.* Compare FINE.

ANTONYMS:
See synonyms for LARGE.

MISFORTUNE

NYMS:

rsity	**disaster**	**ill fortune**	**ruin**
tion	**distress**	**ill luck**	**sorrow**
avement	**eclipse**	**misadventure**	**stroke**
	failure	**mischance**	**trial**
mity	**hardship**	**misery**	**tribulation**
tening	**harm**	**mishap**	**trouble**
tisement	**ill**	**reverse**	**visitation**
ppointment			

'ortune is adverse fortune or any instance thereof, any ird event, usually of lingering character or consequences, ch as the sufferer is not deemed directly responsible for; had the *misfortune* to be born blind. Any considerable *ointment, failure,* or *misfortune,* as regards outward cir- nces, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, when ontinued or attended with enduring consequences, con- s *adversity.* For the loss of friends by death we com- use *affliction* or *bereavement. Calamity* and *disaster* ed of sudden and severe *misfortunes,* often overwhelm- *l fortune* and *ill luck,* of lighter troubles and failures. eak of the *misery* of the poor, the *hardships* of the . *Affliction, chastening, trial,* and *tribulation* have all an lly religious bearing, suggesting some disciplinary pur- f God with beneficent design. *Affliction* may be keen tter, but brief; *tribulation* is long and wearing. We of an *affliction,* but rarely of a *tribulation,* since *tribu-* is viewed as a continuous process, which may endure ars or for a lifetime; but we speak of our daily *trials.* re CATASTROPHE.

NYMS:

ng	consolation	gratification	pleasure	**success**
	good fortune	happiness	prosperity	triumph
rt	good luck	joy	relief	

MIX

NYMS:

gamate	**commingle**	**confuse**	**join**
iate	**commix**	**fuse**	**meddle**
d	**compound**	**incorporate**	**mingle**
ine	**confound**	**intermingle**	**unite**

mix is to put together promiscuously and indiscriminately, the parts or elements become, for the time at least, one assemblage, or body; we may *mix* milk and water, but

water and oil can not be *mixed*. *Mingle* is almost equivalent to *mix*, but in *mingling* there is often more consideration of the separate units; *mingled* races may live together in the same city or country, and yet preserve their racial individuality so as not to become *mixed* races; we may speak of a descendant as of the *mingled* blood of distinct races; *mixed* blood, the same in sense, is inferior in usage; "a person of *mixed* blood" is said reproachfully, implying lack of pure descent from the point of view of the speaker; *mingle* is everywhere a word of more dignity than *mix*. *Mingle* is commonly preferred to *mix* in figurative use; we speak of *mingled* emotions, rather than of *mixed* emotions; in fact, the use of *mix* outside the material realm is rare. *Combine* denotes a closer union than *mingle* or *mix;* this is especially noticeable in chemistry, where substances chemically *combined* form a compound, with properties different from those of either constituent; oxygen and nitrogen are mechanically *mingled* or *mixed* in the atmosphere, which supports life; if they were chemically *combined*, the earth would be overflowed with nitric acid, destroying the possibility of life. To *compound* is to *mix* in definite proportions, so as to form a composite product; as, to *compound* an ointment; to *compound* two or more words so as to produce another of extended, diminished, or otherwise different meaning. To *blend* is to *mix* or *mingle* in such a way as to retain some of the properties of each of the things *blended;* this word is used especially of colors and tones, implying gradual and harmonious union, one shading off almost or quite imperceptibly into the other, as the bands of color in the rainbow *blend* at their edges, so that the eye can fix no definite dividing line.

Moonlight, and the first timid tremblings of the dawn were by this time *blending*.

DEQUINCEY *Miscell. Essays, Vision of Sudden Death*, p. 170.

So, different races, languages, qualities, or feelings may be said to be *blended*. To *confuse* is to *mix* in a disorderly or irrational way; a *confused* statement, argument, or composition has the different parts so out of order or relation that the mind can not follow them to any clear result. To *confound* in this connection is to *confuse* identity, to take one thing for another that is in some way similar; as, to *confound* means with ends; do not *confound* Isaac D'Israeli with Benjamin Disraeli;

When we *confuse*, we throw into indistinctness; when we *confound* we falsely identify. In the former we wrongly put one or more things among others; in the latter we substitute them wrongly for others.

C. J. SMITH *Synonyms Discriminated*, p. 261.

But the distinction thus strictly drawn is not strictly observed in usage; we read in Genesis that God *confounded* the language of the builders of Babel; yet the event is technically known as the "confusion of tongues";

Confuse, *v.* 4. To take one idea or thing for another.—*Century Dictionary.*

Confuse, *v.* 3. To mistake for another; to confound; . . . he has *confused* the two authors of the same name.—*Webster's New International Dictionary* (1910).

Let us not *confuse* liberty with license.

FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.*, ser. xiv.

With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse *confounded.*

MILTON *Paradise Lost*, bk. ii, l. 995.

Intransitively *mingle* or *mix* signifies to take part, be, act, or move with, in, or among; as, a man *mingles* in a crowd, or *mixes* with politicians or in politics; *mingle*, so used, denotes less closeness of association than *mix;* both words, so used, are often close synonyms for *associate* (see ASSOCIATE). To *meddle* is to *mix* or *mingle* unnecessarily, officiously, or impertinently in or with the affairs of others; one may *mingle* with a company, but not *meddle* with their affairs (compare MEDDLESOME). Things which are *mixed* or *mingled* may become *joined*, as the different materials in conglomerate rock; but distinct pieces of wood may be so perfectly *joined* in cabinet work that neither eye nor hand can detect the juncture except by tracing the grain, and yet be neither *mixed* nor *mingled.* Compare ATTACH.

ANTONYMS:

analyze	disjoin	part	sort
assort	dissever	remove	sort out
classify	dissociate	segregate	sunder
detach	disunite	separate	unravel
disconnect	divide	sever	untangle
discriminate	eliminate	sift	untwine
disengage			

MOB

SYNONYMS:

canaille	dregs of the people	masses	rabble
crowd	lower classes	populace	the vulgar

The *populace* are poor and ignorant, but may be law-abiding;

a *mob* is disorderly and lawless, but may be rich and influential. The *rabble* is despicable, worthless, purposeless; a *mob* may have effective desperate purpose. A *crowd* may be drawn by mere curiosity; some strong, pervading excitement is needed to make it a *mob*. Compare PEOPLE.

MODEL

SYNONYMS:

archetype	facsimile	original	representation
copy	image	pattern	standard
design	imitation	prototype	type
example	mold		

A *pattern* is always, in modern use, that which is to be copied; a *model* may be either the thing to be copied or the *copy* that has been made from it; as, the *models* in the Patent Office. A *pattern* is commonly superficial; a *model* is usually in relief. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a faithful copyist; a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model;* his workmen must exactly *copy* in marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. Compare EXAMPLE; IDEA; IDEAL.

MODESTY

SYNONYMS:

backwardness	constraint	reserve	timidity
bashfulness	coyness	shyness	unobtrusiveness
coldness	diffidence		

Bashfulness is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. *Diffidence* is self-distrust; *modesty,* a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others, or with the demands of some undertaking. *Modesty* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate. *Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity,* a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others. *Reserve* may be the retreat of *shyness,* or, on the other hand, the contemptuous withdrawal of pride and haughtiness. Compare ABASH; PRIDE; TACITURN.

ANTONYMS:

abandon	confidence	haughtiness	pertness
arrogance	egotism	impudence	sauciness
assumption	forwardness	indiscretion	self-conceit
assurance	frankness	loquaciousness	self-sufficiency
boldness	freedom	loquacity	sociability
conceit			

MONEY

SYNONYMS:

bills	capital	coin	funds	notes	silver
bullion	cash	currency	gold	property	specie

Money is the authorized medium of exchange; coined *money* is called *coin* or *specie.* What are termed in England bank-*notes* are in the United States commonly called *bills;* as, a five-dollar *bill.* The *notes* of responsible men are readily transferable in commercial circles, but they are not *money;* as, the stock was sold for $500 in *money* and the balance in merchantable paper. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the *cash* account; the *cash* price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money,* and *money* is not *property;* for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money,* as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined, or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money.* The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment.

MOROSE

SYNONYMS:

acrimonious	dogged	ill-natured	splenetic
churlish	gloomy	severe	sulky
crabbed	gruff	snappish	sullen
crusty	ill-humored	sour	surly

The *sullen* and *sulky* are discontented and resentful in regard to that against which they are too proud to protest, or consider all protest vain; *sullen* denotes more of pride, *sulky* more of resentful obstinacy. The *morose* are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The *sullen* and *sulky* are for the most part silent; the *morose* growl out bitter speeches. A *surly* person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as in-

trusion, and ready to take offense at anything; thus we speak of a *surly* dog. *Sullen* and *sulky* moods may be transitory; one who is *morose* or *surly* is commonly so by disposition or habit.

ANTONYMS:

amiable	complaisant	gentle	kind	pleasant
benignant	friendly	good-natured	loving	sympathetic
bland	genial	indulgent	mild	tender

MOTION

SYNONYMS:

act	change	movement	process	transition
action	move	passage	transit	

Motion is *change* of place or position in space; *transition* is passing from one point or position in space to another. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus, we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion;* of military *movements,* but of perpetual *motion. Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move;* a shrewd *move* of the opposition. *Action* is a more comprehensive word than *motion.* We now rarely speak of mental or spiritual *motions,* but rather of mental or spiritual *acts* or *processes,* or of the laws of mental *action,* but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion.* Compare ACT.

ANTONYMS:

immobility	quiescence	quiet	repose	rest	stillness

MOURN

SYNONYMS:

bemoan	deplore	lament	rue
bewail	grieve	regret	sorrow

To *mourn* is to feel or express sadness or distress because of some loss, affliction, or misfortune; *mourning* is thought of as prolonged, grief or regret may be transient. One may *grieve* or *mourn, regret, rue,* or *sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; he *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. He *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words, as the prophet Jeremiah in his "Lamentations." One *deplores*

with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend.

ANTONYMS:

be joyful exult joy make merry rejoice triumph

MUTUAL

SYNONYMS:

common correlative interchangeable joint reciprocal

That is *common* to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims, or in which they have equal interest or participation; in the strictest sense, that is *mutual* (from L. *mutare*, to change) which is freely interchanged; that is *reciprocal* in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act or movement in return; we speak of our *common* country, *mutual* affection, *reciprocal* obligations, the *reciprocal* action of cause and effect, where the effect becomes in turn a cause. Many good writers hold it incorrect to say "a *mutual* friend," and insist that "a *common* friend" would be more accurate; but "*common* friend" is practically never used, because of the disagreeable suggestion that attaches to *common*, of ordinary or inferior. "*Mutual* friend" has high literary authority (of Burke, Scott, Dickens, and others), and a considerable usage of good society in its favor, the expression being quite naturally derived from the thoroughly correct phrase *mutual* friendship.

ANTONYMS:

detached	distinct	separated	unconnected	unrequited
disconnected	disunited	severed	unreciprocated	unshared
dissociated	separate	sundered		

MYSTERIOUS

SYNONYMS:

abstruse	**inexplicable**	**recondite**
cabalistic	**inscrutable**	**secret**
dark	**mystic**	**transcendental**
enigmatical	**mystical**	**unfathomable**
hidden	**obscure**	**unfathomed**
incomprehensible	**occult**	**unknown**

That is *mysterious* in the true sense which is beyond human

comprehension, as the decrees of God or the origin of life. That is *mystic* or *mystical* which has associated with it some *hidden* or *recondite* meaning, especially of a religious kind; as, the *mystic* Babylon of the Apocalypse. That is *dark* which we can not personally see through, especially if sadly perplexing; as, a *dark* providence. That is *secret* which is intentionally *hidden*. Compare DARK; LATENT.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for CLEAR.

NAME

SYNONYMS:

agnomen	**denomination**	**prenomen**	**surname**
appellation	**designation**	**style**	**title**
cognomen	**epithet**		

Name in the most general sense, signifying the word by which a person or thing is called or known, includes all other words of this group; in this sense every noun is a ***name;*** in the more limited sense a ***name*** is personal, an ***appellation*** is descriptive, a *title* is official. In the phrase, William the Conqueror, king of England, William is the man's ***name,*** which belongs to him personally, independently of any rank or achievement; Conqueror is the *appellation* which he won by his acquisition of England; king is the *title* denoting his royal rank. An *epithet* (from Gr. *epitheton,* something added, from *epi,* on, and *tithemi,* put) is something placed upon a person or thing; the *epithet* does not strictly belong to an object like a ***name,*** but is given to mark some assumed characteristic, good or bad; an *epithet* is always an adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, and is properly used to emphasize a characteristic but not to add information, as in the phrase "the *sounding* sea"; the idea that an *epithet* is always opprobrious, and that any word used opprobriously is an ***epithet*** is a popular error. *Designation* may be used much in the sense of *appellation,* but is more distinctive or specific in meaning; a *designation* properly so-called rests upon some inherent quality, while an *appellation* may be fanciful. Among the Romans the *prenomen* was the individual part of a man's ***name,*** the "nomen" designated the gens to which he belonged, the ***cognomen*** showed his family and was borne by all patricians,

and the *agnomen* was added to refer to his achievements or character. When scientists *name* an animal or a plant, they give it a binary or binomial technical *name* comprising a generic and a specific *appellation*. In modern use, a personal *name*, as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given *name* or Christian *name*, or simply the first *name* (rarely the *prenomen*); the *cognomen* or *surname* is the family *name* which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. *Style* is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations; as, the *name* and *style* of Baring Brothers. The term *denomination* is applied to a separate religious organization, without the opprobrious meaning attaching to the word "sect"; also, to designate any class of like objects collectively, especially money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the *denomination* of one thousand dollars. Compare TERM.

NATIVE

SYNONYMS:
indigenous innate natal natural original

Native denotes that which belongs to one by birth; *natal* that which pertains to the event of birth; *natural* denotes that which rests upon inherent qualities of character or being. We speak of one's *native* country, or of his *natal* day; of *natural* ability, *native* genius. Compare INHERENT; PRIMEVAL; RADICAL.

ANTONYMS:
acquired alien artificial assumed foreign unnatural

NAUTICAL

SYNONYMS:
marine maritime naval ocean oceanic

Marine (from L. *mare*, sea) signifies belonging to the ocean, *maritime*, a secondary derivative from the same root, bordering on or connected with the *ocean*; as, *marine* products; *marine* animals; *maritime* nations; *maritime* laws. *Nautical* (from Gr. *nautes*, a sailor) denotes primarily anything connected with sailors, and hence with ships or navigation; *naval* (from L. *navis*, from Gr. *naus*, a ship) refers to the armed force of a

nation on the sea, and, by extension, to similar forces on lakes and rivers; as, a *naval* force; a *nautical* almanac. *Ocean,* used adjectively, is applied to that which belongs to or is part of the *ocean; oceanic* may be used in the same sense, but is especially applied to that which borders on (or upon) or is connected with, or which is similar to or suggestive of an *ocean;* we speak of *ocean* currents, *oceanic* islands, or, perhaps, of an *oceanic* intellect.

NEAT

SYNONYMS:

clean	dapper	nice	prim	tidy
cleanly	natty	orderly	spruce	trim

That which is *clean* is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are *orderly* when in due relation to other things; a room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place; a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so. *Tidy* denotes that which conforms to propriety in general; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly *clean,* but is not *tidy. Neat* refers to that which is *clean* and *tidy* with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy, as when we speak of plain but *neat* attire; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech," or "a *neat* turn," "a *neat* reply," etc. A *clean* cut has no ragged edges; a *neat* stroke just does what is intended. *Nice* is stronger than *neat,* implying value and beauty; a *cheap,* coarse dress may be perfectly *neat,* but would not be termed *nice. Spruce* is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness, and is always a term of mild contempt; as, a *spruce* serving-man. *Trim* denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace; as, a *trim* suit; a *trim* figure. *Prim* applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. *Dapper* is *spruce* with the suggestion of smallness and slightness; *natty,* a diminutive of *neat,* suggests minute elegance, with a tendency toward the exquisite; as, a *dapper* little fellow in a *natty* business suit.

ANTONYMS:

dirty	negligent	slouchy	uncared for
disorderly	rough	slovenly	unkempt
dowdy	rude	soiled	untidy

NECESSARY

SYNONYMS:

essential indispensable inevitable infallible needed needful required requisite unavoidable undeniable

That is *necessary* which must exist, occur, or be true; which in the nature of things can not be otherwise. That which is *essential* belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing can not exist in its completeness without it; that which is *indispensable* may be only an adjunct, but it is one that can not be spared; vigorous health is *essential* to an arctic explorer; warm clothing is *indispensable*. That which is *requisite* (or *required*) is so in the judgment of the person requiring it, but may not be so absolutely; thus, the *requisite* is more a matter of personal feeling than the *indispensable*. *Inevitable* (from L. *in*, not, and *evito*, shun) is primarily the exact equivalent of the Saxon *unavoidable;* both words are applied to things which some at least would escape or prevent, while that which is *necessary* may meet with no objection; food is *necessary*, death is *inevitable;* a *necessary* conclusion satisfies a thinker; an *inevitable* conclusion silences opposition. An *infallible* proof is one that necessarily leads the mind to a sound conclusion. *Needed* and *needful* are more concrete than *necessary*, and respect an end to be attained; we speak of a *necessary* inference; *necessary* food is what one can not live without, while *needful* food is that without which he can not enjoy comfort, health, and strength.

ANTONYMS:

casual contingent needless non-essential optional unnecessary useless worthless

PREPOSITIONS:

Necessary *to* a sequence or a total; *for* or *to* a result or a person; unity is necessary *to* (to constitute) completeness; decision is necessary *for* command, or *for* a commander.

NECESSITY

SYNONYMS:

compulsion destiny emergency essential exigency extremity fatality fate indispensability indispensableness need requirement requisite sine qua non unavoidableness urgency want

Necessity is the quality of being necessary, or the quality of

solutely or relatively unprecedented in kind; a *novel* contrivance is one that has never before been known; a *novel* experience is one that has never before occurred to the same person; that which is *new* may be of a familiar or even of an ancient sort, as a *new* copy of an old book. *Young* and *youthful* are applied to that which has life; that which is *young* is possessed of a comparatively *new* existence as a living thing, possessing actual youth; that which is *youthful* manifests the attributes of youth. (Compare YOUTHFUL.) *Fresh* applies to that which has the characteristics of newness or youth, while capable of deterioration by lapse of time; that which is unworn, unspoiled, or unfaded; as, a *fresh* countenance, *fresh* eggs, *fresh* flowers. *New* is opposed to *old, modern* to *ancient, recent* to *remote, young* to *old, aged*, etc.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for OLD.

NIMBLE

SYNONYMS:

active alert bustling prompt speedy spry
agile brisk lively quick sprightly swift

Nimble refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a somewhat narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point; *swift* applies commonly to more sustained motion over greater distances; a pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed; an arrow, a race-horse, or an ocean steamer is *swift;* Shakespeare's "*nimble* lightnings" is said of the visual appearance in sudden zigzag flash across the sky. Figuratively, we speak of a *nimble* wit, *swift* intelligence, *swift* destruction. *Alert,* which is strictly a synonym for *ready,* comes sometimes near the meaning of *nimble* or *quick,* from the fact that the ready, wide-awake person is likely to be *lively, quick, speedy.* Compare ACTIVE; ALERT.

ANTONYMS:

clumsy dilatory dull heavy inactive inert slow sluggish unready

NORMAL

SYNONYMS:

common natural ordinary regular typical usual

That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed

or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal;* the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group, while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts of a single object; the specimen was *typical;* color, size, and other characteristics, *normal.* The *regular* is etymologically that which is according to rule, hence that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular.* That which is *common* is shared by a great number of persons or things; disease is *common,* a *normal* state of health is rare. Compare GENERAL; USUAL.

ANTONYMS:

abnormal	irregular	peculiar	singular	unprecedented
exceptional	monstrous	rare	uncommon	unusual

NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.*

SYNONYMS:

although	howbeit	nevertheless	though
but	however	still	yet

However simply waives discussion, and (like the archaic *howbeit*) says "be that as it may, this is true"; *nevertheless* concedes the truth of what precedes, but claims that what follows is none the less true; *notwithstanding* marshals the two statements face to face, admits the one and its seeming contradiction to the other, while insisting that it can not, after all, withstand the other; as, *notwithstanding* the force of the enemy is superior, we shall conquer. *Yet* and *still* are weaker than *notwithstanding,* while stronger than *but. Though* and *although* make as little as possible of the concession, dropping it, as it were, incidentally; as, "*though* we are guilty, thou art good"; to say "we are guilty, *but* thou art good," would make the concession of guilt more emphatic. Compare BUT; YET.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *prep.*

SYNONYMS:

despite	in spite of

Notwithstanding simply states that circumstances shall not be or have not been allowed to withstand; *despite* and *in spite*

of refer primarily to personal and perhaps spiteful opposition; as, he failed *notwithstanding* his good intentions; or, he persevered *in spite of* the most bitter hostility. When *despite* and *in spite of* are applied to inanimate things, it is with something of personification; "*in spite of* the storm" is said as if the storm had a hostile purpose to oppose the undertaking.

OATH

SYNONYMS:

adjuration	**curse**	**profane swearing**
affidavit	**cursing**	**profanity**
anathema	**denunciation**	**reprobation**
ban	**execration**	**swearing**
blaspheming	**imprecation**	**sworn statement**
blasphemy	**malediction**	**vow**

In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an *oath* is a reverent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says," ABBOTT *Law Dict.;* an *affidavit* is a *sworn statement* made in writing in the presence of a competent officer; an *adjuration* is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An *oath* is made to man in the name of God; a *vow*, to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an *oath* may be mere *blasphemy* or *profane swearing*. *Anathema, curse, execration,* and *imprecation* are modes of invoking vengeance or retribution from a superhuman power upon the person against whom they are uttered. *Anathema* is a solemn ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God; or, it may be wanton and powerless; "so the *curse* causeless shall not come," *Prov.* xxvi, 2. *Execration* expresses most of personal bitterness and hatred; *imprecation* refers especially to the coming of the desired evil upon the person against whom it is uttered. *Malediction* is a general wish of evil, a less usual but very expressive word. Compare TESTIMONY.

ANTONYMS:

benediction	**benison**	**blessing**

OBJECT, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

contravene **demur** **disapprove** **except to** **gainsay** **hesitate** **oppose** **scruple** **take exception to**

To *object* (from L. *ob,* before, against, + *jacio,* throw) is,

to throw something across the way of what is
· proposed, to bring, offer, or urge (something) in
usually followed by *to* (sometimes by *against*)
thing opposed; as, to *object to* suspension of the
ject to the introduction of personalities. *Object*
d transitively; as, to *object* the youth of the can-
st the appointment; this use is now somewhat rare
e voice, but common in the passive, especially with
: the subject; as, that we can not help all should
cted as a reason against helping any. To *except*
eption, in this connection, is to *object* at or to a
or item: followed by *to* or *against;* as, I favor the
the resolution, but *take exception* to the closing
use of the verb *except* in this sense is now rare,
ase, *take exception,* is common;

g that is new will be *excepted to* by minds of a certain order.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English,* p. 334.

(ult, from L. *de,* from, + *mora,* delay) is to *object*
as one who delays in hope of preventing: fol-
or *to;* as, *at* that he *demurred;* the counsel *de-*
he evidence; to *demur to* a view or proposal; also,
used without a preposition;

ts it, why should you *demur?*
BROWNING *Ring and Book,* pt. i, p. 159.

to *hesitate* in the spirit of opposition; to *scruple*
te on conscientious grounds. Compare HESITATE
TUATE; OPPOSE under HINDER.

[S:

admire	applaud	assent	concur
admit	approve	comply	consent

OBSCURE

:S:

	darksome	dusky	involved
s	deep	enigmatical	muddy
	dense	hidden	mysterious
	difficult	incomprehensible	profound
ed	dim	indistinct	turbid
	doubtful	intricate	unintelligible

bscure which the eye or the mind can not clearly
see through, whether because of its own want of

transparency, its depth or intricacy, or because of mere defect of light. That which is *complicated* is likely to be *obscure*, but that may be *obscure* which is not at all *complicated* and scarcely *complex*, as a *muddy* pool. In that which is *abstruse* (from L. *abs*, from, and *trudo*, push) as if removed from the usual course of thought or out of the way of apprehension or discovery, the thought is remote, *hidden;* in that which is *obscure* there may be nothing to hide; it is hard to see the bottom of the *profound*, because of its depth, but the most shallow turbidness is *obscure*. Compare COMPLEX; DARK; DIFFICULT; MYSTERIOUS.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for CLEAR.

OBSOLETE

SYNONYMS:

ancient	**archaic**	**obsolescent**	**out of date**
antiquated	**disused**	**old**	**rare**

Some of the *oldest* or most *ancient* words are not *obsolete*, as father, mother, etc. A word is *obsolete* which has quite gone out of reputable use; a word is *archaic* which is falling out of reputable use, or, on the other hand, having been *obsolete*, is taken up tentatively by writers or speakers of influence, so that it may perhaps regain its position as a living word; a word is *rare* if there are few present instances of its reputable use. Compare OLD.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for NEW.

OBSTINATE

SYNONYMS:

contumacious	**headstrong**	**mulish**	**resolute**
decided	**heady**	**obdurate**	**resolved**
determined	**immovable**	**opinionated**	**stubborn**
dogged	**indomitable**	**persistent**	**unconquerable**
firm	**inflexible**	**pertinacious**	**unflinching**
fixed	**intractable**	**refractory**	**unyielding**

The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act; the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. The most amiable person may

be *obstinate* on some one point; the *stubborn* person is for the most part habitually so; we speak of *obstinate* determination, *stubborn* resistance. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to the lower animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted or right-minded person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided, firm, inflexible, resolute;* that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.* Compare PERVERSE.

ANTONYMS:

amenable	dutiful	pliable	tractable
complaisant	gentle	pliant	undecided
compliant	irresolute	submissive	wavering
docile	obedient	teachable	yielding

OBSTRUCT

SYNONYMS:

arrest	block	clog	impede	retard
bar	check	embarrass	interrupt	stay
barricade	choke	hinder	oppose	stop

To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees; the passage of liquid through a tube is *obstructed* by solid deposits. To *bar* or *block* is to prevent advance by some substantial obstacle, as by a bar or block across path or entrance; these words are thus closely allied to *check*, but express more finality; a movement which is *checked* may be resumed; if *barred* or *blocked*, it is effectually brought to an end, unless the obstacle can be removed; as, action is *barred* by the statute of limitations; the roads were *blocked* with snow;

> It required [by the Articles of Confederation] the vote of nine States to pass any bill, and five could *block* the wheels of government.
>
> DEPEW *Orations*, April 30, 1889.

We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way or putting a barrier across his path. Anything that makes one's progress slower, whether from within or from without, *impedes;* an

oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare ARRAY; CLASS; LAW; PROHIBIT; SYSTEM.

ANTONYMS:
allowance consent leave liberty license permission permit

OSTENTATION

SYNONYMS:
boast bravado pageant pomp show
boasting display pageantry pomposity vaunt
brag flourish parade pompousness vaunting

Ostentation is an ambitious showing forth of whatever is thought adapted to win admiration or praise; *ostentation* may be without words; as, the *ostentation* of wealth in fine residences, rich clothing, costly equipage, or the like; when in words, *ostentation* is rather in manner than in direct statement; as, the *ostentation* of learning. *Boasting* is in direct statement, and is louder and more vulgar than *ostentation*. A *brag* or *bravado* is a *boast* or *ostentation* of courage, which may, perhaps, be real, but is more commonly false and pretentious. There may be great *display* or *show* with little substance; *ostentation* suggests something substantial to be shown. *Pageant, pageantry, parade,* and *pomp* refer principally to affairs of arms or state; as, a royal *pageant;* a military *parade*. *Pomp* is some material demonstration of wealth and power, as in grand and stately ceremonial, rich furnishings, processions, etc., considered as worthy of the person or occasion in whose behalf it is manifested; *pomp* is the noble side of that which as *ostentation* is considered as arrogant and vain. *Pageant* and *pageantry* are inferior to *pomp,* denoting spectacular *display* designed to impress the public mind, and since the multitude is largely ignorant and thoughtless, the words *pageant* and *pageantry* have a suggestion of the transient and unsubstantial. *Parade* (from L. *paro*, prepare) is an exhibition as of troops in camp going through the evolutions that are to be used in battle, and suggests a lack of earnestness and direct or immediate occasion or demand; hence, in the more general sense, a *parade* is an uncalled for exhibition, and so used is a more disparaging word than *ostentation; ostentation* may spring merely from undue self-gratulation, *parade*

a desire to impress others with a sense of one's abilities. urces, and is always offensive and somewhat contempti-, a *parade* of wealth or learning. *Pomposity* and *pomp-* are the affectation of *pomp*.

NYMS:

nce	quietness	retirement	timidity
ty	reserve	shrinking	unobtrusiveness

OUGHT

NYM:
ld

ought to do that which he is under moral obligation or y bound to do. *Ought* is the stronger word, holding losely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of tive logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of obligation or may apply merely to propriety or ex-cy, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good y," *i. e.*, he will need it. *Ought* is sometimes used of tions or inanimate things as indicating what the mind to be imperative or logically necessary in view of all nditions; as, these goods *ought* to go into that space; rguments *ought* to convince him; *should* in such con-s would be correct, but less emphatic. Compare DUTY.

OVERSIGHT

NYMS:

	control	management	surveillance
ge	direction	superintendence	watch
and	inspection	supervision	watchfulness

erson may look over a matter in order to survey it care-n its entirety, or he may look over it with no attention to ng itself because his gaze and thought are concentrated ething beyond; *oversight* has thus two contrasted senses. latter sense denoting inadvertent error or omission, and former denoting watchful *supervision*, commonly imply-nstant personal presence; *superintendence* requires only h of presence or communication as to know that the ntendent's wishes are carried out; the superintendent of oad will personally oversee very few of its operations; ilroad company has supreme *direction* of all its affairs t *superintendence* or *oversight*. *Control* is used chiefly

with reference to restraint or the power of restraint; a good horseman has a restless horse under perfect *control;* there is no high character without self-*control.* *Surveillance* is an invidious term signifying watching with something of suspicion. Compare CARE; NEGLECT.

PAIN

SYNONYMS:

ache	**distress**	**suffering**	**torture**
agony	**pang**	**throe**	**twinge**
anguish	**paroxysm**	**torment**	**woe**

Pain is the most general term of this group, including all the others; *pain* is a disturbing sensation from which nature revolts, resulting from some injurious external interference (as from a wound, bruise, a harsh word, etc.), or from some lack of what one needs, craves, or cherishes (as, the *pain* of hunger or bereavement), or from some abnormal action of bodily or mental functions (as, the *pains* of disease, envy, or discontent). *Suffering* is one of the severer forms of *pain.* The prick of a needle causes *pain,* but we should scarcely speak of it as *suffering.* *Distress* is too strong a word for little hurts, too feeble for the intensest *suffering,* but commonly applied to some continuous or prolonged trouble or need; as, the *distress* of a shipwrecked crew, or of a destitute family. *Ache* is lingering *pain,* more or less severe; *pang,* a *pain* short, sharp, intense, and perhaps repeated. We speak of the *pangs* of hunger or of remorse. *Throe* is a violent and thrilling *pain.* *Paroxysm* applies to an alternately recurring and receding *pain,* which comes as it were in waves; the *paroxysm* is the rising of the wave. *Torment* and *torture* are intense and terrible *sufferings.* *Agony* and *anguish* express the utmost *pain* or *suffering* of body or mind. *Agony* of body is that with which the system struggles; *anguish* that by which it is crushed.

ANTONYMS:

comfort delight ease enjoyment peace rapture relief solace

PALLIATE

SYNONYMS:

apologize for	**conceal**	**extenuate**	**hide**	**screen**
cloak	**cover**	**gloss over**	**mitigate**	**veil**

Cloak, from the French, and *palliate,* from the Latin, are

ıe same in original signification, but have diverged in meanıg; a *cloak* may be used to *hide* completely the person or ›me object carried about the person, or it may but partly *eil* the figure, making the outlines less distinct; *cloak* is used ı the former, *palliate* in the latter sense; to *cloak* a sin is › *hide* it from discovery; to *palliate* it is to attempt to *hide* ›me part of its blameworthiness. "When we *palliate* our wn or others' faults we do not seek to *cloke* them altogether, ut only to *extenuate* the guilt of them in part." TRENCH *tudy of Words* lect. vi, p. 266. Either to *palliate* or to *exnuate* is to admit the fault; but to *extenuate* is rather to *pologize* for the offender, while to *palliate* is to disguise the ault; hence, we speak of *extenuating* but not of *palliating* rcumstances, since circumstances can not change the inherent rong of an act, though they may lessen the blameworthiness f him who does it; *palliating* a bad thing by giving it a mild ame does not make it less evil. In reference to diseases, to *alliate* is really to diminish their violence, or partly to reeve the sufferer. Compare ALLEVIATE; HIDE.

PARDON, *v.*

YNONYMS:

absolve	**condone**	**forgive**	**pass by**	**remit**
acquit	**excuse**	**overlook**	**pass over**	

To *pardon* is to let pass, as a fault or sin, without resentıent, blame, or punishment. *Forgive* has reference to feelıgs, *pardon* to consequences; hence, the executive may *pardon*, ut has nothing to do officially with *forgiving*. Personal inury may be *forgiven* by the person wronged; thus, God at nce *forgives* and *pardons;* the *pardoned* sinner is exempt rom punishment; the *forgiven* sinner is restored to the divine avor. To *pardon* is the act of a superior, implying the right › punish; to *forgive* is the privilege of the humblest person ho has been wronged or offended. In law, to *remit* the whole enalty is equivalent to *pardoning* the offender; but a part f the penalty may be *remitted* and the remainder inflicted, as here the penalty includes both fine and imprisonment. To *ondone* is to put aside a recognized offense by some act which estores the offender to forfeited right or privilege, and is the ct of a private individual, without legal formalities. To

excuse is to *overlook* some slight offense, error, or breach of etiquette; *pardon* is often used by courtesy in nearly the same sense. A person may speak of *excusing* or *forgiving* himself, but not of *pardoning* himself. Compare ABSOLVE; PARDON, *n.*

ANTONYMS:

castigate chasten chastise condemn convict correct doom punish recompense scourge sentence visit

PARDON, *n.*

SYNONYMS:

absolution acquittal amnesty forbearance forgiveness mercy oblivion remission

Acquittal is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty. *Pardon* is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal,* and need not plead for *pardon.* *Pardon* supposes an offense; yet, as our laws stand, to grant a *pardon* is sometimes the only way to release one who has been wrongly convicted. *Oblivion,* from the Latin, signifies overlooking and virtually forgetting an offense, so that the offender stands before the law in all respects as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* brings the same idea through the Greek. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty,* to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion; it is often granted by "an act of *oblivion,*" and includes a full *pardon* of all offenders who come within its provisions. *Absolution* is a religious word (compare synonyms for ABSOLVE). *Remission* is a discharge from penalty; as, the *remission* of a fine.

ANTONYMS:

penalty punishment retaliation retribution vengeance

PREPOSITIONS:

A pardon *to* or *for* the offenders; *for* all offenses; the pardon *of* offenders or offenses.

PART, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

Compare synonyms for PART, *n.*

OSITIONS:

into shares; part *in* the middle; part one *from* another; *nong* the claimants; part *between* contestants (archaic); eral, to part *from* is to relinquish companionship; to *ith* is to relinquish possession; we part *from* a person *n* something thought of with some sense of companion- ı traveler parts *from* his friends; he may be said also to *rom* his native shore; a man parts *with* an estate, a a copyright; part *with* may be applied to a person t of in any sense as a possession; an employer parts clerk or servant; but *part with* is sometimes used by rriters as meaning simply to separate from.

PART, *n.*

NYMS:

	fraction	**particle**	**section**
onent	**fragment**	**partition**	**segment**
ituent	**ingredient**	**piece**	**share**
ion	**instalment**	**portion**	**subdivision**
ent	**member**		

, a substance, quantity, or amount that is the result of ision of something greater, is the general word, includ- the others of this group. A *fragment* is the result of ıg, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a *piece* ı smoothly or evenly separated and have a certain com- ss in itself. A *piece* is often taken for a sample; a *nt* scarcely would be. *Division* and *fraction* are al- egarded as in connection with the total; *divisions* may al or unequal; a *fraction* is one of several equal *parts* ıich the whole is supposed to be divided. A *portion* is viewed with reference to some one who is to receive it e special purpose to which it is to be applied; in a ant one *portion* (*i. e.*, the amount designed for one) is sometimes, by special order, served to two; a *share* rt to which one has or may acquire a right in connec- ith others; an *instalment* is one of a series of propor- payments that are to be continued till the entire claim ıarged; a *particle* is an exceedingly small *part*. A *com-*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, or *element* is a *part* of some ınd or mixture; an *element* is necessary to the existence, *mponent* or *constituent* is necessary to the completeness

or service, except when the contrary is expressly stated, as when we speak of "high *pay*" or "poor *pay*." *Wages* denotes what a worker receives. *Earnings* is often used as exactly equivalent to *wages*, but may be used with reference to the real value of work done or service rendered, and even applied to inanimate things; as, the *earnings* of capital. *Hire* is distinctly mercenary or menial, but as a noun has gone out of popular use, though the verb to *hire* is common. *Salary* is for literary or professional work, *wages* for handicraft or other comparatively inferior service; a *salary* is regarded as more permanent than *wages;* an editor receives a *salary*, a compositor receives *wages*. *Stipend* has become exclusively a literary word. A *fee* is given for a single service or privilege, and is sometimes in the nature of a gratuity. Compare REQUITE.

PEOPLE

SYNONYMS:

commonwealth	**nation**	**race**	**tribe**
community	**population**	**state**	

A *community* is in general terms the aggregate of persons inhabiting any territory in common and viewed as having common interests; a *commonwealth* is such a body of persons having a common government, especially a republican government; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. A *community* may be very small; a *commonwealth* is ordinarily of considerable extent. A *people* is the aggregate of any public *community*, either in distinction from their rulers or as including them; a *race* is a division of mankind in the line of origin and ancestry; the *people* of the United States includes members of almost every *race*. The use of *people* as signifying persons collectively, as in the statement "The hall was full of *people*," has been severely criticized, but is old and accepted English, and may fitly be classed as idiomatic, and often better than *persons*, by reason of its collectivism. As Dean Alford suggests, it would make a strange transformation of the old hymn "All *people* that on earth do dwell" to sing "All *persons* that on earth do dwell." A *state* is an organized political *community* considered in its corporate capacity as "a body politic and corporate"; as, a legislative act is the act of the *state;* every citizen is entitled to the protection of the *state*.

A *nation* is an organized political *community* considered with reference to the persons composing it as having certain definite boundaries, a definite number of citizens, etc. The members of a *people* are referred to as persons or individuals; the individual members of a *state* or *nation* are called citizens or subjects. The *population* of a country is simply the aggregate of persons residing within its borders, without reference to *race,* organization, or allegiance; unnaturalized residents form part of the *population,* but not of the *nation,* possessing none of the rights and being subject to none of the duties of citizens. In American usage, *State* signifies one *commonwealth* of the federal union known as the United *States. Tribe* is now almost wholly applied to rude *peoples* with very imperfect political organization; as, the Indian *tribes;* nomadic *tribes.* Compare MOB.

PERCEIVE

SYNONYMS:
apprehend comprehend conceive understand

We *perceive* what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind, whether through the senses or by any other means. Yet *perceive* is used in the figurative sense of seeing through to a conclusion, in a way for which usage would not allow us to substitute *apprehend;* as, "Sir, I *perceive* that thou art a prophet," *John* iv, 19. That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *conceive* we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we *comprehend,* we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Many things may be *apprehended* which can not be *comprehended;* a child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher can not *comprehend* it in its fulness. We can *apprehend* the will of God as revealed in conscience or the Scriptures; we can *conceive* of certain attributes of Deity, as his truth and justice: but no finite intelligence can *comprehend* the Divine Nature, in its majesty, power, and perfection. Compare ANTICIPATE; ARREST; CATCH; KNOWLEDGE.

ANTONYMS:
fail of ignore lose misapprehend misconceive miss overlook

PERFECT

SYNONYMS:

absolute	**consummate**	**holy**	**spotless**
accurate	**correct**	**ideal**	**stainless**
blameless	**entire**	**immaculate**	**unblemished**
complete	**faultless**	**sinless**	**undefiled**
completed	**finished**		

That is *perfect* to which nothing can be added, and from which nothing can be taken without impairing its excellence, marring its symmetry, or detracting from its worth; in this fullest sense God alone is *perfect*, but in a limited sense anything may be *perfect* in its kind; as a *perfect* flower; a copy of a document is *perfect* when it is *accurate* in every particular; a vase may be called *perfect* when *entire* and *unblemished*, even though not artistically *faultless;* the best judges never pronounce a work of art *perfect*, because they see always *ideal* possibilities not yet attained; even the *ideal* is not *perfect*, by reason of the imperfection of the human mind; a human character faultlessly *holy* would be morally *perfect* though finite. That which is *absolute* is free from admixture (as *absolute* alcohol) and in the highest and fullest sense free from imperfection or limitation; as, *absolute* holiness and love are attributes of God alone. In philosophical language, *absolute* signifies free from all necessary, or even from all possible relations, not dependent or limited, unrelated and unconditioned; truth immediately known, as intuitive truth, is *absolute;* God, as self-existent and free from all limitation or dependence, is called the *absolute Being*, or simply the *Absolute*. Compare INNOCENT; INFINITE; RADICAL.

ANTONYMS:

bad	defective	imperfect	meager	scant
blemished	deficient	incomplete	perverted	short
corrupt	deformed	inferior	poor	spoiled
corrupted	fallible	insufficient	ruined	worthless
defaced	faulty	marred		

PERMANENT

SYNONYMS:

abiding	**fixed**	**invariable**	**stable**
changeless	**immutable**	**lasting**	**steadfast**
constant	**imperishable**	**perpetual**	**unchangeable**
durable	**indelible**	**persistent**	**unchanging**
enduring	**indestructible**		

Durable (from L. *durus*, hard) is said almost wholly of

material substances that resist wear; *lasting* is said of either material or immaterial things. *Permanent* is a word of wider meaning; a thing is *permanent* which is not liable to change; as, a *permanent* color; buildings upon a farm are called *permanent* improvements. *Enduring* is a higher word, applied to that which resists both time and change; as, *enduring* fame.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for TRANSIENT.

PERMISSION

SYNONYMS:

allowance	**authorization**	**leave**	**license**
authority	**consent**	**liberty**	**permit**

Authority unites the right and power of control; age, wisdom, and character give *authority* to their possessor; a book of learned research has *authority,* and is even called an *authority. Permission* justifies another in acting without interference or censure, and usually implies some degree of approval. *Authority* gives a certain right of control over all that may be affected by the action. There may be a failure to object, which constitutes an implied *permission,* though this is more properly expressed by *allowance;* we *allow* what we do not oppose, *permit* what we expressly authorize. The noun *permit* implies a formal written *permission. License* is a formal *permission* granted by competent *authority* to an individual to do some act or pursue some business which would be or is made to be unlawful without such *permission;* as, a *license* to preach, to solemnize marriages, or to sell intoxicating liquors. A *license* is *permission* granted rather than *authority* conferred; the sheriff has *authority* (not *permission* nor *license*) to make an arrest. *Consent* is *permission* by the concurrence of wills in two or more persons, a mutual approval or acceptance of something proposed. Compare ALLOW.

ANTONYMS:

denial	**objection**	**prevention**	**refusal**
hindrance	**opposition**	**prohibition**	**resistance**

PERNICIOUS

SYNONYMS:

bad	**evil**	**mischievous**	**pestilential**
baneful	**foul**	**noisome**	**poisonous**
deadly	**harmful**	**noxious**	**ruinous**
deleterious	**hurtful**	**obnoxious**	**unhealthful**
destructive	**injurious**	**perverting**	**unwholesome**
detrimental	**insalubrious**	**pestiferous**	

Pernicious (from L. *per,* through, and *neco,* kill) signifies having the power of destroying or injuring, tending to hurt or kill. *Pernicious* is stronger than *injurious;* that which is *injurious* is capable of doing harm; that which is *pernicious* is likely to be *destructive. Noxious* (from L. *noceo,* hurt) is a stronger word than *noisome,* as referring to that which is *injurious* or *destructive. Noisome* now always denotes that which is extremely disagreeable or disgusting, especially to the sense of smell; as, the *noisome* stench proclaimed the presence of *noxious* gases.

ANTONYMS:

advantageous	favorable	helpful	profitable	serviceable
beneficent	good	invigorating	rejuvenating	useful
beneficial	healthful	life-giving	salutary	wholesome

PERPLEXITY

SYNONYMS:

amazement	**bewilderment**	**distraction**	**doubt**
astonishment	**confusion**	**disturbance**	**embarrassment**

Perplexity (from L. *per,* through, and *plecto,* plait) is the drawing or turning of the thoughts or faculties by turns in different directions or toward contrasted or contradictory conclusions; *confusion* (from L. *confusus,* from *confundo,* pour together) is a state in which the mental faculties are, as it were, thrown into chaos, so that the clear and distinct action of the different powers, as of perception, memory, reason, and will is lost; *bewilderment* is akin to *confusion,* but is less overwhelming, and more readily recovered from; *perplexity,* accordingly, has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion,* nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment;* it is not the magnitude of the things to be known, but the want of full and definite knowledge, that causes *perplexity.* The dividing of a woodland path may cause the traveler the greatest *perplexity,* which may become *bewilderment* when he has tried one path after another

and lost his bearings completely. With an excitable person *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. Compare AMAZEMENT: ANXIETY; DOUBT; PREDICAMENT.

PERSUADE

SYNONYMS:

allure	dispose	incline	move
bring over	entice	induce	prevail on or upon
coax	impel	influence	urge
convince	incite	lead	win over

Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of his duty without doing it, or he may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion; one may be *convinced* that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel round it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade*. *Coax* is a slighter word than *persuade*, seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; as, a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *brought over*, *induced*, or *prevailed upon* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won over* chiefly by personal influence. Compare INFLUENCE.

ANTONYMS:

deter discourage dissuade hinder hold back repel restrain

PERTNESS

SYNONYMS:

boldness	forwardness	liveliness	smartness
briskness	impertinence	sauciness	sprightliness
flippancy	impudence		

Liveliness and *sprightliness* are pleasant and commendable;

smartness is a limited and showy acuteness or shrewdness, usually with unfavorable suggestion; *pertness* and *sauciness* are these qualities overdone, and regardless of the respect due to superiors. *Impertinence* and *impudence* may be gross and stupid; *pertness* and *sauciness* are always vivid and keen. Compare IMPUDENCE.

ANTONYMS:
bashfulness demureness diffidence humility modesty shyness

PERVERSE

SYNONYMS:

contrary	froward	petulant	untoward
factious	intractable	stubborn	wayward
fractious	obstinate	ungovernable	wilful

Perverse (from L. *perversus*, turned the wrong way) signifies wilfully wrong or erring, unreasonably set against right, reason, or authority. The *stubborn* or *obstinate* person will not do what another desires or requires; the *perverse* person will do anything contrary to what is desired or required of him. The *petulant* person frets, but may comply; the *perverse* individual may be smooth or silent, but is wilfully *intractable*. *Wayward* refers to a *perverse* disregard of morality and duty; *froward* is practically obsolete; *untoward* is rarely heard except in certain phrases; as, *untoward* circumstances. Compare OBSTINATE.

ANTONYMS:

accommodating	complaisant	genial	kind
amenable	compliant	governable	obliging

PHYSICAL

SYNONYMS:

bodily	corporeal	natural	tangible
corporal	material	sensible	visible

Whatever is composed of or pertains to matter may be termed *material; physical* (from Gr. *physis*, nature) applies to *material* things considered as parts of a system or organic whole; hence, we speak of *material* substances, *physical* forces, *physical* laws. *Bodily, corporal*, and *corporeal* apply primarily to the human body; *bodily* and *corporal* both denote pertaining or relating to the body; *corporeal* signifies of the nature of or like the body; *corporal* is now almost wholly restricted

to signify applied to or inflicted upon the body; we speak of *bodily* sufferings, *bodily* presence, *corporal* punishment, the *corporeal* frame.

ANTONYMS:

hyperphysical	intangible	invisible	moral	unreal
immaterial	intellectual	mental	spiritual	unsubstantial

PIQUE

SYNONYMS:

displeasure, grudge, irritation, offense, resentment, umbrage

Pique, from the French, signifies primarily a prick or a sting, as of a nettle; the word denotes a sudden feeling of mingled pain and anger, but slight and usually transient, arising from some neglect or *offense,* real or imaginary. *Umbrage* is a deeper and more persistent *displeasure* at being overshadowed (from L. *umbra,* a shadow) or subjected to any treatment that one deems unworthy of him. It may be said, as a general statement, that *pique* arises from wounded vanity or sensitiveness, *umbrage* from wounded pride or sometimes from suspicion. *Resentment* rests on more solid grounds, and is deep and persistent. Compare ANGER.

ANTONYMS:

approval	contentment	gratification	satisfaction
complacency	delight	pleasure	

PITIFUL

SYNONYMS:

abject	mean	paltry	sorrowful
base	miserable	pathetic	touching
contemptible	mournful	piteous	woeful
despicable	moving	pitiable	wretched
lamentable			

Pitiful originally signified full of pity; as, "the Lord is very *pitiful* and of tender mercy," *James* v, 11, but this usage is now archaic, and the meaning in question is appropriated by such words as merciful and compassionate. *Pitiful* and *pitiable* now refer to what may be deserving of pity, *pitiful* being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, *pitiable* for that which is brought directly before the senses; as, a *pitiful* story; a *pitiable* object; a *pitiable* condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in

that which is pitied, *pitiful* and *pitiable* are often used, by an easy transition, for what might awaken pity, but does awaken contempt; as, a *pitiful* excuse; he presented a *pitiable* appearance. *Piteous* is now rarely used in its earlier sense of feeling pity, but in its derived sense applies to what really excites the emotion; as, a *piteous* cry. Compare HUMANE; MERCY; PITY.

ANTONYMS:

august	exalted	helpful	sublime
beneficent	glorious	lofty	superb
commanding	grand	mighty	superior
dignified	great	noble	

PITY

SYNONYMS:

commiseration	condolence	sympathy
compassion	mercy	tenderness

Pity is a feeling of grief or pain aroused by the weakness, misfortunes, or distresses of others, joined with a desire to help or relieve. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality, kindred, or union; *pity* is for what is weak or unfortunate, and so far, at least, inferior to ourselves: hence, *pity* is often resented where *sympathy* would be welcome. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, *pity* only for those in suffering or need; we may have *sympathy* with the struggles of a giant or the triumphs of a conqueror; we are moved with *pity* for the captive or the slave. *Pity* may be only in the mind, but *mercy* does something for those who are its objects. *Compassion*, like *pity*, is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of *pity* the dignity of *sympathy* and the active quality of *mercy*. *Commiseration* is as tender as *compassion*, but more remote and hopeless; we have *commiseration* for sufferers whom we can not reach or can not relieve. *Condolence* is the expression of *sympathy*. Compare MERCY.

ANTONYMS:

barbarity	ferocity	harshness	pitilessness	severity
brutality	hard-heartedness	inhumanity	rigor	sternness
cruelty	hardness	mercilessness	ruthlessness	truculence

PREPOSITIONS:

Pity *on* or *upon* that which we help or spare; pity *for* that which we merely contemplate; "have pity *upon* me, O ye my

friends," *Job* xix, 21; "pity *for* a horse o'er-driven," TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxii, st. 1.

PLANT

SYNONYMS:

seed **seed down** **set** **set out** **sow**

We *set* or *set out* slips, cuttings, young trees, etc., though we may also be said to *plant* them; we *plant* corn, potatoes, etc., which we put in definite places, as in hills, with some care; we *sow* wheat or other small grains and seeds which are scattered in the process. Though by modern agricultural machinery the smaller grains are almost as precisely *planted* as corn, the old word for broadcast scattering is retained. Land is *seeded* or *seeded down* to grass.

ANTONYMS:

eradicate **extirpate** **root up** **uproot** **weed out**

PLEAD

SYNONYMS:

advocate **ask** **beseech** **implore** **solicit**
argue **beg** **entreat** **press** **urge**

To *plead* for one is to employ argument or persuasion, or both in his behalf, usually with earnestness or importunity; similarly one may be said to *plead* for himself or for a cause, etc., or with direct object, to *plead* a case; in legal usage, *pleading* is argumentative, but in popular usage, *pleading* always implies some appeal to the feelings. One *argues* a case solely on rational grounds and supposably with fair consideration of both sides; he *advocates* one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses; he *pleads* a cause, or *pleads* for a person with still more intense feeling. *Beseech*, *entreat*, and *implore* imply impassioned earnestness, with direct and tender appeal to personal considerations. *Press* and *urge* imply more determined or perhaps authoritative insistence. *Solicit* is a weak word denoting merely an attempt to secure one's consent or cooperation, sometimes by sordid or corrupt motives.

PREPOSITIONS:

Plead *with* the tyrant, *for* the captive; plead *against* the op-

ANTONYMS:

deficient	inadequate	narrow	scanty	small
drained	insufficient	niggardly	scarce	sparing
exhausted	mean	poor	scrimped	stingy
impoverished	miserly	scant	short	straitened

PREPOSITION:

Plentiful *in* resources.

POETRY

SYNONYMS:

meter	numbers	poesy	song
metrical composition	poem	rime	verse

Poetry is that form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action in melodious, rhythmical, and (usually) metrical language, in imaginative and artistic constructions. *Poetry* in a very wide sense may be anything that pleasingly addresses the imagination; as, the *poetry* of motion. In ordinary usage, *poetry* is both imaginative and metrical. There may be *poetry* without *rime*, but hardly without *meter*, or what in some languages takes its place, as the Hebrew parallelism; but *poetry* involves, besides the artistic form, the exercise of the fancy or imagination in a way always beautiful, often lofty or even sublime. Failing this, there may be *verse*, *rime*, and *meter*, but not *poetry*. There is much in literature that is beautiful and sublime in thought and artistic in construction, which is yet not *poetry*, because quite devoid of the element of *song*, whereby *poetry* differs from the most lofty, beautiful, or impassioned prose. Compare METER.

ANTONYMS:

prosaic speech	prosaic writing	prose

POLITE

SYNONYMS:

accomplished	courtly	genteel	urbane
ceremonious	cultivated	gracious	well-behaved
civil	cultured	obliging	well-bred
complaisant	elegant	polished	well-mannered
courteous			

A *civil* person observes such propriety of speech and manner as to avoid being rude; one who is *polite* (literally *polished*) observes more than the necessary proprieties, conforming to all that is graceful, becoming, and thoughtful in the inter-

course of refined society. A man may be *civil* with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude; but one who is *polite* has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if *polite* in the highest and truest sense, which is coming to be the prevailing one, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. *Civil* is a colder and more distant word than *polite; courteous* is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters, and is used only in the good sense; *ceremonious* is akin in meaning to *civil; ceremonious* observance, like *civility,* may accompany true politeness, or may be used as a substitute for it; becoming thus particularly bitter and galling;

> . . . . assent with *civil* leer,
> And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer.
>
> POPE *Prologue to Satires,* l. 201.

> When love begins to sicken and decay,
> It useth an enforced ceremony.
>
> SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iv, sc. 2, l. 20.

Courtly suggests that which befits a royal court, and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling; as, the *courtly* manners of the ambassador. *Genteel* refers to an external elegance, which may be showy and superficial, and the word is thus inferior to *polite* or *courteous. Urbane* refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. *Polished* refers to external elegancies of speech and manner without reference to spirit or purpose; as, a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel; *cultured* refers to a real and high development of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. *Complaisant* denotes a disposition to please or favor beyond what politeness would necessarily require.

ANTONYMS:

awkward	clownish	ill-mannered	insulting	uncouth
bluff	coarse	impertinent	raw	unmannerly
blunt	discourteous	impolite	rude	unpolished
boorish	ill-behaved	impudent	rustic	untaught
brusk	ill-bred	insolent	uncivil	untutored

POLITY

SYNONYMS:

constitution **policy** **form** or **system of government**

Polity is the permanent system of government of a state, a

church, or a society; *policy* is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends; the national *polity* of the United States is republican; each administration has a *policy* of its own. *Policy* is often used as equivalent to expediency; as, many think honesty to be good *policy*. *Polity* used in ecclesiastical use serves a valuable purpose in distinguishing that which relates to administration and government from that which relates to faith and doctrine; two churches identical in faith may differ in *polity*, or those agreeing in *polity* may differ in faith. Compare LAW.

PORTION

SYNONYMS:
lot **parcel** **part** **proportion** **share**

When any whole is divided into *parts*, any *part* that is allotted to some person, thing, subject, or purpose is called a *portion*, though the division may be by no fixed rule or relation; a father may divide his estate by will among his children so as to make their several *portions* great or small, according to his arbitrary and unreasonable caprice. When we speak of a *part* as a *proportion*, we think of the whole as divided according to some rule or scale, so that the different *parts* bear a contemplated and intended relation or ratio to one another; thus, the *portion* allotted to a child by will may not be a fair *proportion* of the estate. *Proportion* is often used where *part* or *portion* would be more appropriate. Compare PART.

POVERTY

SYNONYMS:
beggary **destitution** **distress** **indigence** **mendicancy** **need** **pauperism** **penury** **privation** **want**

Poverty denotes strictly lack of property or adequate means of support, but in common use is a relative term denoting any condition below that of easy, comfortable living; *privation* denotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or desirable, though not to the extent of absolute *distress*; *indigence* is lack of ordinary means of subsistence; *destitution* is lack of the comforts, and in part even of the necessaries of life; *penury* is especially cramping *poverty*, possibly not so sharp as *des-*

tution, but continuous, while that may be temporary; *pauperism* is such *destitution* as throws one upon organized public charity for support; *beggary* and *mendicancy* denote *poverty* that appeals for indiscriminate private charity.

POWER

SYNONYMS:

ability	command	expertness	readiness
aptitude	competency	faculty	rule
authority	dexterity	force	skill
capability	dominion	might	strength
capacity	efficacy	potency	susceptibility
cleverness	efficiency	potentiality	sway
cogency	energy	qualification	talent

Power is the most general term of this group, including every quality, property, or *faculty* by which any change, effect, or result is, or may be, produced; as, the *power* of the legislature to enact laws, or of the executive to enforce them; the *power* of an acid to corrode a metal; the *power* of a polished surface to reflect light. *Ability* is nearly coextensive with *power*, but does not reach the positiveness and vigor that may be included in the meaning of *power*, *ability* often implying latent, as distinguished from active *power;* we speak of an exertion of *power*, but not of an exertion of *ability*. *Power* and *ability* include *capacity*, which is *power* to receive; but *ability* is often distinguished from *capacity*, as *power* that may be manifested in doing, as *capacity* is in receiving; one may have great *capacity* for acquiring knowledge, and yet not possess *ability* to teach. *Efficiency* is active *power* to effect a definite result, the *power* that actually does, as distinguished from that which may do. *Competency* is equal to the occasion, *readiness* prompt for the occasion. *Faculty* is an inherent quality of mind or body; *talent*, some special mental *ability*. *Dexterity* and *skill* are readiness and facility in action, having a special end; *talent* is innate, *dexterity* and *skill* are largely acquired. Our *abilities* include our natural *capacity*, *faculties*, and *talents*, with all the *dexterity*, *skill*, and *readiness* that can be acquired. *Efficacy* is the power to produce an intended effect as shown in the production of it; as, the *efficacy* of a drug. *Efficiency* is effectual agency, competent *power; efficiency* is applied in mechanics as denoting the ratio of the effect produced to the *power* expended in producing it; but this word is chiefly used

of intelligent agents as denoting the quality that brings all one's *power* to bear promptly and to the best purpose on the thing to be done. Compare ADDRESS; DEXTERITY; SKILFUL.

ANTONYMS:

awkwardness	helplessness	inability	incompetence	stupidity
dulness	imbecility	inaptitude	inefficiency	unskilfulness
feebleness	impotence	incapacity	maladroitness	weakness

PRAISE

SYNONYMS:

acclaim	approval	compliment	laudation
acclamation	blandishment	encomium	panegyric
adulation	cheering	eulogy	plaudit
applause	cheers	flattery	sycophancy
approbation	commendation		

Praise is the hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude considered individually, and is expressed by spoken or written words; *applause,* the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., as well as by voice; *acclamation* is the spontaneous and hearty approval of many at once, and strictly by the voice alone. Thus one is chosen moderator by *acclamation* when he receives a unanimous *viva voce* vote; we could not say he was nominated by *applause. Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation,* commonly understood in a loftier sense; as, a nation's *acclaim. Plaudit* is a shout of *applause,* and is commonly used in the plural; as, the *plaudits* of a throng. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise. Approbation* is a milder and more qualified word than *praise;* while *praise* is always uttered, *approbation* may be silent. "*Approbation* speaks of the thing or action. . . . *Praise* is always personal." A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 549. [MACM. 1866.] *Acceptance* refers to an object or action; *approbation* may refer to character or natural traits. *Approval* always supposes a testing or careful examination, and frequently implies official sanction; *approbation* may be upon a general view. The industry and intelligence of a clerk win his employer's *approbation;* his decision in a special instance receives his *approval. Commendation* is *approbation* or *approval* formally expressed. *Praise* is always understood as genuine and sincere, unless the contrary is ex-

pressly stated; *compliment* is a light form of *praise* that may or may not be sincere; *flattery* is insincere and ordinarily fulsome *praise; blandishment* is one of the smooth, cajoling arts of the flatterer in speech or action.

ANTONYMS:

abuse	contempt	hissing	repudiation
animadversion	denunciation	ignominy	scorn
blame	disapprobation	obloquy	slander
censure	disapproval	reproach	vilification
condemnation	disparagement	reproof	vituperation

PRAY

SYNONYMS:

ask	bid	entreat	invoke	request
beg	call upon	implore	petition	supplicate
beseech	conjure	importune	plead	

To *pray,* in the religious sense, is devoutly to address the Supreme Being with reverent petition for divine grace or any favor or blessing, and in the fullest sense with thanksgiving and praise for the divine goodness and mercy; the once common use of the word to express any earnest *request,* as "I *pray* you to come in," is now rare, unless in writings molded on older literature, or in certain phrases, as "*Pray* sit down"; even in these "please" is more common; "I *beg* you" is also frequently used, as expressing a polite humility of *request. Beseech* and *entreat* express great earnestness of *petition; implore* and *supplicate* denote the utmost fervency and intensity, *supplicate* implying also humility. Compare ASK; PLEAD.

PRECARIOUS

SYNONYMS:

doubtful	hazardous	risky	unsettled
dubious	insecure	unassured	unstable
equivocal	perilous	uncertain	unsteady

Uncertain is applied to things that human knowledge can not certainly determine or that human power can not certainly control; *precarious* originally meant dependent on the will of another, and now, by extension of meaning, dependent on chance or hazard, with manifest unfavorable possibility verging toward probability; as, one holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a *precarious* title; the strong man's hold on life is *uncertain,* the invalid's is *precarious.*

ANTONYMS:

actual	firm	infallible	stable	sure	undoubted
assured	immutable	real	steady	undeniable	unquestionable
certain	incontestable	settled	strong		

PRECEDENT

SYNONYMS:

antecedent	case	instance	pattern
authority	example	obiter dictum	warrant

A *precedent* is an authoritative *case, example,* or *instance.* The communism of the early Christians in Jerusalem is a wonderful *example* or *instance* of Christian liberality, but not a *precedent* for the universal church through all time. *Cases* decided by irregular or unauthorized tribunals are not *precedents* for the regular administration of law. An *obiter dictum* is an opinion outside of the *case* in hand, which can not be quoted as an authoritative *precedent.* Compare CAUSE; EXAMPLE.

PREDESTINATION

SYNONYMS:

fate	foreknowledge	foreordination	necessity

Predestination is a previous determination or decision, which, in the divine action, reaches on from eternity. *Fate* is heathen, an irresistible, irrational power determining all events with no manifest connection with reason or righteousness; *necessity* is philosophical, a blind something in the nature of things binding the slightest action or motion in the chain of inevitable, eternal sequence; *foreordination* and *predestination* are Christian, denoting the rational and righteous order or decree of the supreme and all-wise God. *Foreknowledge* is simply God's antecedent knowledge of all events, which some hold to be entirely separable from his *foreordination,* while others hold *foreordination* to be inseparably involved in *foreknowledge.*

ANTONYMS:

accident	choice	freedom	independence
chance	free agency	free will	uncertainty

PREPOSITIONS:

Predestination *of* believers *to* eternal life.

PREDICAMENT

YMS:

alty	**fix**	**plight**	**quandary**	**strait**
ma	**perplexity**	**puzzle**	**scrape**	

ma, perplexity, puzzle, quandary, and *strait,* as applied tical matters, denote some difficulty of choice. The *a* was originally a form of argument driving the dis- to a choice between two (later extended to more than nclusions equally unfavorable, called "the horns of the *a"*; the *dilemma* has also been called "horned syl- " An example from the Greek (whence the name ted) is:

ot engage in public affairs; for, if you do what is just, men will , but, if you do what is unjust, the gods will hate you."

e, in practical affairs, a *dilemma* is a situation where ist choose between opposite ends or courses of action em equally undesirable. A *quandary* is a situation of *ity* or *puzzle* where one must study anxiously to avoid reeable outcome; a *quandary* has been defined as "a g *predicament."* A *strait,* in this connection, is a per- situation commonly involving some difficult but neces- oice, while the alternatives may be favorable or un- le; it was when offered the choice of famine, pesti- r defeat at the hands of the enemy that David said:

in a great *strait:* Let me fall now into the hand of the Lord, for at are his mercies, but let me not fall into the hand of man.

1 Chron. xxi, 13.

the vision of heaven contrasted with continued min- human needs, Paul wrote:

am in a *strait* betwixt two, having a desire to depart, etc.

Phil. i, 23.

ch a *strait* the wisest may well be perplexed, and the boldest l. BURKE *Thoughts on . . . . Present Discontents,* i, 516.

edicament or *plight,* as these words are now used, is a n or condition that is unfavorable or disagreeable, or shocking or even dangerous, or on the contrary may ely comical; a *predicament* may be mental or social, as physical; *plight* is restricted almost wholly to some l condition; one who mistakenly intrudes into a

stranger's dining-room is in an awkward *predicament;* one who falls into a ditch emerges in sorry, shocking, or wretched *plight. Scrape* is a colloquial term for any difficult or embarrassing situation, a *predicament* or *plight,* especially as resulting from one's own acts; *fix* is used colloquially in nearly the same sense, but with special emphasis on the perplexity involved. Compare ALTERNATIVE; DOUBT; PERPLEXITY; RIDDLE.

ANTONYMS:

assurance	content	firmness	satisfaction
calmness	contentment	fixity	self-reliance
certainty	decision	resolution	self-confidence
comfort	ease	rest	self-satisfaction
confidence			

PREJUDICE

SYNONYMS:

bias	**preconception**	**presumption**
partiality	**prepossession**	**unfairness**

A *presumption* (literally, a taking beforehand) is a partial decision formed in advance of argument or evidence, usually grounded on some general principle, and always held subject to revision upon fuller information. A *prejudice* or *prepossession* is grounded often on feeling, fancy, associations, etc. A *prejudice* against foreigners is very common in retired communities. There is always a *presumption* in favor of what exists, so that the burden of proof is upon one who advocates a change. A *prepossession* is always favorable, a *prejudice* always unfavorable, unless the contrary is expressly stated. Compare INJURY.

ANTONYMS:

certainty	conviction	evidence	reason
conclusion	demonstration	proof	reasoning

PREPOSITIONS:

Against; rarely *in favor of, in one's favor.*

PRETENSE

SYNONYMS:

affectation	**disguise**	**pretext**	**simulation**
air	**dissimulation**	**ruse**	**subterfuge**
assumption	**excuse**	**seeming**	**trick**
cloak	**mask**	**semblance**	**wile**
color	**pretension**	**show**	

A *pretense,* in the unfavorable, which is also the usual sense,

is something advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing the reality. A person makes a *pretense* of something for the credit or advantage to be gained by it; he makes what is allowed or approved a *pretext* for doing what would be opposed or condemned; a tricky schoolboy makes a *pretense* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant. A *ruse* is something (especially something slight or petty) employed to blind or deceive so as to mask an ulterior design, and enable a person to gain some end that he would not be allowed to approach directly. A *pretension* is a claim that is or may be contested; the word is now commonly used in an unfavorable sense. Compare ARTIFICE; HYPROCRISY.

ANTONYMS:

actuality	frankness	ingenuousness	simplicity
candor	guilelessness	openness	sincerity
fact	honesty	reality	truth

PREVENT

SYNONYMS:

anticipate **forestall** **obviate** **preclude**

The original sense of *prevent*, to come before, act in advance of, which is now practically obsolete, was still in good use when the authorized version of the Bible was made, as appears in such passages as, "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him" (*i. e.*, addressed him first), *Matt.* xvii, 25; "Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness" (*i. e.*, by sending the blessings before the desire is formulated or expressed), *Ps.* xxi, 3. *Anticipate* is now the only single word usable in this sense; to *forestall* is to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice of another or others, as in the phrase "to *forestall* the market." But to *anticipate* is very frequently used in the favorable sense; as, his thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (*i. e.*, met the wish before it was expressed): or we say, "I was about to accost him when he *anticipated* me" (by speaking first); or one *anticipates* a payment (by making it before the time); in neither of these cases could we use *forestall* or *prevent*. To *obviate* (literally, to stop the way of or remove from the way), is to *prevent* by interception, so that something that would naturally withstand or disturb may be kept from doing so; to

preclude (literally, to close or shut in advance) is to *prevent* by anticipation or by logical necessity; walls and bars *precluded* the possibility of escape; a supposition is *precluded;* a necessity or difficulty is *obviated.* *Prevent,* which at first had only the anticipatory meaning, has come to apply to the stopping of an action at any stage, the completion or conclusion only being thought of as negatived by anticipation; the enemy passed the outworks and were barely *prevented* from capturing the fortress. Compare HINDER; PROHIBIT.

PREPOSITION:

He was prevented by illness *from* joining the expedition.

PREVIOUS

SYNONYMS:

above-mentioned	anterior	forward	preceding
above-named	earlier	front	preliminary
aforesaid	foregoing	introductory	prior
antecedent	former	precedent	

Antecedent may denote simple priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. *Antecedent* and *previous* may refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* is limited to that which is immediately or next before; an *antecedent* event may have happened at any time before; the *preceding* transaction is the one completed just before the one with which it is compared; a *previous* statement or chapter may be in any part of the book that has gone before; the *preceding* statement or chapter comes next before without an interval. *Previous* often signifies first by right; as, a *previous* engagement. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written; as, the *foregoing* statements. *Anterior,* while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place; as the *anterior* lobes of the brain. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right; as, a *prior* demand. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We can say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc., but not the *former* part of a garden; we

hould say the *front* part of the garden, the *forward* car of a rain. *Former* has a close relation, or sharp contrast, with omething following; the *former* always implies the latter, ven when not fully expressed, as in Acts i, 1, and Eccles. ii, 10.

NTONYMS:

after	consequent	hind	hindmost	latter	subsequent
concluding	following	hinder	later	posterior	succeeding

REPOSITION:

Such was the state of things previous *to* the revolution. *Previous to* is often used adverbially, in constructions where *reviously to* would be more strictly correct; as, these arngements were made *previous to* my departure.]

PRICE

YNONYMS:

charge	**expenditure**	**outlay**	**worth**
cost	**expense**	**value**	

The *cost* of a thing is all that has been expended upon it, hether in discovery, production, refinement, decoration, transortation, or otherwise, to bring it to its present condition in ie hands of its present possessor; the *price* of a thing is what ie seller asks for it. In regular business, as a rule, the seller's *rice* on his wares must be more than their *cost* to him; when oods are sold, the *price* the buyer has paid becomes their *cost*) himself. In exceptional cases, when goods are sold at *cost*, ie seller's *price* is made the same as the *cost* of the goods to im, the *cost* to the seller and the *cost* to the buyer becoming ien identical. *Price* always implies that an article is for ale; what a man will not sell he declines to put a *price* on; ence the significance of the taunting proverb that "every man as his *price*." *Value* is the estimated equivalent for an artie, whether the article is for sale or not; the market *value* is hat it would bring if exposed for sale in the open market; ie intrinsic *value* is the inherent utility of the article conidered by itself alone; the market *value* of an old and rare olume may be very great, while its intrinsic *value* may be ractically nothing. *Value* has always more reference to thers' estimation (literally, what the thing will avail with thers) than *worth*, which regards the thing in and by itself;

thus, intrinsic *value* is a weaker expression than intrinsic *worth*. *Charge* has especial reference to services, *expense* to minor outlays; as, the *charges* of a lawyer or physician; traveling *expenses;* household *expenses*.

PRIDE

SYNONYMS:

arrogance	ostentation	self-exaltation
assumption	presumption	self-respect
conceit	reserve	superciliousness
disdain	self-complacency	vainglory
haughtiness	self-conceit	vanity
insolence	self-esteem	

Haughtiness thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness; *haughtiness* feels one's own superiority to others; *disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right; *pride* deems nothing too high. *Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a servant to a master or mistress.. In the presence of superiors overweening *pride* manifests itself in *presumption* or *insolence;* in the presence of inferiors, or those supposed to be inferior, *pride* manifests itself by *arrogance, disdain, haughtiness, superciliousness,* or in either case often by cold *reserve*. (See RESERVE under MODESTY.) *Pride* is too self-satisfied to care for praise; *vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Superciliousness,* as if by the uplifted eyebrow, as its etymology suggests (from L. *supercilium,* eyebrow, from *super,* over, and *cilium,* eyelid), silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain*. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing; *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity,* too, is commonly founded on something real, though far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise, is elated if they are rendered, and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit*

s offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-steem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and bilities than the rest of the world are ready to allow. *Vain-lory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*. Compare GOTISM; OSTENTATION.

NTONYMS:
humility lowliness meekness modesty self-abasement self-distrust

PRIMEVAL

YNONYMS:

aboriginal	indigenous	patriarchal	primitive
ancient	native	primal	primordial
autochthonic	old	primary	pristine
immemorial	original	prime	uncreated

Aboriginal (from L. *ab,* from, and *origo,* origin) signifies ertaining to the *aborigines* or earliest known inhabitants of a ountry in the widest sense, including not merely human beings ut inferior animals and plants as well. *Autochthonic* (from r. *autos,* self, and *chthōn,* earth) signifies sprung from the arth, especially from the soil of one's native land. *Primeval* from L. *primum,* first, and *ævum,* age), signifies strictly be-onging to the first ages, earliest in time, but often only the arliest of which man knows or conceives, *immemorial. Abo-iginal, autochthonic,* and *primeval* combine the meanings of *ncient* and *original; aboriginal* inhabitants, *autochthonic* aces, *primeval* forests. *Prime* and *primary* may signify either irst in time, or more frequently first in importance; *primary* as also the sense of elementary or preparatory; we speak of *prime* minister, a *primary* school. *Primal* is chiefly poetic, n the sense of *prime;* as, the *primal* curse. *Primordial* is irst in an order of succession or development; as, a *primordial* eaf. *Primitive* frequently signifies having the original char-cteristics of that which it represents, as well as standing first n time; as, the *primitive* church. *Primitive* also very fre-uently signifies having the original or early characteristics vithout remoteness in time. *Primeval* simplicity is the sim-licity of the earliest ages; *primitive* simplicity may be found n retired villages now. *Pristine* is an elegant word, used al-nost exclusively in a good sense of that which is *original* and erhaps *ancient;* as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigor. That vhich is both an *original* and natural product of a soil or coun-

try is said to be *indigenous;* that which is actually produced there is said to be *native,* though it may be of foreign extraction; humming-birds are *indigenous* to America; canaries may be *native,* but are not *indigenous.* *Immemorial* refers solely to time, independently of quality, denoting, in legal phrase, "that whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"; as, an *immemorial* custom; an *immemorial* abuse. Compare OLD.

ANTONYMS:

adventitious	fresh	late	new	
exotic	foreign	modern	novel	recent

Compare synonyms for NEW.

PRINCIPAL, *a.*

SYNONYMS:

capital	foremost	preeminent	prominent
cardinal	greatest	predominant	supereminent
chief	highest	predominating	superior
controlling	leading	prevailing	supreme
dominant	main	prime	surpassing
first			

Capital (from L. *caput,* head) signifies standing at the head, being of the first rank or importance; *chief* (from F. *chef,* ult. from L. *caput,* head) is often nearly equivalent to *capital.* but differs much in usage; *chief* lays more emphasis on the idea of importance than of rank; a *capital* city may not be the *chief* city; a *capital* letter stands foremost in a word or sentence, but is not called the *chief* letter. *Cardinal* (from L. *cardo,* hinge) denotes that on which something else turns or hinges; hence signifying of fundamental or vital importance; as, the *cardinal* virtues; the *cardinal* points (north, south, east, and west) of the compass. *Main* (partly from AS. *mægen,* power, and partly from L. magnus, great) is often interchangeable with *chief,* but in most exact usage *main* denotes what is more deeply essential and pervading; as, the *main* point; the *main* chance; we say "by *main* force" or "*main* strength," where "*chief* force" or "*chief* strength" could not be substituted; one many assume as the *chief* point of debate what is not the *main* question at issue. *Principal* (from L. *principalis,* in the same sense) signifies *first, chief,* or *highest* in rank, character, authority, value, or importance; *principal* is largely interchangeable with *chief* and *main,* but with various differences of usage; we speak of the *principal* street

the *main* street, but not of the *chief* street; of the *principal* izens or the *chief* citizens, but not of the *main* citizens. *incipal,* which is both adjective and noun (compare CHIEF,) can not be too carefully distinguished from *principle* (a urce, cause, general truth or law, etc.); *principle* is never an jective, and as a noun differs wholly in meaning from the un *principal.* *Prominent* signifies literally jutting out; *edominant,* ruling, having mastery, excelling in power, in- ence, number, degree, etc.; *surpassing,* reaching beyond or er, overpassing, or overtopping. *Supreme* applies to that an which no greater can exist in fact or thought; as, the *upreme* Being.

NTONYMS:

ccessory	auxiliary	inferior	subject
dded	contributory	minor	subordinate
dditional	helping	negligible	subsidiary
ssistant	inconsiderable	secondary	supplemental

PROFIT

NONYMS:

dvantage	expediency	proceeds	service
vail	gain	receipts	usefulness
benefit	good	return	utility
molument	improvement	returns	value

The *returns* or *receipts* include all that is received from an utlay or investment; the *profit* is the excess (if any) of the *ceipts* over the outlay; hence, in government, morals, etc., the *rofit* is what is really good, helpful, useful, valuable. *Utility* chiefly used in the sense of some immediate or personal and enerally some material *good.* *Advantage* is that which gives ne a vantage-ground, either for coping with competitors or ith difficulties, needs, or demands; as to have the *advantage* f a good education; it is frequently used of what one has be- ond another or secures at the expense of another; as, to have e *advantage* of another in an argument, or take *advantage* f another in a bargain. *Gain* is what one secures beyond what e previously possessed. *Benefit* is anything that does one ood. *Emolument* is *profit, return,* or *value* accruing through fficial position. *Expediency* has respect to *profit* or *advan- ge,* real or supposed, considered apart from or perhaps in pposition to right, in actions having a moral character. Com- are UTILITY.

ANTONYMS:

damage	detriment	harm	injury	ruin
destruction	disadvantage	hurt	loss	waste

PREPOSITIONS:

The profit *of* labor; *on* capital; *in* business.

PROGRESS

SYNONYMS:

advance	**development**	**increase**
advancement	**growth**	**proficiency**
attainment	**improvement**	**progression**

Progress (from L. *pro,* forward, and *gradior,* go) is a moving onward or forward, whether in space or in the mental or moral realm, and may be either mechanical, individual, or social. *Attainment, development,* and *proficiency* are more absolute than the other words of the group, denoting some point of advantage or of comparative perfection reached by forward or onward movement; we speak of *attainments* in virtue or scholarship, *proficiency* in music or languages, the *development* of new powers or organs; *proficiency* includes the idea of skill. *Advance* may denote either a forward movement or the point gained by forward movement, but always relatively with reference to the point from which the movement started; as, this is a great *advance. Advance* admits the possibility of retreat; *progress* (from L. *progredi,* to walk forward) is steady and constant forward movement, admitting of pause, but not of retreat; *advance* suggests more clearly a point to be reached, while *progress* lays the emphasis upon the forward movement; we may speak of slow or rapid *progress,* but more naturally of swift *advance. Progress* is more frequently used in abstractions; as, the *progress* of ideas; *progression* fixes the attention chiefly upon the act of moving forward. In a thing good in itself all *advance* or *progress* is *improvement;* there is a growing tendency to restrict the words to this favorable sense, using *increase* indifferently of good or evil; one may say without limitation, "I am an advocate of *progress.*"

ANTONYMS:

check	delay	falling off	retrogression	stop	
decline	falling back	relapse	stay	stoppage	

PREPOSITIONS:

The progress *of* truth; progress *in* virtue; *toward* perfection; *from* a lower *to* a higher state.

PROHIBIT

SYNONYMS:

debar	**forbid**	**inhibit**	**preclude**
disallow	**hinder**	**interdict**	**prevent**

To *prohibit* is to give some formal command against, and especially to make some authoritative legal enactment against. *Debar* is said of persons, *disallow* of acts; one is *debarred* from anything when shut off, as by some irresistible authority or necessity; one is *prohibited* from an act in express terms; he may be *debarred* by silent necessity. An act is *disallowed* by the authority that might have allowed it; the word is especially applied to acts which are done before they are pronounced upon; thus, a government may *disallow* the act of its commander in the field or its admiral on the high seas. *Inhibit* and *interdict* are chiefly known by their ecclesiastical use. As between *forbid* and *prohibit, forbid* is less formal and more personal, *prohibit* more official and judicial, with the implication of readiness to use such force as may be needed to give effect to the enactment; a parent *forbids* a child to take part in some game or to associate with certain companions; the slave-trade is now *prohibited* by the leading nations of the world. Many things are *prohibited* by law which can not be wholly *prevented,* as gambling and prostitution; on the other hand, things may be *prevented* which are not *prohibited,* as the services of religion, the payment of debts, or military conquest. That which is *precluded* need not be *prohibited.* Compare ABOLISH; HINDER; PREVENT.

ANTONYMS:

allow	empower	let	require
authorize	enjoin	license	sanction
command	give consent	order	suffer
consent to	give leave	permit	tolerate
direct	give permission	put up with	warrant

PREPOSITIONS:

An act is prohibited *by* law; a person is prohibited *by* law *from* doing a certain act. *Prohibit* was formerly construed, as *forbid* still is, with the infinitive, but the construction with

from and the verbal noun has now entirely superseded the older usage.

PROMOTE

SYNONYMS:

advance	**encourage**	**forward**	**prefer**	**raise**
aid	**exalt**	**foster**	**push**	**urge forward**
assist	**excite**	**further**	**push on**	**urge on**
elevate	**foment**	**help**		

To *promote* (from L. *pro,* forward, and *moveo,* move) is to cause to move forward toward some desired end or to raise to some higher position, rank, or dignity. We *promote* a person by *advancing, elevating,* or *exalting* him to a higher position or dignity. A person *promotes* a scheme or an enterprise which others have projected or begun, and which he *encourages, forwards, furthers, pushes,* or *urges on,* especially when he acts as the agent of the prime movers and supporters of the enterprise. One who *excites* a quarrel originates it; to *promote* a quarrel is strictly to *foment* and *urge* it on, the one who *promotes* keeping himself in the background. Compare ABET; QUICKEN.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for ABASE; ALLAY.

PROPITIATION

SYNONYMS:

atonement expiation reconciliation satisfaction

Atonement (at-one-ment), originally denoting *reconciliation,* or the bringing into agreement of those who have been estranged, is now chiefly used, as in theology, in the sense of some offering, sacrifice, or suffering sufficient to win forgiveness or make up for an offense; especially and distinctively of the sacrificial work of Christ in his humiliation, suffering, and death. *Expiation* is the enduring of the full penalty of a wrong or crime. *Propitiation* is an offering, action, or sacrifice that makes the governing power propitious toward the offender. *Satisfaction* in this connection denotes the rendering a full legal equivalent for the wrong done. *Propitiation* appeases the lawgiver; *satisfaction* meets the requirements of the law.

promote
proposal

)NYMS:

ation	curse	penalty	retribution
tisement	estrangement	punishment	vengeance
emnation	offense	reprobation	wrath

PROPITIOUS

)NYMS:

picious	**benignant**	**favorable**	**gracious**	**kindly**
lgn	**clement**	**friendly**	**kind**	**merciful**

t which is *auspicious* is of *favorable* omen; that which is *tious* is of favoring influence or tendency; as, an *auspi-* morning; a *propitious* breeze. *Propitious* applies to per- implying *kind* disposition and *favorable* inclinations, ally toward the suppliant; *auspicious* is not used of per-

)NYMS:

rse	**forbidding**	**ill-disposed**	**repellent**	**unfriendly**
gonistic	**hostile**	**inauspicious**	**unfavorable**	**unpropitious**

?OSITION:

y heaven be propitious *to* the enterprise.

PROPOSAL

)NYMS:

offer	**overture**	**proposition**

offer or *proposal* puts something before one for accep- or rejection, *proposal* being the more formal word; a *sition* sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) rmal statement. The *proposition* is for consideration, *oposal* for action; as, a *proposition* in geometry, a *pro-* of marriage; but *proposition* is often used nearly in nse of *proposal* when it concerns a matter for delibera- as, a *proposition* for the surrender of a fort. A *bid* is ercial and often verbal; as, a *bid* at an auction; *proposal* d in nearly the same sense, but is more formal. An *re* opens negotiation or conference, and the word is ally used of some movement toward reconciliation; as, *res* of peace.

)NYMS:

tance	**denial**	**disapproval**	**refusal**	**rejection**	**repulse**

PROPOSE

SYNONYM:
purpose

In its most frequent use, *propose* differs from *purpose* in that what we *purpose* lies in our own mind, as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. In this use of the word, what we *propose* is open to deliberation, as what we *purpose* is not. In another use of the word, one *proposes* something to or by himself which may or may not be stated to others. In this latter sense *propose* is nearly identical with *purpose,* and the two words have often been used interchangeably. But in the majority of cases what we *purpose* is more general, what we *propose* more formal and definite; I *purpose* to do right; I *propose* to do this specific thing because it is right. In the historic sentence, "I *propose* to move immediately on your works," *purpose* would not have the same sharp directness.

PROTRACT

SYNONYMS:

continue	**draw out**	**lengthen**	**procrastinate**
defer	**elongate**	**postpone**	**prolong**
delay	**extend**		

To *protract* is to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual, expected, or desired. We *defer* a negotiation which we are slow to enter upon; we *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude; *delay* may be used of any stage in the proceedings; we may *delay* a person as well as an action, but *defer* and *protract* are not used of persons. *Elongate* is not used of actions or abstractions, but only of material objects or extension in space; *protract* is very rarely used of concrete objects or extension in space; we *elongate* a line, *protract* a discussion. *Protract* has usually an unfavorable sense, implying that the matter referred to is already unduly long, or would be so if longer *continued; continue* is neutral, applying equally to the desirable or the undesirable. *Postpone* implies a definite intention to resume, as *defer* also does, though less decidedly; both are often used with some definite limitation of time; as, to *postpone* till, until, or to a certain day or hour. One may *defer, delay,* or *postpone* a matter intelligently and

for good reason; he *procrastinates* through indolence and irresolution. Compare HINDER.

ANTONYMS:

abbreviate	conclude	curtail	hurry	reduce
abridge	contract	hasten	limit	shorten

PREPOSITIONS:

To protract a speech *by* verbosity, *through* an unreasonable time, *to, till* or *until* a late hour.

PROVERB

SYNONYMS:

adage apothegm byword maxim precept saying aphorism axiom dictum motto saw truism

The *proverb* or *adage* gives homely truth in condensed, practical form, the *adage* often pictorial. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is a *proverb;* "The cat loves fish, but dares not wet her feet," is an *adage.* Both the *proverb* and the *adage,* but especially the latter, are thought of as ancient and widely known. An *aphorism* partakes of the character of a definition; it is a summary statement of what the author sees and believes to be true. An *apothegm* is a terse statement of what is plain or easily proved. The *aphorism* is philosophical, the *apothegm* practical. A *dictum* is a statement of some person or school, on whom it depends for authority; as, a *dictum* of Aristotle. A *saying* is impersonal, current among the common people, deriving its authority from its manifest truth or good sense; as, it is an old *saying,* "the more haste, the worse speed." A *saw* is a *saying* that is old, but somewhat worn and tiresome. *Precept* is a command to duty; *motto* or *maxim* is a brief statement of cherished truth, the *maxim* being more uniformly and directly practical; "God is love" may be a *motto,* "Fear God and fear naught," a *maxim.* The *precepts* of the Sermon on the Mount will furnish the Christian with invaluable *maxims* or *mottoes.* A *byword* is a phrase or *saying* used reproachfully or contemptuously.

PROWESS

SYNONYMS:

bravery courage gallantry heroism intrepidity valor

Bravery, courage, heroism, and *intrepidity* may be silent, spiritual, or passive; they may be exhibited by a martyr at the stake. *Prowess* and *valor* imply both daring and doing; we do

not speak of the *prowess* of a martyr, a child, or a passive sufferer. *Valor* meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost; *prowess* has power adapted to the need; dauntless *valor* is often vain against superior *prowess*. *Courage* is a nobler word than *bravery*, involving more of the deep, spiritual, and enduring elements of character; such an appreciation of peril as would extinguish *bravery* may only intensify *courage*, which is resistant and self-conquering; *courage* applies to matters in regard to which *valor* and *prowess* can have no place, as submission to a surgical operation, or the facing of censure or detraction for conscience sake. Compare BRAVE; FORTITUDE.

ANTONYMS:
cowardice cowardliness effeminacy fear pusillanimity timidity

PRUDENCE

SYNONYMS:

care	discretion	judgment
carefulness	forecast	judiciousness
caution	foresight	providence
circumspection	forethought	wisdom
consideration	frugality	

Prudence may be briefly defined as good *judgment* and *foresight*, inclining to *caution* and *frugality* in practical affairs. *Care* may respect only the present; *prudence* and *providence* look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, *prudence* watching, saving, guarding, *providence* planning, doing, preparing, and perhaps expending largely to meet the future demand. *Frugality* is in many cases one form of *prudence*. In a besieged city *prudence* will reduce the rations, *providence* will strain every nerve to introduce supplies and to raise the siege. *Discretion* is an instinctive perception of what is wise or proper, with caution and resolution to act accordingly; in a different sense *discretion* may mean freedom to act according to one's personal judgment; as, in face of an express provision of law, a judge has no *discretion*. *Foresight* merely sees the future, and may even lead to the recklessness and desperation to which *prudence* and *providence* are so strongly opposed. *Forethought* is thinking in accordance with wise views of the future, and is nearly equivalent to *providence*, but it is a more popular and less comprehensive term; we

speak of man's *forethought*, God's *providence*. Compare CARE; FRUGALITY; WISDOM.

ANTONYMS:

folly	imprudence	rashness	thoughtlessness
heedlessness	indiscretion	recklessness	wastefulness
improvidence	prodigality		

PURCHASE

SYNONYMS:

acquire	barter for	get	procure
bargain for	buy	obtain	secure

Buy and *purchase* are close synonyms, signifying to *obtain* or *secure* as one's own by paying or promising to pay a price; in numerous cases the two words are freely interchangeable, but with the difference usually found between words of Saxon and those of French or Latin origin. The Saxon *buy* is used for all the homely and petty concerns of common life, the French *purchase* is often restricted to transactions of more dignity; yet the Saxon word *buy* is commonly more emphatic, and in the higher ranges of thought appeals more strongly to the feelings. One may either *buy* or *purchase* fame, favor, honor, pleasure, etc., but when our feelings are stirred we speak of victory or freedom as dearly *bought*. "*Buy* the truth, and sell it not" (*Prov.* xxiii, 23) would be greatly weakened by the rendering "*Purchase* the truth, and do not dispose of it." Compare BUSINESS; GET; PRICE; SALE.

ANTONYMS:

barter dispose of exchange put to sale sell

PREPOSITIONS:

Purchase *at* a price; *at* a public sale; *of* or *from* a person; *for* cash; *with* money; *on* time.

PURE

SYNONYMS:

absolute	guiltless	simple	unmixed
chaste	holy	spotless	unpolluted
classic	immaculate	stainless	unspotted
classical	incorrupt	true	unstained
clean	innocent	unadulterated	unsullied
clear	mere	unblemished	untainted
continent	perfect	uncorrupted	untarnished
genuine	real	undefiled	upright
guileless	sheer	unmingled	virtuous

That is *pure* which is free from mixture or contact with any-

PUT

[illegible] pl.

[illegible]

[illegible] a table. To *deposit* is to [illegible] use; as, to *deposit* [illegible] down or let down (quie[illegible] *deposits* sediment.

[illegible]

thing that weakens, impairs, or pollutes. Material substances are called *pure* in the strict sense when free from foreign admixture of any kind; as, *pure* oxygen; the word is often used to signify free from any defiling or objectionable admixture (the original sense); we speak of water as *pure* when it is bright, clear, and refreshing, though it may contain mineral salts in solution; in the medical and chemical sense, only distilled water (*aqua pura*) is *pure*. In moral and religious use *pure* is a strong word, denoting positive excellence of a high order; one is *innocent* who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation; one is *pure* who, with knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul *unstained*. *Virtuous* refers primarily to right action; *pure* to right feeling and motives; as, "Blessed are the *pure* in heart: for they shall see God," *Matt.* v, 8. Compare FINE; INNOCENT.

ANTONYMS:

adulterated	gross	lewd	sullied
defiled	immodest	mixed	tainted
dirty	impure	obscene	tarnished
filthy	indecent	polluted	unchaste
foul	indelicate	stained	unclean

PUT

SYNONYMS:
deposit **lay** **place** **set**

Put is the most general term for bringing an object to some point or within some space, however exactly or loosely; we may *put* a horse in a pasture, or *put* a bullet in a rifle or into an enemy. *Place* denotes more careful movement and more exact location; as, to *place* a crown on one's head, or a garrison in a city. To *lay* is to *place* in a horizontal position; to *set* is to *place* in an upright position; we *lay* a cloth, and *set* a dish upon a table. To *deposit* is to *put* in a place of security for future use; as, to *deposit* money in a bank; the original sense, to *lay* down or let down (quietly), is also common; as, the stream *deposits* sediment.

QUEER

SYNONYMS:

anomalous	erratic	odd	strange
bizarre	extraordinary	peculiar	uncommon
comical	fantastic	preposterous	unique
crotchety	funny	quaint	unmatched
curious	grotesque	ridiculous	unusual
droll	laughable	singular	whimsical
eccentric	ludicrous		

Odd is unmated, as an *odd* shoe, and so uneven, as an *odd* number. *Singular* is alone of its kind; as, the *singular* number. What is *singular* is *odd,* but what is *odd* may not be *singular;* as, a drawerful of *odd* gloves. A *strange* thing is something hitherto unknown in fact or in cause. A *singular* coincidence is one the happening of which is *unusual;* a *strange* coincidence is one the cause of which is hard to explain. That which is *peculiar* belongs especially to a person as his own; as, Israel was called Jehovah's "*peculiar* people," *i. e.,* especially chosen and cherished by him; in its ordinary use there is the implication that the thing *peculiar* to one is not common to the majority nor quite approved by them, though it may be shared by many; as, the Shakers are *peculiar.* *Eccentric* is off or aside from the center, and so off or aside from the ordinary and what is considered the normal course; as, genius is commonly *eccentric.* *Eccentric* is a higher and more respectful word than *odd* or *queer.* *Erratic* signifies wandering, a stronger and more censorious term than *eccentric.* *Queer* is transverse or oblique, aside from the common in a way that is *comical* or perhaps slightly *ridiculous.* *Quaint* denotes that which is pleasingly *odd* and fanciful, often with something of the antique; as, the *quaint* architecture of medieval towns. That which is *funny* is calculated to provoke laughter; that which is *droll* is more quietly amusing. That which is *grotesque* in the material sense is irregular or misshapen in form or outline or ill-proportioned so as to be somewhat *ridiculous;* the French *bizarre* is practically equivalent to *grotesque.*

ANTONYMS:

common	familiar	normal	regular
customary	natural	ordinary	usual

QUICKEN

SYNONYMS:

accelerate	drive on	hasten	promote
advance	expedite	hurry	speed
despatch	facilitate	make haste	urge
drive	further	press forward	urge on

To *quicken,* in the sense here considered, is to increase speed, move or cause to move more rapidly, as through more space or with a greater number of motions in the same time. To *accelerate* is to increase the speed of action or of motion. A motion whose speed increases upon itself is said to be *accelerated,* as the motion of a falling body, which becomes swifter with every second of time. To *accelerate* any work is to *hasten* it toward a finish, commonly by *quickening* all its operations in orderly unity toward the result. To *despatch* is to do and be done with, to get a thing off one's hands. To *despatch* an enemy is to kill him outright and quickly; to *despatch* a messenger is to send him in haste; to *despatch* a business is to bring it quickly to an end. *Despatch* is commonly used of single items. To *promote* a cause is in any way to bring it forward, *advance* it in power, prominence, etc. To *speed* is really to secure swiftness; to *hasten* is to attempt it, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. *Hurry* always indicates something of confusion. The *hurried* man forgets dignity, appearance, comfort, courtesy, everything but speed; he may forget something vital to the matter in hand; yet, because reckless haste may attain the great object of speed, *hurry* has come to be the colloquial and popular word for acting quickly. To *facilitate* is to *quicken* by making easy; to *expedite* is to *quicken* by removing hindrances. A good general will improve roads to *facilitate* the movements of troops. *hasten* supplies and perfect discipline to *promote* the general efficiency of the force, *despatch* details of business, *expedite* all preparations, in order to *accelerate* the advance and victory of his army.

ANTONYMS:

check clog delay drag hinder impede obstruct retard

QUOTE

SYNONYMS:

cite	extract	plagiarize	repeat
excerpt	paraphrase	recite	

To *quote* is to give an author's words, either exactly, as in

rect quotation, or in substance, as in indirect quotation; to *e* is, etymologically, to call up a passage, as a witness is mmoned. In *citing* a passage its exact location by chapter, ge, or otherwise, must be given, so that it can be promptly lled into evidence; in *quoting,* the location may or may not given, but the words or substance of the passage must be ven. In *citing,* neither the author's words nor his thought ay be given, but simply the reference to the location where ey may be found. To *quote,* in the proper sense, is to give edit to the author whose words are employed. To *paraase* is to state an author's thought more freely than in inect quotation, keeping the substance of thought and the der of statement, but changing the language, and commonly erweaving more or less explanatory matter as if part of the iginal writing. One may *paraphrase* a work with worthy otive for homiletic, devotional, or other purposes (as in the trical versions of the Psalms), or he may *plagiarize* atrously in the form of *paraphrase,* appropriating all that is luable in another's thought, with the hope of escaping detion by change of phrase. To *plagiarize* is to *quote* without edit, appropriating another's words or thought as one's n. To *recite* or *repeat* is usually to *quote* orally, though *cite* is applied in legal phrase to a particular statement of cts which is not a quotation; a kindred use obtains in ordiry speech; as, to *recite* one's misfortunes.

RACY

NONYMS:

lavorous	**lively**	**pungent**	**spicy**
forcible	**piquant**	**rich**	**spirited**

Racy applies in the first instance to the pleasing flavor charteristic of certain wines, often attributed to the soil from hich they come. *Pungent* denotes something sharply irritatg to the organs of taste or smell, as pepper, vinegar, amonia; *piquant* denotes a quality similar in kind to *pungent* t less in degree, stimulating and agreeable; *pungent* spices ay be deftly compounded into a *piquant* sauce. As applied literary products, *racy* refers to that which has a striking, orous, pleasing originality; *spicy* to that which is stimulatg to the mental taste, as spice is to the physical; *piquant*

and *pungent* in their figurative use keep very close to their literal sense.

ANTONYMS:

cold	flat	insipid	stale	tasteless
dull	flavorless	prosy	stupid	vapid

RADICAL

SYNONYMS:

basic	**ingrained**	**perfect**
complete	**innate**	**positive**
constitutional	**native**	**primitive**
entire	**natural**	**thorough**
essential	**organic**	**thoroughgoing**
extreme	**original**	**total**
fundamental		

The widely divergent senses in which the word *radical* is used, by which it can be at some time interchanged with any word in the above list, are all formed upon the one primary sense of having to do with or proceeding from the root (from L. *radix*); a *radical* difference is one that springs from the root, and is thus *constitutional, essential, fundamental, organic, original;* a *radical* change is one that does not stop at the surface, but reaches down to the very root, and is *entire, thorough, total;* since the majority find superficial treatment of any matter the easiest and most comfortable, *radical* measures, which strike at the root of evil or need, are apt to be looked upon as *extreme.*

ANTONYMS:

conservative	incomplete	palliative	slight	tentative
inadequate	moderate	partial	superficial	trial

RARE

SYNONYMS:

curious	**odd**	**scarce**	**unique**
extraordinary	**peculiar**	**singular**	**unparalleled**
incomparable	**precious**	**strange**	**unprecedented**
infrequent	**remarkable**	**uncommon**	**unusual**

Unique is alone of its kind; *rare* is *infrequent* of its kind; great poems are *rare;* "Paradise Lost" is *unique.* To say of a thing that it is *rare* is simply to affirm that it is now seldom found, whether previously common or not; as, a *rare* old book; a *rare* word; to call a thing *scarce* implies that it was at some time more plentiful, as when we say food or money is *scarce.* A

articular fruit or coin may be *rare; scarce* applies to demand nd use, and almost always to concrete things; to speak of irtue, genius, or heroism as *scarce* would be somewhat ludirous. *Rare* has the added sense of *precious,* which is someimes, but not necessarily, blended with that above given; as, *rare* gem. *Extraordinary,* signifying greatly beyond the rdinary, is a neutral word, capable of a high and good sense r of an invidious, opprobrious, or contemptuous signification; s, *extraordinary* genius; *extraordinary* wickedness; an *extrardinary* assumption of power; *extraordinary* antics; an *extrardinary* statement is incredible without overwhelming proof.

NTONYMS:

See synonyms for GENERAL; NORMAL; USUAL.

REACH

YNONYMS:

arrive attain come to enter gain get to land

To *reach,* in the sense here considered, is to *come to* by motion or progress. *Attain* is now oftenest used of abstract relations; as, to *attain* success. When applied to concrete matters, it commonly signifies the overcoming of hindrance and difficulty; as, the storm-beaten ship at length *attained* the harbor. *Come* is the general word for moving to or toward the place where the speaker or writer is or supposes himself to be. To *reach* is to *come to* from a distance that is actually or relatively considerable; to stretch the journey, so to speak, across the distance, as, in its original meaning, one *reaches* an object by stretching out the hand. To *gain* is to *reach* or *attain* something eagerly sought; the wearied swimmer *reaches* or *gains* the shore. One *comes* in from his garden; he *reaches* home from a journey. To *arrive* is to *come to* a destination, to *reach* a point intended or proposed. The European steamer *arrives* in port, or *reaches* the harbor; the dismantled wreck drifts ashore, or *comes to* land. Compare ATTAIN.

ANTONYMS:

depart go leave set sail weigh anchor
embark go away set out start

REAL

SYNONYMS:

actual	demonstrable	genuine	true
authentic	developed	positive	unquestionable
certain	essential	substantial	veritable

Real (from L. *res*, a thing) signifies having existence, not merely in thought, but in fact, or being in fact according to appearance or claim; denoting the thing as distinguished from the name, or the existent as opposed to the non-existent. *Actual* has respect to a thing accomplished by doing, *real* to a thing as existing by whatever means or from whatever cause, *positive* to that which is fixed or established, *developed* to that which has reached completion by a natural process of unfolding. *Actual* is in opposition to the supposed, conceived, or reported, and furnishes the proof of its existence in itself; *real* is opposed to feigned or imaginary, and is capable of demonstration; *positive*, to the uncertain or doubtful; *developed*, to that which is undeveloped or incomplete. The *developed* is susceptible of proof; the *positive* precludes the necessity for proof. The present condition of a thing is its *actual* condition; ills are *real* that have a substantial reason; proofs are *positive* when they give the mind certainty; a plant is *developed* when it has reached its completed stage. *Real* estate is land, together with trees, water, minerals, or other natural accompaniments, and any permanent structures that man has built upon it. Compare AUTHENTIC.

ANTONYMS:

conceived	feigned	illusory	supposed	unreal
fabulous	fictitious	imaginary	supposititious	untrue
fanciful	hypothetical	reported	theoretical	visionary

REASON, *v.*

SYNONYMS:

argue	debate	dispute	question
contend	demonstrate	establish	wrangle
controvert	discuss	prove	

To *reason* is to examine by means of the reason, to *prove* by reasoning, or to influence or seek to influence others by reasoning or reasons. Persons may *contend* either from mere ill will or self-interest, or from the highest motives; "That ye should earnestly *contend* for the faith which was once de-

ered to the saints," *Jude* 3. To *argue* (from L. *arguo*, ow) is to make a matter clear by reasoning; to *discuss* (from *dis*, apart, and *quatio*, shake) is, etymologically, to shake apart for examination and analysis. *Demonstrate* strictly plies to mathematical or exact reasoning; *prove* may be d in the same sense, but is often applied to reasoning upon tters of fact by what is called probable evidence, which can e only moral and not absolute or mathematical certainty. *demonstrate* is to force the mind to a conclusion by irre- ible reasoning; to *prove* is rather to *establish* a fact by dence; as, to *prove* one innocent or guilty. That which has n either *demonstrated* or *proved* so as to secure general eptance is said to be *established*. *Reason* is a neutral word, , like *argue*, *debate*, *discuss*, etc., naturally or necessarily olying contest. We *reason* about a matter by bringing up that reason can give us on any side. A dispute may be sonal, fractious, and petty; a debate is formal and orderly; otherwise, it becomes a mere wrangle.

EPOSITIONS:

We reason *with* a person *about* a subject, *for* or *against* an nion; we reason a person *into* or *out of* a course of action; we may reason *down* an opponent or opposition; one rea- s *from* a cause *to* an effect.

REASON, *n.*

NONYMS:

ccount	**cause**	**end**	**object**
im	**consideration**	**ground**	**principle**
rgument	**design**	**motive**	**purpose**

While the *cause* of any event, act, or fact, as commonly lerstood, is the power that makes it to be, the *reason* of or it is the explanation given by the human mind; but *reason* in popular language, often used as equivalent to *cause*, ecially in the sense of *final cause*. In the statement of any soning, the *argument* may be an entire syllogism, or the mises considered together apart from the conclusion, or in ical strictness the middle term only by which the particular clusion is connected with the general statement. But when *reasoning* is not in strict logical form, the middle term lowing the conclusion is called the *reason;* thus in the state-

ment "All tyrants deserve death; Cæsar was a tyrant; Therefore Cæsar deserved death," "Cæsar was a tyrant" would in the strictest sense be called the *argument;* but if we say "Cæsar deserved death because he was a tyrant," the latter clause would be termed the *reason.* Compare CAUSE; REASON, *v.*; MIND; REASONING.

PREPOSITIONS:

The reason *of* a thing that is to be explained; the reason *for* a thing that is to be done.

REASONING

SYNONYMS:

argument argumentation debate ratiocination

Argumentation and *debate,* in the ordinary use of the words, suppose two parties alleging reasons for and against a proposition; the same idea appears figuratively when we speak of a *debate* or an *argument* with oneself, or of a *debate* between reason and conscience. *Reasoning* may be the act of one alone, as it is simply the orderly setting forth of reasons, whether for the instruction of inquirers, the confuting of opponents, or the clear establishment of truth for oneself. *Reasoning* may be either deductive or inductive. *Argument* or *argumentation* was formerly used of deductive *reasoning* only. With the rise of the inductive philosophy these words have come to be applied to inductive processes also; but while *reasoning* may be informal or even (as far as tracing its processes is concerned) unconscious, *argument* and *argumentation* strictly imply logical form. *Reasoning,* as denoting process, is a broader term than *reason* or *argument;* many *arguments* or *reasons* may be included in a single chain of *reasoning.*

REBELLIOUS

SYNONYMS:

contumacious disobedient insubordinate intractable mutinous refractory seditious uncontrollable ungovernable unmanageable

Rebellious signifies being in a state of rebellion (see REBELLION under REVOLUTION), and is even extended to inanimate things that resist control or adaptation to human use. *Un-*

vernable applies to that which successfully defies authority
id power; *unmanageable* to that which resists the utmost ex-
cise of skill or of skill and power combined; *rebellious,* to
at which is defiant of authority, whether successfully or un-
ccessfully; *seditious,* to that which partakes of or tends to
:cite a *rebellious* spirit, *seditious* suggesting more of covert
an, scheming, or conspiracy, *rebellious* more of overt act or
)en violence. While the *unmanageable* or *ungovernable* de-
s control, the *rebellious* or *seditious* may be forced to sub-
ission; as, the man has an *ungovernable* temper; the horses
:ame *unmanageable;* he tamed his *rebellious* spirit. *In-
bordinate* applies to the disposition to resist and resent con-
ol as such; *mutinous,* to open defiance of authority, especially
the army, navy, or merchant marine. A *contumacious* act
spirit is contemptuous as well as defiant. Compare OBSTI-
ATE; REVOLUTION.

NTONYMS:

ompliant	docile	manageable	subservient
ontrollable	dutiful	obedient	tractable
leferential	gentle	submissive	yielding

REPOSITIONS:

Rebellious *to* or *against* lawful authority.

RECORD

YNONYMS:

account	enrolment	instrument	register
archive	entry	inventory	roll
catalog(ue	enumeration	memorandum	schedule
chronicle	history	memorial	scroll
document	inscription	muniment	

A *memorial* is any object, whether a writing, a monument,
r other permanent thing that is designed or adapted to keep
omething in remembrance. *Record* is a word of wide signifi-
ation, applying to any writing, mark, or trace that serves as
memorial giving enduring attestation of an event or fact;
n extended *account, chronicle,* or *history* is a *record;* so, too,
nay be a brief *inventory* or *memorandum;* the *inscription* on
tombstone is a *record* of the dead; the striæ on a rock-surface
re the *record* of a glacier's passage. A *register* is a formal
r official written *record,* especially a series of entries made for
reservation or reference; as, a *register* of births and deaths.
rchives, in the sense here considered, are *documents* or

records, often legal *records*, preserved in a public or official depository; the word *archives* is also applied to the place where such *documents* are regularly deposited and preserved. *Muniments* (from L. *munio*, fortify) are *records* that enable one to defend his title. Compare HISTORY; STORY.

RECOVER

SYNONYMS:

be cured or **healed**	**heal**	**recuperate**	**restore**
be restored	**reanimate**	**regain**	**resume**
cure	**recruit**	**repossess**	**retrieve**

The transitive use of *recover* in the sense of *cure*, *heal*, etc., as in 2 Kings v, 6, "That thou mayest *recover* him of his leprosy," is now practically obsolete. The chief transitive use of *recover* is in the sense to obtain again after losing, *regain*, *repossess*, etc.; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* health. The intransitive sense, *be cured*, *be restored*, etc., is very common; as, to *recover* from sickness, terror, or misfortune.

ANTONYMS:

die	fail	**grow worse**	**relapse**	**sink**

PREPOSITIONS:

From; rarely *of;* (*Law*) to recover judgment *against*, to recover damages *of* or *from* a person.

REFINEMENT

SYNONYMS:

civilization cultivation culture elegance politeness

Civilization applies to nations, denoting the sum of those civil, social, economic, and political attainments by which a community is removed from barbarism; a people may be civilized while still far from *refinement* or *culture*, but *civilization* is susceptible of various degrees and of continued progress. *Refinement* applies either to nations or individuals, denoting the removal of what is coarse and rude, and a corresponding attainment of what is delicate, elegant, and beautiful. *Cultivation*, denoting primarily the process of cultivating the soil or growing crops, then the improved condition of either which is the result, is applied in similar sense to the human mind and character, but in this usage is now largely superseded by the term *culture*, which denotes a high development of the best

alities of man's mental and spiritual nature, with especial ference to the esthetic faculties and to graces of speech and nner, regarded as the expression of a refined nature. *Culture* the fullest sense denotes that degree of *refinement* and de- lopment which results from continued *cultivation* through ccessive generations; a man's faculties may be brought to a gh degree of *cultivation* in some specialty, while he himself nains uncultured even to the extent of coarseness and rude- ss. Compare HUMANE; POLITE.

NTONYMS:

arbarism	brutality	coarseness	rudeness	savagery
oorishness	clownishness	grossness	rusticity	vulgarity

REFUTE

NONYMS:

onfound confute disprove overthrow repel

To *refute* and to *confute* are to answer so as to admit of no ply. To *refute* a statement is to demonstrate its falsity by gument or countervailing proof; *confute* is substantially the ne in meaning, though differing in usage. *Refute* applies her to arguments and opinions or to accusations; *confute* is t applied to accusations and charges, but to arguments or inions. *Refute* is not now applied to persons, but *confute* in good use in this application; a person is *confuted* when arguments are *refuted*.

RELIABLE

NONYMS:

rustworthy trusty

The word *reliable* has been sharply challenged, but seems to ve established its place in the language. The objection to use on the ground that the suffix *-able* can not properly be ded to an intransitive verb is answered by the citation of ch words as "available," "conversable," "laughable," and the e, while, in the matter of usage, *reliable* has the authority of leridge, Martineau, Mill, Irving, Newman, Gladstone, and hers of the foremost of recent English writers. The objec- n to the application of *reliable* to persons is not sustained the use of the verb "rely," which is applied to persons in e authorized version of the Scriptures, in the writings of akespeare and Bacon, and in the usage of good speakers

and writers. *Trusty* and *trustworthy* refer to inherent qualities of a high order, *trustworthy* being especially applied to persons, and denoting moral integrity and truthfulness; we speak of a *trusty* sword, a *trusty* servant; we say the man is thoroughly *trustworthy*. *Reliable* is inferior in meaning, denoting merely the possession of such qualities as are needed for safe reliance; as, a *reliable* pledge; *reliable* information. A man is said to be *reliable* with reference not only to moral qualities, but to judgment, knowledge, skill, habit, or perhaps pecuniary ability; a thoroughly *trustworthy* person might not be *reliable* as a witness on account of unconscious sympathy, or as a security by reason of insufficient means. A *reliable* messenger is one who may be depended on to do his errand correctly and promptly; a *trusty* or *trustworthy* messenger is one who may be admitted to knowledge of the views and purposes of those who employ him, and who will be faithful beyond the mere letter of his commission. We can speak of a railroad-train as *reliable* when it can be depended on to arrive on time; but to speak of a *reliable* friend would be cold, and to speak of a warrior girding on his *reliable* sword would be ludicrous.

RELIGION

SYNONYMS:

devotion	**godliness**	**morality**	**piety**	**theology**
faith	**holiness**	**pietism**	**righteousness**	**worship**

Piety is primarily filial duty, as of children to parents, and hence, in its highest sense, a loving obedience and service to God as the Heavenly Father; *pietism* often denotes a mystical, sometimes an affected *piety; religion* is the reverent acknowledgment both in heart and in act of a divine being. *Religion*, in the fullest and highest sense, includes all the other words of this group. *Worship* may be external and formal, or it may be the adoring reverence of the human spirit for the divine, seeking outward expression. *Devotion*, which in its fullest sense is self-consecration, is often used to denote an act of *worship*, especially prayer or adoration; as, he is engaged in his *devotions*. *Morality* is the system and practise of duty as required by the moral law, consisting chiefly in outward acts, and thus may be observed without spiritual rectitude of heart; *morality* is of necessity included in all true *re-*

igion, which involves both outward act and spiritual service. *Godliness* (primarily godlikeness) is a character and spirit like that of God. *Holiness* is the highest, sinless perfection of any spirit, whether divine or human, though often used for purity or for consecration. *Theology* is the science of *religion,* or the study and scientific statement of all that the human mind can know of God. *Faith,* strictly the belief and trust which the soul exercises toward God, is often used as a comprehensive word for a whole system of *religion* considered as the object of *faith;* as, the Christian *faith;* the Mohammedan *faith.*

ANTONYMS:

atheism	godlessness	irreligion	sacrilege	ungodliness
blasphemy	impiety	profanity	unbelief	wickedness

RELUCTANT

SYNONYMS:

averse	disinclined	loath	slow
backward	indisposed	opposed	unwilling

Reluctant (from L. *re,* back, and *lucto,* strive, struggle) signifies struggling against what one is urged or impelled to do, or is actually doing; *averse* (from L. *a,* from, and *verto,* turn) signifies turned away as with dislike or repugnance; *loath* (from AS. *lath,* evil, hateful) signifies having a repugnance, disgust, or loathing for, though the adjective *loath* is not so strong as the verb *loathe.* A dunce is always *averse* to study; a good student is *disinclined* to it when a fine morning tempts him out; he is *indisposed* to it in some hour of weariness. A man may be *slow* or *backward* in entering upon that to which he is by no means *averse.* A man is *loath* to believe evil of his friend, *reluctant* to speak of it, absolutely *unwilling* to use it to his injury. A legislator may be *opposed* to a certain measure, while not *averse* to what it aims to accomplish. Compare ANTIPATHY.

ANTONYMS:

desirous	disposed	eager	favorable	inclined	willing

REMARK

SYNONYMS:

annotation	comment	note	observation	utterance

A *remark* is a saying or brief statement, oral or written,

commonly made without much premeditation; a *comment* is an explanatory or critical *remark*, as upon some passage in a literary work or some act or speech in common life. A *note* is something to call attention, hence a brief written statement; in correspondence, a *note* is briefer than a letter. A *note* upon some passage in a book is briefer and less elaborate than a *comment*. *Annotations* are especially brief *notes*, commonly marginal, and closely following the text. *Comments*, *observations*, or *remarks* may be oral or written, *comments* being oftenest written, and *remarks* oftenest oral. An *observation* is properly the result of fixed attention and reflection; a *remark* may be the suggestion of the instant. *Remarks* are more informal than a speech.

REND

SYNONYMS:

break **burst** **cleave** **lacerate** **mangle** **rip** **rive** **rupture** **sever** **slit** **sunder** **tear**

Rend and *tear* are applied to the separating of textile substances into parts by force violently applied (*rend* also to frangible substances), *tear* being the milder, *rend* the stronger word. *Rive* is a woodworkers' word for parting wood in the grain without a clean cut. To *lacerate* is to *tear* roughly the flesh or animal tissue, as by the teeth of a wild beast; a *lacerated* wound is distinguished from a wound made by a clean cut or incision. *Mangle* is a stronger word than *lacerate*; *lacerate* is more superficial, *mangle* more complete. To *burst* or *rupture* is to *tear* or *rend* by force from within, *burst* denoting the greater violence; as, to *burst* a gun; to *rupture* a blood-vessel; a steam-boiler may be *ruptured* when its substance is made to divide by internal pressure without explosion. To *rip*, as usually applied to garments or other articles made by sewing or stitching, is to divide along the line of a seam by cutting or breaking the stitches; the other senses bear some resemblance or analogy to this; as, to *rip* open a wound. Compare BREAK.

ANTONYMS:

heal **join** **mend** **reunite** **secure** **sew** **solder** **stitch** **unite** **weld**

RENOUNCE

SYNONYMS:

abandon	**disavow**	**disown**	**recant**	**repudiate**
abjure	**discard**	**forswear**	**refuse**	**retract**
deny	**disclaim**	**recall**	**reject**	**revoke**

Abjure, discard, forswear, recall, recant, renounce, retract, and *revoke,* like *abandon,* imply some previous connection. *Renounce* (from L. *re,* back, and *nuntio,* bear a message) is to declare against and give up formally and definitively; as, to *renounce* the pomps and vanities of the world. *Recant* (from L. *re,* back, and *canto,* sing) is to take back or *deny* formally and publicly, as a belief that one has held or professed. *Retract* (from L. *re,* back, and *traho,* draw) is to take back something that one has said as not true or as what one is not ready to maintain; as, to *retract* a charge or accusation; one *recants* what was especially his own, he *retracts* what was directed against another. *Repudiate* (from L. *re,* back, or away, and *pudeo,* feel shame) is primarily to *renounce* as shameful, hence to divorce, as a wife; thus in general to put away with emphatic and determined repulsion; as, to *repudiate* a debt. To *deny* is to affirm to be not true or not binding; as, to *deny* a statement or a relationship; or to *refuse* to grant as something requested; as, his mother could not *deny* him what he desired. To *discard* is to cast away as useless or worthless; thus, one *discards* a worn garment; a coquette *discards* a lover. *Revoke* (from L. *re,* back, and *voco,* call) etymologically the exact equivalent of the English *recall,* is to take back something given or granted; as, to *revoke* a command, a will, or a grant; *recall* may be used in the exact sense of *revoke,* but is often applied to persons, as *revoke* is not; we *recall* a messenger and *revoke* the order with which he was charged. *Abjure* (from L. *ab,* away, and *juro,* swear) is etymologically the exact equivalent of the Saxon *forswear,* signifying to put away formally and under oath, as an error, heresy, or evil practise, or a condemned and detested person. A man *abjures* his religion, *recants* his belief, *abjures* or *renounces* his allegiance, *repudiates* another's claim, *renounces* his own, *retracts* a false statement. A person may *deny, disavow, disclaim, disown* what has been truly or falsely imputed to him or supposed to be his. He may *deny* his signature, *disavow* the act of his agent, *disown* his child; he may *re-*

pudiate a just claim or a base suggestion. A native of the United States can not *abjure* or *renounce* allegiance to the King of England, but will promptly *deny* or *repudiate* it. Compare ABANDON.

ANTONYMS:

acknowledge	assert	cherish	defend	maintain	proclaim	uphold
advocate	avow	claim	hold	own	retain	vindicate

REPENTANCE

SYNONYMS:

compunction	**contrition**	**regret**	**self-condemnation**
contriteness	**penitence**	**remorse**	**sorrow**

Regret is *sorrow* for any painful or annoying matter. One is moved with *penitence* for wrong-doing. To speak of *regret* for a fault of our own marks it as slighter than one regarding which we should express *penitence*. *Repentance* is *sorrow* for sin with *self-condemnation*, and complete turning from the sin. *Penitence* is transient, and may involve no change of character or conduct. There may be *sorrow* without *repentance*, as for consequences only, but not *repentance* without *sorrow*. *Compunction* is a momentary sting of conscience, in view either of a past or of a contemplated act. *Contrition* is a subduing *sorrow* for sin, as against the divine holiness and love. *Remorse* is, as its derivation indicates, a biting or gnawing back of guilt upon the heart, with no turning of heart from the sin, and no suggestion of divine forgiveness.

ANTONYMS:

approval	content	obduracy	self-complacency
comfort	hardness	obstinacy	self-congratulation
complacency	impenitence	self-approval	stubbornness

PREPOSITIONS:

Repentance *of* or *in* heart, or *from* the heart; repentance *for* sins; *before* or *toward* God; *unto* life.

REPORT

SYNONYMS:

account	**narrative**	**rehearsal**	**statement**
description	**recital**	**relation**	**story**
narration	**record**	**rumor**	**tale**

Account carries the idea of a commercial summary. A *statement* is definite, confined to essentials and properly to

natters within the personal knowledge of the one who states hem; as, an ante-mortem *statement.* A *narrative* is a somewhat extended and embellished *account* of events in order of ime, ordinarily with a view to please or entertain. A *description* gives especial scope to the pictorial element. A *report* (from L. *re,* back, and *porto,* bring), as its etymology mplies, is something brought back, as by one sent to obtain nformation, and may be concise and formal or highly descriptive and dramatic. Compare ALLEGORY; HISTORY; ECORD.

REPROOF

YNONYMS:

admonition	chiding	disapproval	reprimand
animadversion	comment	objurgation	reproach
blame	condemnation	rebuke	reproval
censure	criticism	reflection	upbraiding
check	denunciation	reprehension	

Blame, censure, and *disapproval* may either be felt or ttered; *comment, criticism, rebuke, reflection, reprehension,* nd *reproof* are always expressed. The same is true of *admonition* and *animadversion. Comment* and *criticism* may be avorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or uthority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflecon* or *reprehension,* which are simply turning the mind back pon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is supposed to be alm and just, and with good intent; it is therefore a serious atter, however mild, and is capable of great force, as expressed in the phrase severe *reprehension. Reflection* is often rom mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less npartial than *reprehension;* we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections. Rebuke,* literally a stopping of the mouth, is dministered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is adinistered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both ords imply authority in the reprover, and direct expression f *disapproval* to the face of the person *rebuked* or *reproved. Reprimand* is official *censure* formally administered by a uperior to one under his command. *Animadversion* is *censure* f a high, authoritative, and somewhat formal kind. *Rebuke* ay be given at the outset, or in the midst of an action; *animadversion, reflection, reprehension, reproof,* always follow he act; *admonition* is anticipatory, and meant to be pre-

ventive. *Check* is allied to *rebuke,* and given before or during action; *chiding* is nearer to *reproof,* but with more of personal bitterness and less of authority. Compare CONDEMN; REPROVE.

ANTONYMS:

applause	approval	encomium	panegyric
approbation	commendation	eulogy	praise

REPROVE

SYNONYMS:

admonish	condemn	reprimand
blame	expostulate with	reproach
censure	find fault with	take to task
chasten	rebuke	upbraid
check	remonstrate with	warn
chide	reprehend	

To *censure* is to pronounce an adverse judgment that may or may not be expressed to the person *censured;* to *reprove* is to *censure* authoritatively, openly, and directly to the face of the person *reproved;* to *rebuke* is to *reprove* with sharpness, and often with abruptness, usually in the midst of some action or course of action deemed censurable; to *reprimand* is to *reprove* officially; to *blame* is a familiar word signifying to pass *censure* upon, make answerable, as for a fault; *blame* and *censure* apply either to persons or acts; *reprove* and *rebuke* are applied chiefly, and *reprimand* exclusively, to persons. To *reproach* is to *censure* openly and vehemently, and with intense personal feeling as of grief or anger; as, to *reproach* one for ingratitude; *reproach* knows no distinction of rank or character; a subject may *reproach* a king or a criminal judge. To *expostulate* or *remonstrate with* is to mingle reasoning and appeal with *censure* in the hope of winning one from his evil way, *expostulate* being the gentler, *remonstrate* the severer word. *Admonish* is the mildest of *reproving* words, and may even be used of giving a caution or warning where no wrong is implied, or of simply reminding of duty which might be forgotten. *Censure, rebuke,* and *reprove* apply to wrong that has been done; *warn* and *admonish* refer to anticipated error or fault. When one is *admonished* because of wrong already done, the view is still future, that he may not repeat or continue in the wrong. Compare CONDEMN; REPROOF.

TONYMS:

·et	approve	countenance	impel	instigate
·plaud	cheer	encourage	incite	urge on

REQUITE

NONYMS:

·enge	punish	remunerate	revenge
·mpensate	quit	repay	reward
·y	reciprocate	retaliate	satisfy
·y off	recompense	return	settle with

·o *repay* or to *retaliate,* to *punish* or to *reward,* may be to ke some return very inadequate to the benefit or injury re-·ed, or the right or wrong done; but to *requite* (according ts etymology) is to make so full and adequate a *return* as to *t* oneself of all obligation of favor or hostility, of punish-·t or *reward. Requite* is often used in the more general se of *recompense* or *repay,* but always with the suggestion, least, of the original idea of full equivalent; when one aks of *requiting* kindness with ingratitude, the expression ns force from the comparison of the actual with the proper . appropriate *return.* Compare PAY.

TONYMS:

solve	excuse	forgive	overlook	pass over
quit	forget	neglect	pardon	slight

EPOSITION:

·o requite injury *with* injury is human, but not Christian.

RESPONSIBLE

NONYMS:

·ccountable	amenable	answerable	liable

l*ccountable, answerable,* and *responsible* are so close to h other in meaning that it is difficult to separate them ex-t along fine lines of usage; a steward or agent is *account-·* to the extent of his trust; he is *answerable* for money or ds misappropriated; *answerable* has more suggestion of llenge, implying that one may be formally or legally cited ·nswer; *accountable* has more of commercial suggestion, as one balancing a trust committed against return or service dered; one is *accountable* to some superior, *answerable* to ·e law or tribunal; *responsible* is the more general term, ·uding both *accountable* and *answerable,* but carrying a

more diffused and less technical sense of obligation; when we say, "Every man is *responsible* for his own actions," we do not think definitely of any authority, law, or tribunal before which he must answer, but rather of the general law of right, the moral constitution of the universe; *responsible* may be said with reference to some specific authority, as the British government is said to be by a *responsible* ministry—*responsible,* that is, to the people through the parliament; we do not speak of an *accountable* or *answerable* ministry. *Amenable* is almost exactly equivalent to *answerable,* but more rarely used, denoting subjection to authority or jurisdiction, so that one may be called to make formal answer.

The sovereign of this country is not *amenable* to any form of trial known to the laws. *Letters of Junius,* pref.

(For the derived meaning of *amenable* see DOCILE.) *Liable* signifies subject to some action or effect—usually unfavorable; as, metals are *liable* to be corroded by acids; hence *liable* refers to some legal obligation which may or may not come into exercise; one may be *liable* for the debts of another (who may, however, pay them himself); a person may be *liable* for damages (which no legal action may be taken to collect); because of this element of contingency, we do not say that a steward or agent is *liable* for the amount of his trust, but *accountable, answerable,* or *responsible.* In a derived sense a *responsible* man, a *responsible* citizen is one able and ready to meet any reasonable responsibility, pecuniary or other, that may devolve upon him.

ANTONYMS:

absolute	irresponsible	unconditioned	unlimited
arbitrary	lawless	uncontrolled	unrestrained
free	supreme	unfettered	

REST

SYNONYMS:

calm	**pause**	**quietness**	**slumber**
calmness	**peace**	**quietude**	**stay**
cessation	**peacefulness**	**recreation**	**stillness**
ease	**quiescence**	**repose**	**stop**
intermission	**quiet**	**sleep**	**tranquillit**

Ease denotes freedom from cause of disturbance, wheth external or internal. *Quiet* denotes freedom from agitation,

lly from annoying sounds. *Rest* is a *cessation* of activ- ›ecially of wearying or painful activity. *Recreation* is ›leasing activity of certain organs or faculties that *rest* to other parts of our nature that have become *Repose* is a laying down, primarily of the body, and ·vely a similar freedom from toil or strain of mind. is more complete than *rest;* a *pause* is a momentary ›n of activity; a blacksmith finds a temporary *rest* while ı is heating, but he does not yield to *repose;* in a *pause* le a soldier *rests* on his arms; after the battle the victor on his laurels. *Sleep* is the perfection of *repose,* the ›mplete *rest; slumber* is a light and ordinarily pleasant f *sleep.* In the figurative sense, *rest* of mind, soul, con- , is not mere *cessation* of activity, but a pleasing, tran- lief from all painful and wearying activity; *repose* is ore deep, tranquil, and complete.

NYMS:

ion	disturbance	movement	stir	tumult
›tion	excitement	restlessness	strain	unrest
et	motion	rush	toil	work

RESTIVE

NYMS:

	impatient	rebellious	restless
:y	intractable	recalcitrant	skittish
ious	mulish	refractory	stubborn
al	mutinous	resentful	unruly
y	obstinate	restiff	vicious

y, mulish, obstinate, and *stubborn* are synonyms of only in an infrequent if not obsolete use; the supposed ›f "tending to rest," "standing stubbornly still," is y supported by any examples, and those cited to support eaning often fail to do so. The disposition to offer resistance to control by any means whatever is what is nly indicated by *restive* in the best English speech and re. Dryden speaks of "the pampered colt" as *"restiff* ein"; but the rein is not used to propel a horse forward, hold him in, and it is against this that he is *"restiff."* e may be made *restless* by flies or by martial music, h no refractoriness; the *restive* animal impatiently re- struggles to break from control, as by bolting, flinging r, or otherwise. With this the metaphorical use of the

word agrees, which is always in the sense of such terms as *impatient, intractable, rebellious,* and the like; a people *restive* under despotism are not disposed to "rest" under it, but to resist it and fling it off.

ANTONYMS:

docile, gentle, manageable, obedient, passive, peaceable, quiet, submissive, tractable, yielding

RESTRAIN

SYNONYMS:

abridge, bridle, check, circumscribe, confine, constrain, curb, kinder, hold, hold back, hold in, keep, keep back, keep down, keep in, keep under, repress, restrict, suppress, withhold

To *restrain* is to *hold back* from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force. *Constrain* is positive; *restrain* is negative; one is *constrained* to an action; he is *restrained* from an action. *Constrain* refers almost exclusively to moral force, *restrain* frequently to physical force, as when we speak of putting one under restraint. To *restrain* an action is to hold it partially or wholly in check, so that it is under pressure even while it acts; to *restrict* an action is to fix a limit or boundary which it may not pass, but within which it is free. To *repress,* literally to press back, is to hold in *check,* and perhaps only temporarily, that which is still very active; it is a feebler word than *restrain;* to *suppress* is finally and effectually to put down; *suppress* is a much stronger word than *restrain;* as, to *suppress* a rebellion. Compare ARREST; BIND; KEEP.

ANTONYMS:

aid, animate, arouse, emancipate, encourage, excite, free, impel, incite, let loose, release, set free

RETIREMENT

SYNONYMS:

loneliness, privacy, seclusion, solitude

In *retirement* one withdraws from association he has had with others; we speak of the *retirement* of a public man to private life, though he may still be much in company. In *seclusion* one shuts himself away from the society of all ex-

cept intimate friends or attendants; in *solitude* no other person is present. While *seclusion* is ordinarily voluntary, *solitude* may be enforced; we speak of the *solitude* rather than the *seclusion* of a prisoner. As "private" denotes what concerns ourselves individually, *privacy* denotes freedom from the presence or observation of those not concerned or whom we desire not to have concerned in our affairs; *privacy* is more commonly temporary than *seclusion;* we speak of a moment's *privacy.* There may be *loneliness* without *solitude,* as amid an unsympathizing crowd, and *solitude* without *loneliness,* as when one is glad to be alone.

ANTONYMS:

association companionship company converse fellowship society

REVELATION

SYNONYMS:

apocalypse **disclosure** **manifestation**

Revelation (from L. *re,* back, and *velum,* veil), literally an unveiling, is the act or process of making known what was before secret or hidden, or what may still be future. *Apocalypse* (from Gr. *apo,* from, and *kalypto,* cover), literally an uncovering, comes into English as the name of the closing book of the Bible. The *Apocalypse* unveils the future, as if to the very gaze of the seer; the whole gospel is a *disclosure* of the mercy of God; the character of Christ is a *manifestation* of the divine holiness and love; all Scripture is a *revelation* of the divine will. Or we might say that nature is a *manifestation* of the divine character and will, of which Scripture is the fuller and more express *revelation.*

ANTONYMS:

cloud	concealment	mystery	shrouding
cloudiness	hiding	obscuration	veiling

REVENGE

SYNONYMS:

avenging **retaliation** **retribution** **vengeance** **requital**

Revenge is the act of making return for an injury done to oneself by doing injury to another person. *Retaliation* and *revenge* are personal and often bitter. *Retaliation* may be

partial; *revenge* is meant to be complete, and may be excessive. *Vengeance,* which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing *revenge. Revenge* emphasizes more the personal injury in return for which it is inflicted, *vengeance* the ill desert of those upon whom it is inflicted. A *requital* is strictly an even return, such as to quit one of obligation for what has been received, and even if poor and unworthy is given as complete and adequate. *Avenging* and *retribution* give a solemn sense of exact justice, *avenging* being more personal in its infliction, whether by God or man, and *retribution* the impersonal visitation of the doom of righteous law. Compare AVENGE; HATRED; REQUITE.

ANTONYMS:

compassion	forgiveness	mercy	pity
excuse	grace	pardon	reconciliation

PREPOSITIONS:

To take revenge *upon* the enemy, *for* the injury.

REVOLUTION

SYNONYMS:

anarchy	**insurrection**	**revolt**
confusion	**lawlessness**	**riot**
disintegration	**mutiny**	**sedition**
disorder	**rebellion**	**tumult**
insubordination		

The essential idea of *revolution* is a change in the form of government or constitution, or a change of rulers, otherwise than as provided by the laws of succession, election, etc.; while such change is apt to involve armed hostilities, these make no necessary part of the *revolution.* The *revolution* by which Dom Pedro was dethroned, and Brazil changed from an empire to a republic, was accomplished without a battle, and almost without a shot. *Anarchy* refers to the condition of a state when human government is superseded or destroyed by factions or other causes. *Lawlessness* is a temper of mind or condition of the community which may result in *anarchy. Confusion, disorder, riot,* and *tumult* are incidental and temporary outbreaks of *lawlessness,* but may not be *anarchy. Insubordination* is individual disobedience. *Sedition* is the plotting, *rebellion* the fighting, against the existing govern-

ment, but always with the purpose of establishing some other government in its place. When *rebellion* is successful it is called *revolution;* but there may be *revolution* without *rebellion;* as, the English *Revolution* of 1688. A *revolt* is an uprising against existing authority without the comprehensive views of change in the form or administration of government that are involved in *revolution.* *Anarchy,* when more than temporary *disorder,* is a proposed *disintegration* of society, in which it is imagined that social order might exist without government. Slaves make *insurrection;* soldiers or sailors break out in *mutiny;* subject provinces rise in *revolt.* Compare SOCIALISM.

ANTONYMS:

authority	domination	government	obedience	sovereignty
command	dominion	law	order	submission
control	empire	loyalty	rule	supremacy

REVOLVE

SYNONYMS:

roll **rotate** **turn**

Any round body *rolls* which continuously touches with successive portions of its surface successive portions of another surface; a wagon-wheel *rolls* along the ground. To *rotate* is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own center or axis; to *revolve* is said of a body that moves in a curving path, as a circle or an ellipse, about a center outside of itself, so as to return periodically to the same relative position that it held at some previous time. A *revolving* body may also either *rotate* or *roll* at the same time; the earth *revolves* around the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis; in popular usage, the earth is often said to *revolve* about its own axis, or to have a daily "revolution," but *rotate* and "rotation" are the more accurate terms. A cylinder over which an endless belt is drawn is said to *roll* as regards the belt, though it *rotates* as regards its own axis. Any object that is in contact with or connected with a *rolling* body is often said to *roll;* as, the car *rolls* smoothly along the track. Objects whose motion approximates or suggests a rotary motion along a supporting surface are also said to *roll;* as, ocean waves *roll* in upon the shore, or the ship *rolls* in the trough of the sea. *Turn* is a conversational and popular word often used vaguely for *rotate* or *re-*

human life and in the course of providence; the location of a missing object is often a *puzzle.*

ANTONYMS:
answer axiom explanation proposition solution

RIGHT, *n.*

SYNONYMS:
claim franchise liberty prerogative
exemption immunity license privilege

A *right* is that which one may properly demand upon considerations of justice, morality, equity, or of natural or positive law. A *right* may be either general or special, natural or artificial. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the natural and inalienable *rights* of all men; *rights* of property, inheritance, etc., are individual and special, and often artificial, as the *right* of inheritance by primogeniture. A *privilege* is always special, exceptional, and artificial; it is something not enjoyed by all, or only to be enjoyed on certain special conditions, a peculiar benefit, favor, advantage, etc. A *privilege* may be of doing or avoiding; in the latter case it is an *exemption* or *immunity;* as, a *privilege* of hunting or fishing; *exemption* from military service; *immunity* from arrest. A *franchise* is a specific *right* or *privilege* granted by the government or established as such by governmental authority; as, the elective *franchise;* a railroad *franchise.* A *prerogative* is an official *right* or *privilege,* especially one inherent in the royal or sovereign power; in a wider sense it is an exclusive and peculiar *privilege* which one possesses by reason of being what he is; as, reason is the *prerogative* of man; kings and nobles have often claimed *prerogatives* and *privileges* opposed to the inherent *rights* of the people. Compare DUTY; JUSTICE.

RISE

SYNONYMS:
arise ascend emanate flow issue proceed spring

To *rise* is to move up or upward whether slowly or quickly, whether through the least or greatest distance; the waves *rise;* the mists *rise;* the river *rises* after heavy rains; as said of persons, to *rise* is to come to an erect position after kneeling,

:ting, reclining, or lying down; as, to *rise* from a sick-bed; y friend *rose* as I entered; the guests *rose* to depart; so a :liberate assembly or a committee is said to *rise* when it eaks up a session; a sun or star *rises* when to our apprehen-)n it comes above the horizon and begins to go up the sky.) *ascend* is to go far upward, and is often used in a stately nse; as, Christ *ascended* to heaven. The shorter form *rise* now generally preferred to the longer form *arise,* except in oetic or elevated style. The sun *rises* or *arises;* the river *rings* at a bound from the foot of the glacier and *flows* rough the lands to the ocean. Smoke *issues* from a chimney ıd *ascends* toward the sky. Light and heat *emanate* from the n.

NTONYMS:
lecline descend drop fall go down set settle sink

REPOSITIONS:
Rise *from* slumber; rise *to* duty; rise *at* the summons; we se *with* the lark.

ROBBER

'NONYMS:

)andit	depredator	freebooter	pirate
)rigand	despoiler	highwayman	plunderer
)uccaneer	footpad	marauder	raider
)urglar	forager	pillager	thief

A *robber* seeks to obtain the property of others by force or timidation; a *thief* by stealth and secrecy. In early English *ief* was freely used in both senses, as in Shakespeare and ıe Authorized Version of the English Bible, which has "two *ieves*" (*Matt.* xxvii, 38), where the Revised Version more)rrectly substitutes "two *robbers.*"

ROYAL

'NONYMS:

august	kingly	majestic	princely
kinglike	magnificent	munificent	regal

Royal denotes that which actually belongs or pertains to a)narch; the *royal* residence is that which the king occupies, *yal* raiment that which the king wears. *Regal* denotes that ıich in outward state is appropriate for a king; a subject may sume *regal* magnificence in residence, dress, and equipage.

Kingly denotes that which is worthy of a king in personal qualities, especially of character and conduct; as, a *kingly* bearing; a *kingly* resolve. *Princely* is especially used of treasure, expenditure, gifts, etc., as *princely* munificence, a *princely* fortune, where *regal* could not so well be used and *royal* would change the subject. The distinctions between these words are not absolute, but the tendency of the best usage is as here suggested.

ANTONYMS:

beggarly contemptible mean poor servile slavish vile

RUSTIC

SYNONYMS:

agricultural	coarse	pastoral	uncouth
artless	countrified	plain	unpolished
awkward	country	rude	unsophisticated
boorish	hoidenish	rural	untaught
bucolic	inelegant	sylvan	verdant
clownish	outlandish		

Rural and *rustic* are alike derived from the Latin *rus*, country, and may be alike defined as pertaining to, characteristic of, or dwelling in the country; but in usage *rural* refers especially to scenes or objects in the country, considered as the work of nature; *rustic* refers to their effect upon man or to their condition as affected by human agency; as, a *rural* scene; a *rustic* party; a *rustic* lass. We speak, however, of the *rural* population, *rural* simplicity, etc. *Rural* has always a favorable sense; *rustic* frequently an unfavorable one, as denoting a lack of culture and refinement; thus, *rustic* politeness expresses that which is well-meant, but awkward; similar ideas are suggested by a *rustic* feast, *rustic* garb, etc. *Rustic* is, however, often used of a studied simplicity, an artistic rudeness, which is pleasing and perhaps beautiful; as, a *rustic* cottage; a *rustic* chair. *Pastoral* refers to the care of flocks, and to the shepherd's life with the pleasing associations suggested by the old poetic ideal of that life; as, *pastoral* poetry. *Bucolic* is kindred to *pastoral*, but is a less elevated term, and sometimes slightly contemptuous.

ANTONYMS:

accomplished	cultured	polished	refined	urbane
city-like	elegant	polite	urban	well-bred

SACRAMENT

SYNONYMS:

ceremony	Lord's Supper	ordinance	service
communion	observance	rite	solemnity
eucharist			

Any religious act, especially a public act, viewed as a means of serving God is called a *service;* the word commonly includes the entire series of exercises of a single occasion of public worship. A religious *service* ordained as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace is called a *sacrament. Ceremony* is a form expressing reverence, or at least respect; we may speak of religious *ceremonies,* the *ceremonies* of polite society, the *ceremonies* of a coronation, an inauguration, etc. An *observance* has more than a formal obligation, reaching or approaching a religious sacredness; a stated religious *observance,* viewed as established by authority, is called an *ordinance;* viewed as an established custom, it is a *rite.* The terms *sacrament* and *ordinance,* in the religious sense, are often used interchangeably; the *ordinance* derives its sacredness from the authority that ordained it, while the *sacrament* possesses a sacredness due to something in itself, even when viewed simply as a representation or memorial. The Lord's Supper is the Scriptural name for the *observance* commemorating the death of Christ; the word *communion* is once applied to it (1 *Cor.* x, 16), but not as a distinctive name; at an early period, however, the name *communion* was so applied, as denoting the communing of Christians with their Lord, or with one another. The term *eucharist* describes the Lord's Supper as a thanksgiving *service;* it is also called by preeminence *the sacrament,* as the ratifying of a solemn vow of consecration to Christ.

SAGACIOUS

SYNONYMS:

able	intelligent	perspicacious	sensible
acute	keen	quick of scent	sharp
apt	keen-sighted	quick-scented	sharp-witted
clear-sighted	keen-witted	rational	shrewd
discerning	judicious	sage	wise

Sagacious refers to a power of tracing the hidden or recondite by slight indications, as by instinct or intuition; the word was formerly applied to mere keenness of sense-perception, as of a hound in following a trail. *Sagacious* is now restricted

PREPOSITIONS:

Satisfy *with* food, *with* gifts, etc.; satisfy one (in the sense of make satisfaction) *for* labors and sacrifices; satisfy oneself *by* or *upon* inquiry.

SCHOLAR

SYNONYMS:

disciple learner pupil savant student

The primary sense of *a scholar* is one who is being schooled; thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach, an erudite, accomplished person; when used without qualification, the word is generally understood in this latter sense; as, he is manifestly a *scholar*. *Pupil* signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic grade are technically and officially termed *pupils*. The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense; as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday. Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars*. *Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc. *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning, the *scholar* one who has learned. On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil;* thus, the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies. For *disciple*, etc., compare synonyms for ADHERENT.

ANTONYMS:

dunce fool idiot idler ignoramus illiterate person

SCIENCE

SYNONYMS:

art knowledge

Knowledge of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of *science; science* is *knowledge* reduced to

w and embodied in system. The *knowledge* of various coun-
ies gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous
edley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated
id arranged by the man of *science*. *Art* always relates to
mething to be done, *science* to something to be known. Not
ly must *art* be discriminated from *science*, but *art* in the in-
strial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from *art*
the esthetic sense; the former aims chiefly at utility, the
tter at beauty. The mechanic *arts* are the province of the
tisan, the esthetic or fine *arts* are the province of the artist;
l the industrial *arts*, as of weaving or printing, arithmetic or
vigation, are governed by exact rules. *Art* in the highest
thetic sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule;
rules can be given for the production of a painting like
affael's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvedere,
a poem like the Iliad. *Science* does not, like the mechanic
ts, make production its direct aim, yet its possible pro-
uctive application in the *arts* is a constant stimulus to scien-
ic investigation; the *science*, as in the case of chemistry or
ectricity, is urged on to higher development by the demands
the *art*, while the *art* is perfected by the advance of the
ience. Creative *art* seeking beauty for its own sake is closely
in to pure *science* seeking *knowledge* for its own sake. Com-
are KNOWLEDGE; LITERATURE.

SECURITY

SYNONYMS:
bail earnest gage pledge surety

The first four words agree in denoting something given or
eposited as an assurance of something to be given, paid, or
one. An *earnest* is of the same kind as that to be given, a
portion of it delivered in advance, as when part of the pur-
hase-money is paid, according to the common expression, "to
ind the bargain." A *pledge* or *security* may be wholly differ-
nt in kind from that to be given or paid, and may greatly
xceed it in value. *Security* may be of real or personal prop-
rty—anything of sufficient value to make the creditor secure;
pledge is always of personal property or chattels. Every
awnshop contains unredeemed *pledges;* land, merchandise,
onds, etc., are frequently offered and accepted as *security*.

A person may become *security* or *surety* for another's payment of a debt, appearance in court, etc.; in the latter case, he is said to become *bail* for that person; the person accused gives *bail* for himself. *Gage* survives only as a literary word, chiefly in certain phrases; as, "the *gage* of battle."

PREPOSITIONS:

Security *for* the payment of a debt; security *to* the state, *for* the prisoner, *in* the sum of a thousand dollars.

SELF-ABNEGATION

SYNONYMS:

self-control	**self-devotion**	**self-renunciation**
self-denial	**self-immolation**	**self-sacrifice**

Self-control is holding oneself within due limits in pleasures and duties, as in all things else; *self-denial*, the giving up of pleasures for the sake of duty. *Self-renunciation* surrenders conscious rights and claims; *self-abnegation* forgets that there is anything to surrender. There have been devotees who practised very little *self-denial* with very much *self-renunciation*. A mother will care for a sick child with complete *self-abnegation*, but without a thought of *self-denial*. *Self-devotion* is heart-consecration of self to a person or cause with readiness for any needed sacrifice. *Self-sacrifice* is the strongest and completest term of all, and contemplates the gift of self as actually made. We speak of the *self-sacrifice* of Christ, where any other of the above terms would be feeble or inappropriate. Compare ABNEGATION; ABSTINENCE.

ANTONYMS:

self-gratification self-indulgence selfishness self-seeking self-will

SEND

SYNONYMS:

cast	**despatch**	**emit**	**impel**	**propel**
dart	**discharge**	**fling**	**lance**	**sling**
delegate	**dismiss**	**forward**	**launch**	**throw**
depute	**drive**	**hurl**	**project**	**transmit**

To *send* is to cause to go or pass from one place to another, and always in fact or thought away from the agent or agency that controls the act. *Send* in its most common use involves

personal agency without personal presence; according to the adage, "If you want your business done, go; if not, *send*"; one *sends* a letter or a bullet, a messenger or a message. In all the derived uses this same idea controls; if one *sends* a ball into his own heart, the action is away from the directing hand, and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act; it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow, or the gun the shot. To *despatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view; to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination; as, to *dismiss* a clerk, an application, or an annoying subject. To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load; we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents; as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss.* To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination; as, the sun *emits* light and heat. ***Transmit,*** from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send,* but preferable at times in literary or scientific use; as, to *transmit* the crown, or the feud, from generation to generation; to *transmit* a charge of electricity. *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination.

ANTONYMS:

bring	convey	give	hold	receive
carry	get	hand	keep	retain

PREPOSITIONS:

To send *from* the hand *to* or *toward* (rarely *at*) a mark; send *to* a friend *by* a messenger or *by* mail; send a person *into* banishment; send a shell *among* the enemy.

SENSATION

SYNONYMS:

emotion **feeling** **perception** **sense**

Sensation is the mind's consciousness due to a bodily affection, as of heat or cold; *perception* is the cognition of some external object which is the cause or occasion of the *sensation;* the *sensation* of heat may be connected with the *perception* of a fire. While *sensations* are connected with the body, *emotions,* as joy, grief, etc., are wholly of the mind. "As the most of

protect one who is weak by simply declaring himself his friend; he *defends* him by some form of active championship. An inanimate object may *protect*, as a garment from cold; *defend* is used but rarely, and by somewhat violent metaphor, in such connection. *Protect* is more complete than *guard* or *defend;* an object may be faithfully *guarded* or bravely *defended* in vain, but that which is *protected* is secure. To *shield* is to interpose something over or before that which is assailed, so as to save from harm, and has a comparatively passive sense; one may *guard* another by standing armed at his side, *defend* him by fighting for him, or *shield* him from a missile or a blow by interposing his own person. *Harbor* is generally used in an unfavorable sense; confederates or sympathizers *harbor* a criminal; a person *harbors* evil thoughts or designs. See CHERISH. Compare synonyms for HIDE; DEFENSE.

ANTONYMS:

betray cast out expel expose give up refuse reject surrender

PREPOSITIONS:

Shelter *under* a roof *from* the storm; *in* the fortress, *behind* or *within* the walls, *from* attack.

SIGN

SYNONYMS:

augury	**mark**	**presage**	**symptom**
emblem	**note**	**prognostic**	**token**
indication	**omen**	**signal**	**type**
manifestation	**portent**	**symbol**	

A *sign* (from L. *signum*) is any distinctive *mark* by which a thing may be recognized or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive, or wholly arbitrary; thus, a blush may be a *sign* of shame; the footprint of an animal is a *sign* that it has passed; the *sign* of a business house now usually declares what is done or kept within, but formerly might be an object having no connection with the business, as "the *sign* of the trout"; the letters of the alphabet are *signs* of certain sounds. While a *sign* may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a *signal* is always voluntary, and is usually concerted; a ship may show *signs* of distress to the casual observer, but *signals* of distress are a distinct appeal for aid. A *symptom* is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition; in medical language

a *sign* is an *indication* of any physical condition, whether morbid or healthy; thus, a hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia; dulness of some portion of the lungs under percussion is one of the physical *signs*. Compare AUGUR; CHARACTERISTIC; EMBLEM.

SIN

SYNONYMS:

crime	ill-doing	unrighteousness
criminality	immorality	vice
delinquency	iniquity	viciousness
depravity	misdeed	wickedness
evil	offense	wrong
fault	transgression	wrong-doing
guilt	ungodliness	

Sin is any lack of holiness, any defect of moral purity and truth, whether in heart or life, whether of commission or omission. "All *unrighteousness* is *sin*," *1 John* v, 17. *Transgression*, as its etymology indicates, is the stepping over a specific enactment, whether of God or man, ordinarily by overt act, but in the broadest sense, in volition or desire. *Sin* may be either act or state; *transgression* is always an act, mental or physical. *Crime* is often used for a flagrant violation of right, but in the technical sense denotes specific violation of human law. *Guilt* is desert of and exposure to punishment because of *sin*. *Depravity* denotes not any action, but a perverted moral condition from which any act of *sin* may proceed. *Sin* in the generic sense, as denoting a state of heart, is synonymous with *depravity;* in the specific sense, as in the expression a *sin*, the term may be synonymous with *transgression, crime, offense, misdeed*, etc., or may denote some moral activity that could not be characterized by terms so positive. *Immorality* denotes outward violation of the moral law. *Sin* is thus the broadest word, and *immorality* next in scope; all *crimes*, properly so called, and all *immoralities*, are *sins;* but there may be *sin*, as ingratitude, which is neither *crime, transgression*, nor *immorality;* and there may be *immorality* which is not *crime*, as falsehood. Compare CRIMINAL.

ANTONYMS:

blamelessness	goodness	integrity	rectitude	sinlessness
excellence	holiness	morality	right	uprightness
godliness	innocence	purity	righteousness	virtue

Compare synonyms for VIRTUE.

SING

SYNONYMS:
carol chant chirp chirrup hum warble

To *sing* is primarily and ordinarily to utter a succession of articulate musical sounds with the human voice. The word has come to include any succession of musical sounds; we say the bird or the rivulet *sings;* we speak of "the *singing* quality" of an instrument, and by still wider extension of meaning we say the teakettle or the cricket *sings.* To *chant* is to *sing* in solemn and somewhat uniform cadence; *chant* is ordinarily applied to non-metrical religious compositions. To *carol* is to *sing* joyously, and to *warble* (kindred with *whirl*) is to *sing* with trills or quavers, usually also with the idea of joy. *Carol* and *warble* are especially applied to the *singing* of birds. To *chirp* is to utter a brief musical sound, perhaps often repeated in the same key, as by certain small birds, insects, etc. To *chirrup* is to utter a somewhat similar sound; the word is often used of a brief, sharp sound uttered as a signal to animate or rouse a horse or other animal. To *hum* is to utter murmuring sounds with somewhat monotonous musical cadence, usually with closed lips; we speak also of the *hum* of machinery, etc.

SKETCH

SYNONYMS:

brief	**draft**	**painting**	**portrayal**
delineation	**drawing**	**picture**	**representation**
design	**outline**	**plan**	**skeleton**

A *sketch* is a rough, suggestive presentation of anything, whether graphic or literary, commonly intended to be preliminary to a more complete or extended treatment. An *outline* gives only the bounding or determining lines of a figure or a scene; a *sketch* may give not only lines, but shading and color, but is hasty and incomplete. The lines of a *sketch* are seldom so full and continuous as those of an *outline,* being, like the shading or color, little more than indications or suggestions according to which a finished *picture* may be made: the artist's first *representation* of a sunset, the hues of which change so rapidly, must of necessity be a *sketch.* *Draft* and *plan* apply especially to mechanical *drawing,* of which *outline, sketch,* and *drawing* are also used; a *plan* is strictly a view

n above, as of a building or machine, giving the lines of orizontal section, originally at the level of the ground, now wider sense at any height; as, a *plan* of the cellar; a *plan* he attic. A mechanical *drawing* is always understood to n full detail; a *draft* is an incomplete or unfinished *draw-* a *design* is such a preliminary *sketch* as indicates the ob- to be accomplished or the result to be attained, and is erstood to be original. One may make a *drawing* of any -known mechanism, or a *drawing* from another man's *de-*; but if he says, "The *design* is mine," he claims it as his invention or composition. In written composition, an *ine* gives simply the main divisions, and in the case of a non is often called a *skeleton;* a somewhat fuller sugges- of illustration, treatment, and style is given in a *sketch.* awyer's *brief* is a succinct statement of the main facts in- ed in a case, and of the main heads of his argument on nts of law, with reference to authorities cited; the *brief* none of the vagueness of a *sketch,* being sufficiently exact complete to form, on occasion, the basis for the decision of court without oral argument, when the case is said to be mitted on *brief.*" Compare DESIGN.

SKEPTIC

NONYMS:

nostic	deist	doubter	infidel
heist	disbeliever	freethinker	unbeliever

he *skeptic* doubts divine revelation; the *disbeliever* and the *eliever* reject it, the *disbeliever* with more of intellectual ent, the *unbeliever* (in the common aeceptation) with in- erence or with opposition of heart as well as of intellect. *del* is an opprobrious term that might once almost have n said to be geographical in its range. The Crusaders ed all Mohammedans *infidels,* and were so called by them in rn; the word is commonly applied to any decided opponent n accepted religion. The *atheist* denies that there is a God; *deist* admits the existence of God, but denies that the istian Scriptures are a revelation from him; the *agnostic* es either that we do know or that we can know whether e is a God.

TONYMS:

iever Christian

SKILFUL

SYNONYMS:

accomplished	**apt**	**dexterous**	**happy**	**proficient**
adept	**clever**	**expert**	**ingenious**	**skilled**
adroit	**deft**	**handy**	**practised**	**trained**

Skilful signifies possessing and using readily practical knowledge and ability, having alert and well-trained faculties with reference to a given work. One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift improved by practise; he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery; he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively, with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities. In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is "experienced" in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge. A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, though he may be naturally quite dull; a *skilful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation, in addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity. Compare CLEVER; DEXTERITY; POWER.

ANTONYMS:

awkward	clumsy	inexpert	shiftless	unskilled	untrained
bungling	helpless	maladroit	unhandy	untaught	

PREPOSITIONS:

Skilful *at* or *in* a work, *with* a pen or tool of any kind.

SLANDER

SYNONYMS:

asperse	**defame**	**disparage**	**revile**
backbite	**depreciate**	**libel**	**traduce**
calumniate	**detract**	**malign**	**vilify**
decry			

To *slander* a person is to utter a false and injurious report concerning him; to *defame* is specifically and directly to attack one's reputation; to *defame* by spoken words is to *slander*, by written words, to *libel*. To *asperse* is, as it were, to bespatter with injurious charges; to *malign* is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to *traduce* is to exhibit one's real or assumed traits in an odious light; to *revile* or *vilify* is to attack with vile abuse. To *disparage* is to represent one's admitted good traits or acts as less praiseworthy than

they would naturally be thought to be, as for instance, by ascribing a man's benevolence to a desire for popularity or display. To *libel* or *slander* is to make an assault upon character and repute that comes within the scope of law; the *slander* is uttered, the *libel* written, printed, or pictured. To *backbite* is to speak something secretly to one's injury; to *calumniate* is to invent as well as utter the injurious charge. One may "abuse," "assail," or *vilify* another to his face; he *asperses, calumniates, slanders,* or *traduces* him behind his back. Compare DISPARAGE.

ANTONYMS:
defend eulogize extol laud praise vindicate

SLANG

SYNONYMS:
cant colloquialism vulgarism vulgarity

A *colloquialism* is an expression not coarse or low, and perhaps not incorrect, but below the literary grade; educated persons are apt to allow themselves some *colloquialisms* in familiar conversation, which they would avoid in writing or public speaking. *Slang,* in the primary sense, denotes expressions that are either coarse and rude in themselves or chiefly current among the coarser and ruder part of the community; there are also many expressions current in special senses in certain communities that may be characterized as *slang;* as, college *slang;* club *slang;* racing *slang.* In the evolution of language many words originally *slang* are adopted by good writers and speakers, and ultimately take their place as accepted English. A *vulgarism* is an expression decidedly incorrect, and the use of which is a mark of ignorance or low breeding. *Cant,* as used in this connection, denotes the barbarous jargon used as a secret language by thieves, tramps, etc. Compare DICTION; LANGUAGE.

SLOW

SYNONYMS:

dawdling	drowsy	inert	slack
delaying	dull	lingering	sluggish
deliberate	gradual	moderate	tardy
dilatory	inactive	procrastinating	

Slow signifies moving through a relatively short distance, or

with a relatively small number of motions in a given time; *slow* also applies to that which is a relatively long while in beginning or accomplishing something; a watch or a clock is said to be *slow* when its indications are behind those of the standard time. *Tardy* is applied to that which is behind the proper or desired time, especially in doing a work or arriving at a place. *Deliberate* and *dilatory* are used of persons, though the latter may be used also of things, as of a stream; a person is *deliberate* who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating at every point; a person is *dilatory* who lays aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action; both words may be applied either to undertaking or to doing. *Gradual* (from L. *gradus*, a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to *slow* but regular and sure progression. *Slack* refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension, as of muscle or of will, *sluggish* to action that seems as if reluctant to advance.

ANTONYMS:

See synonyms for NIMBLE.

SNEER

SYNONYMS:

fling gibe jeer mock scoff taunt

A *sneer* may be simply a contemptuous facial contortion, or it may be some brief satirical utterance that throws a contemptuous side-light on what it attacks without attempting to prove or disprove; a depreciatory implication may be given in a *sneer* such as could only be answered by elaborate argument or proof, which would seem to give the attack undue importance:

> Who can refute a *sneer*? PALEY *Moral Philosophy* bk. v. ch. ix.

A *fling* is careless and commonly pettish; a *taunt* is intentionally insulting and provoking; the *sneer* is supercilious; the *taunt* is defiant. The *jeer* and *gibe* are uttered; the *gibe* is bitter, and often sly or covert; the *jeer* is rude and open. A *scoff* may be in act or word, and is commonly directed against that which claims honor, reverence, or worship. Compare BANTER.

sneer
sound

OSITION:

an essentially vicious mind is capable of a sneer *at*

SOCIALISM

NYMS:

ctivism **communism** **Fabianism**

alism, as defined by its advocates, is a theory of civil that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, in- of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products r through the public collective ownership of land and (as distinguished from property), and the public col- management of all industries. Its aim is extended al cooperation; *socialism* is a purely economic term, g to landownership and productive capital. Many s call themselves *collectivists*, and their system *col-n*. *Communism* would divide all things, including the of individual labor, among members of the community; f its advocates would abolish marriage and the family . *Anarchism* is properly an antonym of *socialism*, as l destroy, by violence if necessary, all existing govern- id social order, leaving the future to determine what, ing, should be raised upon their ruins.

SOUND

NYMS:

note **tone**

d is the sensation produced through the organs of hear- he physical cause of this sensation. *Sound* is the most ensive word of this group, applying to anything that le. *Tone* is *sound* considered as having some musical or as expressive of some feeling; *noise* is *sound* con- without reference to musical quality or as distinctly al or discordant. Thus, in the most general sense d *sound* scarcely differ, and we say almost indifferent- eard a *sound*," or "I heard a *noise*." We speak of a sical, or pleasing *sound*, but never thus of a *noise*. In *one* may denote either a musical *sound* or the interval two such *sounds*, but in the most careful usage the now distinguished as the "interval," leaving *tone* to

stand only for the *sound*. *Note* in music strictly denotes the character representing a *sound*, but in loose popular usage it denotes the *sound* also, and becomes practically equivalent to *tone*. Aside from its musical use, *tone* is chiefly applied to that quality of the human voice by which feeling is expressed; as, he spoke in a cheery *tone;* the word is similarly applied to the voices of birds and other animals, and sometimes to inanimate objects. As used of a musical instrument, *tone* denotes the general quality of its sounds collectively considered.

SPEAK

SYNONYMS:

announce	**converse**	**discourse**	**say**
articulate	**declaim**	**enunciate**	**talk**
chat	**declare**	**express**	**tell**
chatter	**deliver**	**pronounce**	**utter**

To *utter* is to give forth as an audible sound, articulate or not. To *talk* is to *utter* a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to. To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word; the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* it. To *speak* is also to *utter* words with the ordinary intonation, as distinguished from singing. To *chat* is ordinarily to *utter* in a familiar, conversational way; to *chatter* is to *talk* in an empty, ceaseless way like a magpie.

PREPOSITIONS:

Speak *to* (address) a person; speak *with* a person (converse with him); speak *of* or *about* a thing (make it the subject of remark); speak *on* or *upon* a subject; in parliamentary language, speak *to* the question.

SPEECH

SYNONYMS:

address	**dissertation**	**oration**	**speaking**
discourse	**harangue**	**oratory**	**talk**
disquisition	**language**	**sermon**	**utterance**

Speech is the general word for *utterance* of thought in *language*. A *speech* may be the delivering of one's sentiments in the simplest way; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared *speech;* a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to passion, or a *speech* that has something disputatious and combative in it.

A *discourse* is a set *speech* on a definite subject, intended to convey instruction. Compare CONVERSATION; DICTION; LANGUAGE.

ANTONYMS:
hush silence speechlessness stillness taciturnity

SPONTANEOUS

SYNONYMS:
automatic free impulsive instinctive involuntary unbidden voluntary willing

That is *spontaneous* which is freely done, with no external compulsion and, in human actions, without special premeditation or distinct determination of the will; that is *voluntary* which is freely done with distinct act of will; that is *involuntary* which is independent of the will, and perhaps in opposition to it; a *willing* act is not only in accordance with will, but with desire. Thus *voluntary* and *involuntary*, which are antonyms of each other, are both partial synonyms of *spontaneous*. We speak of *spontaneous* generation, *spontaneous* combustion, *spontaneous* sympathy, an *involuntary* start, an *unbidden* tear, *voluntary* agreement, *willing* submission. A babe's smile in answer to that of its mother is *spontaneous;* the smile of a pouting child wheedled into good humor is *involuntary*. In physiology the action of the heart and lungs is called *involuntary;* the growth of the hair and nails is *spontaneous;* the action of swallowing is *voluntary* up to a certain point, beyond which it becomes *involuntary* or *automatic*. In the fullest sense of that which is not only without the will but distinctly in opposition to it, or compulsory, *involuntary* becomes an antonym, not only of *voluntary* but of *spontaneous;* as, *involuntary* servitude. A *spontaneous* outburst of applause is of necessity an act of volition, but so completely dependent on sympathetic impulse that it would seem frigid to call it *voluntary*, while to call it *involuntary* would imply some previous purpose or inclination not to applaud.

SPY

SYNONYMS:
detective emissary scout

The *scout* and the *spy* are both employed to obtain informa-

tion of the numbers, movements, etc., of an enemy. The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise; a *spy* enters in disguise within the enemy's lines. A *scout*, if captured, has the rights of a prisoner of war; a *spy* is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. An *emissary* is rather political than military; sent rather to secretly influence opponents than to bring information concerning them; so far as he does the latter, he is not only an *emissary*, but a *spy*.

STAIN

SYNONYMS:

blot	**discolor**	**dishonor**	**soil**	**sully**	**tinge**
color	**disgrace**	**dye**	**spot**	**tarnish**	**tint**

To *color* is to impart a color desired or undesired, temporary or permanent, or, in the intransitive use, to assume a color in any way; as, he *colored* with shame and vexation. To *dye* is to impart a color intentionally and with a view to permanence, and especially so as to pervade the substance or fiber of that to which it is applied. To *stain* is primarily to *discolor*, to impart a color undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent. Thus, a character "*dyed* in the wool" is one that has received some early, permanent, and pervading influence; a character *stained* with crime or guilt is debased and perverted. *Stain* is, however, used of giving an intended and perhaps pleasing color to wood, glass, etc., by an application of coloring-matter which enters the substance a little below the surface, in distinction from painting, in which coloring-matter is spread upon the surface; *dyeing* is generally said of wool, yarn, cloth, or similar materials which are dipped into the *coloring* liquid. Figuratively, a standard or a garment may be *dyed* with blood in honorable warfare; an assassin's weapon is *stained* with the blood of his victim. To *tinge* is to *color* slightly, and may also be used of giving a slight flavor, or a slight admixture of one ingredient or quality with another that is more pronounced.

STATE

SYNONYMS:

affirm	aver	declare	predicate	set forth
allege	avouch	depose	pronounce	specify
assert	avow	express	propound	swear
asseverate	certify	inform	protest	tell
assure	claim	maintain	say	testify

To *state* (from L. *sto,* stand) is to *set forth* explicitly, formally, or particularly in speech or writing. *Assert* (from L. *ad,* to, and *sero,* bind) is strongly personal, signifying to *state* boldly and positively what the one making the statement has not attempted and may not attempt to prove. *Affirm* has less of egotism than *assert* (as seen in the word *self-assertion*), coming nearer to *aver.* It has more solemnity than *declare,* and more composure and dignity than *asseverate,* which is to assert excitedly. In legal usage, *affirm* has a general agreement with *depose* and *testify;* it differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. To *assure* is to *state* with such authority and confidence as the speaker feels ought to make the hearer sure. *Certify* is more formal, and applies rather to written documents or legal processes. *Assure, certify, inform,* apply to the person; *affirm,* etc., to the thing. *Assert* is combative; *assure* is conciliatory. I *assert* my right to cross the river; I *assure* my friend it is perfectly safe. To *aver* is to state positively what is within one's own knowledge or matter of deep conviction. One may *assert* himself, or *assert* his right to what he is willing to contend for; or he may *assert* in discussion what he is ready to maintain by argument or evidence. To *assert* without proof is always to lay oneself open to the suspicion of having no proof to offer, and seems to arrogate too much to one's personal authority, and hence in such cases both the verb *assert* and its noun *assertion* have an unfavorable sense; we say a mere *assertion,* a bare *assertion,* a unsupported *assertion;* he *asserted* his innocence, has less force than he *affirmed* or *maintained* his innocence. *Affirm, state,* and *tell* have not the controversial sense of *assert,* but are simply declarative. To *vindicate* is to defend successfully that is assailed. Almost every criminal will *assert* his innocence; the honest man will seldom lack means to *vindicate* his integrity.

ANTONYMS:

contradict contravene controvert deny disprove dispute gainsay oppose refute repudiate retract waive

STEEP

SYNONYMS:

abrupt high precipitous sharp sheer

High is used of simple elevation; *steep* is said only of an incline where the vertical measurement is sufficiently great in proportion to the horizontal to make it difficult of ascent. *Steep* is relative; an ascent of 100 feet to the mile on a railway is a *steep* grade; a rise of 500 feet to the mile makes a *steep* wagon-road; a roof is *steep* when it makes with the horizontal line an angle of more than 45°. A *high* mountain may be climbed by a winding road nowhere *steep*, while a little hill may be accessible only by a *steep* path. A *sharp* ascent or descent is one that makes a sudden, decided angle with the plane from which it starts; a *sheer* ascent or descent is perpendicular, or nearly so; *precipitous* applies to that which is of the nature of a precipice, and is used especially of a descent; *abrupt* is as if broken sharply off, and applies to either acclivity or declivity. Compare HIGH.

ANTONYMS:

easy flat gentle gradual horizontal level low slight

STORM

SYNONYMS:

agitation disturbance tempest

A *storm* is properly a *disturbance* of the atmosphere, with or without rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. Thus we have rain-*storm*, snow-*storm*, etc., and by extension, magnetic *storm*. A *tempest* is a *storm* of extreme violence, always attended with some precipitation, as of rain, from the atmosphere. In the moral and figurative use, *storm* and *tempest* are not closely discriminated, except that *tempest* commonly implies greater intensity. We speak of *agitation* of feeling, *disturbance* of mind, a *storm* of passion, a *tempest* of rage.

ANTONYMS:

calm fair weather hush peace serenity stillness tranquillity

STORY

SYNONYMS:

account	legend	narrative	record
anecdote	myth	novel	relation
incident	narration	recital	tale

A *story* is the telling of some series of connected incidents or events, whether real or fictitious, in prose or verse, orally or in writing; or the series of incidents or events thus related may be termed a *story*. In children's talk, a *story* is a common euphemism for a falsehood. *Tale* is nearly synonymous with *story*, but is somewhat archaic; it is used for an imaginative, legendary, or fictitious *recital*, especially if of ancient date; as, a fairy *tale;* also, for an idle or malicious report; as, do not tell *tales;* "where there is no *tale*-bearer, the strife ceaseth." *Prov.* xxvi, 20. An *anecdote* tells briefly some *incident*, assumed to be fact. If it passes close limits of brevity, it ceases to be an *anecdote*, and becomes a *narrative* or *narration*. A traditional or mythical *story* of ancient times is a *legend*. A history is often somewhat poetically called a *story;* as, the *story* of the American civil war. Compare ALLEGORY; FICTION; HISTORY.

ANTONYMS:

annals	biography	chronicle	history	memoir

STUPIDITY

SYNONYMS:

apathy	insensibility	slowness	stupefaction
dulness	obtuseness	sluggishness	stupor

Stupidity is sometimes loosely used for temporary *dulness* or partial *stupor*, but chiefly for innate and chronic *dulness* and *sluggishness* of mental action, *obtuseness* of apprehension, etc. *Apathy* may be temporary, and be dispelled by appeal to the feelings or by the presentation of an adequate motive, but *stupidity* is inveterate and commonly incurable. Compare APATHY; IDIOCY; STUPOR.

ANTONYMS:

acuteness	brilliancy	keenness	sagacity
alertness	cleverness	quickness	sense
animation	intelligence	readiness	sensibility

STUPOR

SYNONYMS:

apathy	**insensibility**	**swooning**
asphyxia	**lethargy**	**syncope**
coma	**stupefaction**	**torpor**
fainting	**swoon**	**unconsciousness**

Stupor is a condition of the body in which the action of the senses and faculties is suspended or greatly dulled—weakness or loss of sensibility. The *apathy* of disease is a mental affection, a state of morbid indifference; *lethargy* is a morbid tendency to heavy and continuous sleep, from which the patient may perhaps be momentarily aroused. *Coma* is a deep, abnormal sleep, from which the patient can not be aroused, or is aroused only with difficulty, a state of profound *insensibility*, perhaps with full pulse and deep stertorous breathing, and is due to brain-oppression. *Syncope* or *swooning* is a sudden loss of sensation and of power of motion, with suspension of pulse and of respiration, and is due to failure of heart-action, as from sudden nervous shock or intense mental emotion. *Insensibility* is a general term denoting loss of feeling from any cause, as from cold, intoxication, or injury. *Stupor* is especially profound and confirmed *insensibility*, properly comatose. *Asphyxia* is a special form of *syncope* resulting from partial or total suspension of respiration, as in strangulation, drowning, or inhalation of noxious gases.

SUBJECTIVE

SYNONYM:

objective

Subjective and *objective* are synonyms in but one point of view, being for the most part, strictly antonyms. *Subjective* signifies relating to the subject of mental states, that is, to the person who experiences them; *objective* signifies relating to the object of mental states, that is, to something outside the perceiving mind; in brief phrase it may be said that *subjective* relates to something within the mind, *objective* to something without. A mountain, as a mass of a certain size, contour, color, etc., is an *objective* fact; the impression our mind receives, the mental picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective*. But this *subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought (called "subject-object"), as when we com-

re our mental picture of the mountain with our idea of a ain or river. The direct experiences of the soul, as joy, ief, hope, fear, are purely *subjective;* the outward causes these experiences, as prosperity, bereavement, disappoint-nt, are *objective.* That which has independent existence or thority apart from our experience or thought is said to ve *objective* existence or authority; thus we speak of the *jective* authority of the moral law. Different individuals ıy receive different *subjective* impressions from the same *jective* fact, that which to one is a cause of hope being to other a cause of fear, etc. The style of a writer is called *jective* when it derives its materials mainly from or reaches t toward external objects; it is called *subjective* when it rives its materials mainly from or constantly tends to re-rt to the personal experience of the author. Compare IN-RENT.

SUBSIDY

NONYMS:

id	bounty	indemnity	reward	support
llowance	gift	pension	subvention	tribute
enus	grant	premium		

A *subsidy* is pecuniary aid directly granted by government an individual or commercial enterprise, or money furnished one nation to another to aid it in carrying on war against common enemy. A nation grants a *subsidy* to an ally, pays *tribute* to a conqueror. An *indemnity* is in the nature of ngs limited and temporary, while a *tribute* might be ex-ed indefinitely. A nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its n citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare; as, *subsidy* to a steamship company. The somewhat rare term *bvention* is especially applied to a *grant* of governmental l to a literary or artistic enterprise. Governmental *aid* to commercial or industrial enterprise other than a transporta-n company is more frequently called a *bounty* than a *sub-y;* as, the sugar *bounty.* The word *bounty* may be applied almost any regular or stipulated *allowance* by a government a citizen or citizens; as, a *bounty* for enlisting in the army; *bounty* for killing wolves. A *bounty* is offered for some-ng to be done; a *pension* is granted for something that has en done.

SUBVERT

SYNONYMS:

destroy **overthrow** **ruin** **supplant**
extinguish **overturn** **supersede** **suppress**

To *subvert* is to overthrow from or as from the very foundation; utterly destroy; bring to ruin. The word is now generally figurative, as of moral or political ruin. To *supersede* implies the putting of something that is wisely or unwisely preferred in the place of that which is removed; to *subvert* does not imply substitution. To *supplant* is more often personal, signifying to take the place of another, usually by underhanded means; one is *superseded* by authority, *supplanted* by a rival. Compare ABOLISH.

ANTONYMS:

conserve keep perpetuate preserve sustain uphold

SUCCEED

SYNONYMS:

achieve attain flourish prevail prosper thrive win

A person *succeeds* when he accomplishes what he attempts, or *attains* a desired object or result; an enterprise or undertaking *succeeds* that has a prosperous result. To *win* implies that some one loses, but one may *succeed* where no one fails. A solitary swimmer *succeeds* in reaching the shore; if we say he *wins* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser. Many students may *succeed* in study; a few *win* the special prizes, for which all compete. Compare FOLLOW.

ANTONYMS:

be defeated come short fail fall short lose miss miscarry

SUGGESTION

SYNONYMS:

hint implication innuendo insinuation intimation

A *suggestion* (from L. *sub*, under, and *gero*, bring) brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement, as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion, an illustration, a question, or the like. *Suggestion* is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent

ction entirely to his judgment, and is hence, in many cases, he most respectful way in which one can convey his views o a superior or a stranger. A *suggestion* may be given unntentionally, and even unconsciously, as when we say an auhor has "a *suggestive* style." An *intimation* is a *suggestion* n brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture, or oken, of one's meaning or wishes; in the latter case it is often he act of a superior; as, God in his providence gives us *intiations* of his will. A *hint* is still more limited in expression, nd is always covert, but frequently with good intent; as, to ive one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity. *Insinuation* and *nnuendo* are used in the bad sense; an *insinuation* is a covert r partly veiled injurious utterance, sometimes to the very erson attacked; an *innuendo* is commonly secret as well as ly, as if pointing one out by a significant nod (from L. *in*, n, to, and *nuo*, nod).

SUPERNATURAL

YNONYMS:
miraculous preternatural superhuman

The *supernatural* (*super*, above) is above or superior to the ecognized powers of nature; the *preternatural* (*preter*, beond) is aside from or beyond the recognized results or operaions of natural law, often in the sense of inauspicious; as, a *reternatural* gloom. *Miraculous* is more emphatic and specific han *supernatural*, as referring to the direct personal interention of divine power. Some hold that a miracle, as the aising of the dead, is a direct suspension and even violation f natural laws by the fiat of the Creator, and hence is, in the trictest sense, *supernatural;* others hold that the miracle is imply the calling forth of a power residing in the laws of ature, but not within their ordinary operation, and depenent on a distinct act of God, so that the *miraculous* might be rmed "extranatural," rather than *supernatural.* All that is eyond human power is *superhuman;* as, prophecy gives evience of *superhuman* knowledge; the word is sometimes aplied to remarkable manifestations of human power, surassing all that is ordinary.

NTONYMS:
common commonplace everyday natural ordinary usual

SUPPORT

SYNONYMS:

bear	**cherish**	**keep**	**maintain**	**sustain**
carry	**hold up**	**keep up**	**prop**	**uphold**

Support and *sustain* alike signify to *hold up* or *keep up,* to prevent from falling or sinking; but *sustain* has a special sense of continuous exertion or of great strength continuously exerted, as when we speak of *sustained* endeavor or a *sustained* note; a flower is *supported* by the stem or a temple-roof by arches; the foundations of a great building *sustain* an enormous pressure; to *sustain* life implies a greater exigency and need than to *support* life; to say one is *sustained* under affliction is to say more both of the severity of the trial and the completeness of the *upholding* than if we say he is *supported.* To *bear* is the most general word, denoting all *holding up* or *keeping up* of any object, whether in rest or motion; in the derived senses it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance; as, to *bear* a strain; to *bear* pain or grief. To *maintain* is to *keep* in a state or condition, especially in an excellent and desirable condition; as, to *maintain* health or reputation; to *maintain* one's position; to *maintain* a cause or proposition is to hold it against opposition or difficulty. To *support* may be partial, to *maintain* is complete; *maintain* is a word of more dignity than *support;* a man *supports* his family; a state *maintains* an army or navy. To *prop* is always partial, signifying to add *support* to something that is insecure. Compare ABET; ENDURE; KEEP.

ANTONYMS:

abandon	break down	demolish	destroy	let go	throw down
betray	cast down	desert	drop	overthrow	wreck

PREPOSITIONS:

The roof is supported *by, on,* or *upon* pillars; the family was supported *on* or *upon* a pittance, or *by* charity.

SUPPOSE

SYNONYMS:

conjecture	**deem**	**guess**	**imagine**	**surmise**	**think**

To *suppose* is temporarily to assume a thing as true, either with the expectation of finding it so or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so. To *suppose* is also to

hink a thing to be true while aware or conceding that the belief loes not rest upon any sure ground, and may not accord with act; or yet again, to *suppose* is to imply as true or involved s a necessary inference; as, design *supposes* the existence of designer. To *conjecture* is to put together the nearest avail-ble materials for a provisional opinion, always with some ex-ectation of finding the facts to be as *conjectured.* To *imagine* s to form a mental image of something as existing, though its ctual existence may be unknown, or even impossible. To *hink,* in this application, is to hold as the result of thought vhat is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowl-dge; as, I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact; a nore conclusive statement than would be made by the use of *onjecture* or *suppose.* Compare DOUBT; HYPOTHESIS.

ANTONYMS:

ascertain be sure conclude discover know prove

SURRENDER

SYNONYMS:

abandon	cede	give over	relinquish
alienate	give	give up	sacrifice
capitulate	give oneself up	let go	yield

To *surrender* is to *give up* upon compulsion, as to an enemy n war, hence to *give up* to any person, passion, influence, or ower. To *yield* is to give place or give way under pressure, nd hence under compulsion. *Yield* implies more softness or oncession than *surrender;* the most determined men may *sur-nder* to overwhelming force; when one *yields,* his spirit is least somewhat subdued. A monarch or a state *cedes* terri-ry, perhaps for a consideration; *surrenders* an army, a navy, a fortified place to a conqueror; a military commander *andons* an untenable position or unavailable stores. We *crifice* something precious through error, friendship, or duty, *ield* to convincing reasons, a stronger will, winsome persua-on, or superior force. Compare ABANDON.

SYNONYMOUS

SYNONYMS:

alike	equivalent	like	similar
correspondent	identical	same	synonymic
corresponding	interchangeable		

Synonymous (from Gr. *syn,* together, and *onyma,* name)

strictly signifies being *interchangeable* names for the same thing, or being one of two or more *interchangeable* names for the same thing; to say that two words are *synonymous* is strictly to say they are *alike, equivalent, identical,* or the *same* in meaning; but the use of *synonymous* in this strict sense is somewhat rare, and rather with reference to statements than to words.

To say that we are morally developed is *synonymous* with saying that we have reaped what some one has suffered for us.

H. W. BEECHER *Royal Truths* p. 294. [T. & F. 1866.]

In the strictest sense, *synonymous* words scarcely exist; rarely, if ever, are any two words in any language *equivalent* or *identical* in meaning; where a difference in meaning can not easily be shown, a difference in usage commonly exists, so that the words are not *interchangeable.* By *synonymous* words (or *synonyms*) we usually understand words that coincide or nearly coincide in some part of their meaning, and may hence within certain limits be used interchangeably, while outside of those limits they may differ very greatly in meaning and use. It is the office of a work on synonyms to point out these correspondences and differences, that language may have the flexibility that comes from freedom of selection within the common limits, with the perspicuity and precision that result from exact choice of the fittest words to express each shade of meaning outside of the common limits. To consider *synonymous* words *identical* is fatal to accuracy; to forget that they are *similar,* to some extent *equivalent,* and sometimes *interchangeable,* is destructive of freedom and variety.

SYSTEM

SYNONYMS:
manner method mode order regularity rule

Order in this connection denotes the fact or result of proper arrangement according to the due relation or sequence of the matters arranged; as, these papers are in *order;* in alphabetical *order. Method* denotes a process, a general or established way of doing or proceeding in anything; *rule,* an authoritative requirement or an established course of things; *system,* not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan in which all the parts are related to each other and to the

whole; as, a *system* of theology; a railroad *system;* the digestive *system; manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic; we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes, the *rules* by which assessments are made; or we say, as a *rule* the payments are heaviest at a certain time of year; a just tax may be made odious by the *manner* of its collection. *Regularity* applies to the even disposition of objects or uniform recurrence of acts in a series. There may be *regularity* without *order,* as in the recurrence of paroxysms of disease or insanity; there may be *order* without *regularity,* as in the arrangement of furniture in a room, where the objects are placed at varying distances. *Order* commonly implies the design of an intelligent agent or the appearance or suggestion of such design; *regularity* applies to an actual uniform disposition or recurrence with no suggestion of purpose, and as applied to human affairs is less intelligent and more mechanical than *order.* The most perfect *order* is often secured with least *regularity,* as in a fine essay or oration. The same may be said of *system.* There is a *regularity* of dividing a treatise into topics, paragraphs, and sentences that is destructive of true rhetorical *system.* Compare HABIT; HYPOTHESIS.

ANTONYMS:

chaos derangement disarrangement disorder irregularity confusion

TACITURN

SYNONYMS:

close mute reticent speechless
dumb reserved silent uncommunicative

Dumb, mute, silent, and *speechless* refer to fact or state; *taciturn* refers to habit and disposition. The talkative person may be stricken *dumb* with surprise or terror; the obstinate may remain *mute;* one may be *silent* through preoccupation of mind or of set purpose; but the *taciturn* person is averse to the utterance of thought or feeling and to communication with others, either from natural disposition or for the occasion. One who is *silent* does not speak at all; one who is *taciturn* speaks when compelled, but in a grudging way that repels further approach. *Reserved* suggests more of method and intention than *taciturn,* applying often to some special time or

topic; one who is communicative regarding all else may be *reserved* about his business. *Reserved* is thus closely equivalent to *uncommunicative*, but is a somewhat stronger word, often suggesting pride or haughtiness, as when we say one is *reserved* toward inferiors. Compare PRIDE.

ANTONYMS:
communicative free garrulous loquacious talkative unreserved

TASTEFUL

SYNONYMS:

artistic	delicate	esthetic	fastidious	nice
chaste	delicious	esthetical	fine	tasty
dainty	elegant	exquisite		

Elegant (from L. *elegans*, select) refers to that assemblage of qualities which makes anything choice to persons of culture and refinement; it refers to the lighter, finer elements of beauty in form or motion, especially denoting that which exhibits faultless taste and perfection of finish. That which is *elegant* is made so not merely by nature, but by art and culture; a woodland dell may be beautiful or picturesque, but would not ordinarily be termed *elegant*. *Tasteful* refers to that in which the element of taste is more prominent, standing, as it were, more by itself, while in *elegant* it is blended as part of the whole. *Tasty* is an inferior word, used colloquially in a similar sense. *Chaste* (primarily *pure*), denotes in literature and art that which is true to the higher and finer feelings and free from all excess or meretricious ornament. *Dainty* and *delicate* refer to the lighter and finer elements of taste and beauty, *dainty* tending in personal use to an excessive scrupulousness which is more fully expressed by *fastidious*. *Nice* and *delicate* both refer to exact adaptation to some standard; the bar of a balance can be said to be nicely or delicately poised; as regards matters of taste and beauty, *delicate* is a higher and more discriminating word than *nice*, and is always used in a favorable sense; a *delicate* distinction is one worth observing; a *nice* distinction may be so, or may be overstrained and unduly subtle; *fine* in such use, is closely similar to *delicate* and *nice*, but (though capable of an unfavorable sense) has commonly a suggestion of positive excellence or admirableness; a *fine* touch does something; *fine* perceptions are to some purpose; *delicate* is capable of the single unfavorable sense of frail or

ragile; as, a *delicate* constitution. *Esthetic* or *esthetical* refers
› beauty or the appreciation of the beautiful, especially from
ıe philosophic point of view. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost
erfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an
legant garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied
› intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *ex-*
uisite pain. See BEAUTIFUL; DELICIOUS; FINE.

NTONYMS:

clumsy	displeasing	grotesque	inartistic	rough
coarse	distasteful	harsh	inharmonious	rude
deformed	fulsome	hideous	meretricious	rugged
disgusting	gaudy	horrid	offensive	tawdry

TEACH

YNONYMS:

discipline	give instruction	inform	nurture
drill	give lessons	initiate	school
educate	inculcate	instil	train
enlighten	indoctrinate	instruct	tutor

To *teach* is simply to communicate knowledge; to *instruct* originally, to build in or into, put in order) is to impart nowledge with special method and completeness; *instruct* has lso an authoritative sense nearly equivalent to command. To *ducate* is to draw out or develop harmoniously the mental owers, and, in the fullest sense, the moral powers as well. o *train* is to direct to a certain result powers already existing. *rain* is used in preference to *educate* when the reference is › the inferior animals or to the physical powers of man; as, › *train* a horse; to *train* the hand or eye. To *discipline* is to ring into habitual and complete subjection to authority; *iscipline* is a severe word, and is often used as a euphemism or *punish;* to be thoroughly effective in war, soldiers must be *isciplined* as well as *trained.* To *nurture* is to furnish the are and sustenance necessary for physical, mental, and moral rowth; *nurture* is a more tender and homelike word than *edu-ate.* Compare EDUCATION.

TEMERITY

YNONYMS:

audacity	heedlessness	presumption
foolhardiness	over-confidence	rashness
hardihood	precipitancy	recklessness
hastiness	precipitation	venturesomeness

Rashness applies to the actual rushing into danger without

counting the cost; *temerity* denotes the needless exposure of oneself to peril which is or might be clearly seen to be such. *Rashness* is used chiefly of bodily acts, *temerity* often of mental or social matters; there may be a noble *rashness*, but *temerity* is always used in a bad sense. We say it is amazing that one should have had the *temerity* to make a statement which could be readily proved a falsehood, or to make an unworthy proposal to one sure to resent it; in such use *temerity* is often closely allied to *hardihood*, *audacity*, or *presumption*. *Venturesomeness* dallies on the edge of danger and experiments with it; *foolhardiness* rushes in for want of sense, *heedlessness* for want of attention, *rashness* for want of reflection, *recklessness* from disregard of consequences. *Audacity*, in the sense here considered, denotes a dashing and somewhat reckless courage, in defiance of conventionalities, or of other men's opinions, or of what would be deemed probable consequences; as, the *audacity* of a successful financier. Compare EFFRONTERY.

ANTONYMS:

care	circumspection	hesitation	wariness
caution	cowardice	timidity	

TERM

SYNONYMS:

article	denomination	member	phrase
condition	expression	name	word

Term in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit. The *articles* of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience; the *terms* are the essential statements on which its validity depends—as it were, the landmarks of its meaning or power; a *condition* is a contingent *term* which may become fixed upon the happening of some contemplated event. In logic a *term* is one of the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of statement in some one direction. Thus, in general use, *term* is more restricted than *word*, *expression*, or *phrase;* a *term* is a *word* that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects, as when we speak of the definition of *terms*, that is of the key-*words* in any discussion; or we say, that is a legal or scientific *term*. Compare BOUNDARY; DICTION.

TERSE

SYNONYMS:

brief	**concise**	**neat**	**short**
compact	**condensed**	**pithy**	**succinct**
compendious	**laconic**	**sententious**	

Anything *short* or *brief* is of relatively small extent. That which is *concise* (from L. *con-*, with, together, and *cædo*, cut) is trimmed down, and that which is *condensed* (from L. *con-*, with, together, and *densus*, thick) is, as it were, pressed together, so as to include as much as possible within a small space. That which is *compendious* (from L. *com-*, together, and *pendo*, weigh) gathers the substance of a matter into a few words, weighty and effective. The *succinct* (from L. *succinctus*, from *sub-*, under, and *cingo*, gird; girded from below) has an alert effectiveness as if girded for action. The *summary* is compacted to the utmost, often to the point of abruptness; as, we speak of a *summary* statement or a *summary* dismissal. That which is *terse* (from L. *tersus*, from *tergo*, rub off) has an elegant and finished completeness within the smallest possible compass, as if rubbed or polished down to the utmost. A *sententious* style is one abounding in sentences that are singly striking or memorable, apart from the context; the word may be used invidiously of that which is pretentiously oracular. A *pithy* utterance gives the gist of a matter effectively, whether in rude or elegant style.

ANTONYMS:

diffuse **lengthy** **long** **prolix** **tedious** **verbose** **wordy**

TESTIMONY

SYNONYMS:

affidavit	**attestation**	**deposition**	**proof**
affirmation	**certification**	**evidence**	**witness**

Testimony, in legal as well as in common use, signifies the statements of witnesses. *Deposition* and *affidavit* denote *testimony* reduced to writing; the *deposition* differs from the *affidavit* in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination. *Evidence* is a broader term, including the *testimony* of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true; we have the *testimony* of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way; his footprints in the

sand are additional *evidence* of the fact. Compare DEMONSTRATION; OATH.

THEREFORE

SYNONYMS:

accordingly	**consequently**	**then**	**whence**
because	**hence**	**thence**	**wherefore**

Therefore, signifying for that (or this) reason, is the most precise and formal word for expressing the direct conclusion of a chain of reasoning; *then* carries a similar but slighter sense of inference, which it gives incidentally rather than formally; as, "All men are mortal; Cæsar is a man; *therefore* Cæsar is mortal;" or, "The contract is awarded; *then* there is no more to be said." *Consequently* denotes a direct result, but more frequently of a practical than a theoretic kind; as, "Important matters demand my attention; *consequently* I shall not sail to-day." *Consequently* is rarely used in the formal conclusions of logic or mathematics, but marks rather the freer and looser style of rhetorical argument. *Accordingly* denotes correspondence, which may or may not be consequence; it is often used in narration; as, "The soldiers were eager and confident; *accordingly* they sprang forward at the word of command." *Thence* is a word of more sweeping inference than *therefore,* applying not merely to a single set of premises, but often to all that has gone before, including the reasonable inferences that have not been formally stated. *Wherefore* is the correlative of *therefore,* and *whence* of *hence* or *thence,* appending the inference or conclusion to the previous statement without a break. Compare synonyms for BECAUSE.

THRONG

SYNONYMS:

concourse crowd host jam mass multitude press

A *crowd* is a company of persons filling to excess the space they occupy and pressing inconveniently upon one another; the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small. *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressing closely together; there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng.* *Host* and *multitude* both imply

vast numbers, but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to be nowhere a *crowd; host* is a military term, and properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding. *Concourse* signifies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has a suggestion of stateliness not found in the word *crowd,* while suggesting less massing and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng.*

TIME

SYNONYMS:

age	**con**	**period**	**succession**
date	**epoch**	**season**	**term**
duration	**era**	**sequence**	**while**

Sequence and *succession* apply to events viewed as following one another; *time* and *duration* denote something conceived of as enduring while events take place and acts are done. According to the necessary conditions of human thought, events are contained in *time* as objects are in space, *time* existing before the event, measuring it as it passes, and still existing when the event is past. *Duration* and *succession* are more general words than *time;* we can speak of infinite or eternal *duration* or *succession,* but *time* is commonly contrasted with eternity. *Time* is measured or measurable *duration.*

TIP

SYNONYMS:

cant	**dip**	**incline**	**list**	**slope**
careen	**heel over**	**lean**	**slant**	**tilt**

To *tilt* or *tip* is to throw out of a horizontal position by raising one side or end or lowering the other; the words are closely similar, but *tilt* suggests more of fluctuation or instability. *Slant* and *slope* are said of things somewhat fixed or permanent in a position out of the horizontal or perpendicular; the roof *slants,* the hill *slopes. Incline* is a more formal word for *tip,* and also for *slant* or *slope.* To *cant* is to set slantingly; in many cases *tip* and *cant* might be interchanged, but *tip* is more temporary, often momentary; one *tips* a pail so that the water flows over the edge; a mechanic *cants* a table by making or setting one side higher than the other. A vessel *careens* in the wind; *lists,* usually, from shifting of cargo, from

water in the hold, etc. *Careening* is always toward one side or the other; *listing* may be forward or astern as well. To *heel over* is the same as to *careen,* and must be distinguished from "keel over," which is to capsize.

TIRE

SYNONYMS:

exhaust fag fatigue harass jade wear out weary

To *tire* is to reduce strength in any degree by exertion; one may be *tired* just enough to make rest pleasant, or even unconsciously *tired,* becoming aware of the fact only when he ceases the exertion; or, on the other hand, he may be, according to the common phrase, "too *tired* to stir"; but for this extreme condition the stronger words are commonly used. One who is *fatigued* suffers from a conscious and painful lack of strength as the result of some overtaxing; an invalid may be *fatigued* with very slight exertion; when one is *wearied,* the painful lack of strength is the result of long-continued demand or strain; one is *exhausted* when the strain has been so severe and continuous as utterly to consume the strength, so that further exertion is for the time impossible. One is *fagged* by drudgery; he is *jaded* by incessant repetition of the same act until it becomes increasingly difficult or well-nigh impossible; as, a horse is *jaded* by a long and unbroken journey.

ANTONYMS:

invigorate	refresh	relieve	rest
recreate	relax	repose	restore

TOOL

SYNONYMS:

apparatus	**implement**	**machine**	**utensil**
appliance	**instrument**	**mechanism**	**weapon**

A *tool* is something that is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called *tools,* those designed for warlike purposes being designated *weapons.* An *instrument* is anything through which power is applied and a result produced; in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than *tool;* as, a piano is a musical

instrument. *Instrument* is the word usually applied to *tools* used in scientific pursuits; as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments.* An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted; as, an agricultural *implement; implements* of war. *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool.* The paw of a tiger might be termed a terrible *implement,* but not a *tool.* A *utensil* is that which may be used for some special purpose; the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes; as, kitchen *utensils;* farming *utensils.* An *appliance* is that which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result, either independently or as subordinate to something more extensive or important; every mechanical *tool* is an *appliance,* but not every *appliance* is a *tool;* the traces of a harness are *appliances* for traction, but they are not *tools.* *Mechanism* is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action. A *machine* in the most general sense is any mechanical *instrument* for the conversion of motion; in this sense a lever is a *machine;* but in more commonly accepted usage a *machine* is distinguished from a *tool* by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements for the production of a result. A chisel by itself is a *tool;* when it is set so as to be operated by a crank and pitman, the entire *mechanism* is called a *machine;* as, a mortising-*machine.* An *apparatus* may be a *machine,* but the word is commonly used for a collection of distinct articles to be used in connection or combination for a certain purpose—a mechanical equipment; as, the *apparatus* of a gymnasium; especially, for a collection of *appliances* for some scientific purpose; as, a chemical or surgical *apparatus;* an *apparatus* may include many *tools, instruments,* or *implements.* *Implement* is for the most part and *utensil* is altogether restricted to the literal sense; *instrument, machine,* and *tool* have figurative use, *instrument* being used largely in a good, *tool* always in a bad sense; *machine* inclines to the unfavorable sense, as implying that human agents are made mechanically subservient to some controlling will; as, an *instrument* of Providence; the *tool* of a tyrant; a political *machine.*

TOPIC

SYNONYMS:

division head issue matter motion point proposition question subject theme

A *topic* (from Gr. *topos,* place) is a *head* of discourse. Since a *topic* for discussion is often stated in the form of a *question, question* has come to be extensively used to denote a debatable *topic,* especially of a practical nature—an *issue;* as, the labor *question;* the temperance *question.* In deliberative assemblies a *proposition* presented or moved for acceptance is called a *motion,* and such a *motion* or other matter for consideration is known as the *question,* since it is or may be stated in interrogative form to be answered by each member with a vote of "aye" or "no"; a member is required to speak to the *question;* the chairman puts the *question.* In speaking or writing the general *subject* or *theme* may be termed the *topic,* though it is more usual to apply the latter term to the subordinate *divisions, points,* or *heads* of discourse; as, to enlarge on this *topic* would carry me too far from my *subject;* a pleasant drive will suggest many *topics* for conversation.

TRACE

SYNONYMS:

footmark footprint footstep impression mark memorial remains remnant sign token track trail vestige

A *memorial* is that which is intended or fitted to bring to remembrance something that has passed away; it may be vast and stately. On the other hand, a slight *token* of regard may be a cherished *memorial* of a friend; either a concrete object or an observance may be a *memorial.* A *vestige* is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls; as, scattered mounds containing implements, weapons, etc., are *vestiges* of a former civilization. A *vestige* is always a part of that which has passed away; a *trace* may be merely the *mark* made by something that has been present or passed by, and that is still existing, or some slight evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced; as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter. Compare CHARACTERISTIC.

TRANSACT

SYNONYMS:

accomplish act carry on conduct do negotiate perform treat

There are many acts that one may *do*, *accomplish*, or *perform* unaided; what he *transacts* is by means of or in association with others; one may *do* a duty, *perform* a vow, *accomplish* a task, but he *transacts* business, since that always involves the agency of others. To *negotiate* and to *treat* are likewise collective acts, but both these words lay stress upon deliberation, with adjustment of mutual claims and interests; *transact*, while it may depend upon previous deliberation, states execution only. Notes, bills of exchange, loans, and treaties are said to be *negotiated*, the word so used covering not merely the preliminary consideration, but the final settlement. *Negotiate* has more reference to execution than *treat;* nations may *treat* of peace without result, but when a treaty is *negotiated*, peace is secured; the citizens of the two nations are then free to *transact* business with one another. Compare DO.

TRANSACTION

SYNONYMS:

act action affair business deed doing proceeding

One's *acts* or *deeds* may be exclusively his own; his *transactions* involve the agency or participation of others. A *transaction* is something completed; a *proceeding* is or is viewed as something in progress; but since *transaction* is often used to include the steps leading to the conclusion, while *proceedings* may result in *action*, the dividing line between the two words becomes sometimes quite faint, though *transaction* often emphasizes the fact of something done, or brought to a conclusion. Both *transactions* and *proceedings* are used of the records of a deliberative body, especially when published; strictly used, the two are distinguished; as, the Philosophical *Transactions* of the Royal Society of London give in full the papers read; the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association give in full the *business* done, with mere abstracts of or extracts from the papers read. Compare ACT; BUSINESS.

TRANSCENDENTAL

SYNONYMS:
a priori intuitive original primordial transcendent

Intuitive truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience, not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another. All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental.* But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive,* including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time. "Being is *transcendental* . . . . As being can not be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental.*" K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 530. "*Transcendent* he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor *a priori* element of cognition—what therefore transcends every category of thought." K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 531. *Transcendental* has been applied in the language of the Emersonian school to the soul's supposed *intuitive* knowledge of things divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man. Compare MYSTERIOUS.

TRANSIENT

SYNONYMS:

brief	**fleeting**	**fugitive**	**short**
ephemeral	**flitting**	**momentary**	**temporary**
evanescent	**flying**	**passing**	**transitory**

Transient and *transitory* are both derived from the same original source (from L. *trans,* over, and *eo,* go), denoting that which quickly passes or is passing away, but there is between them a fine shade of difference. A thing is *transient* which in fact is not lasting; a thing is *transitory* which by its very nature must soon pass away; a thing is *temporary* (from L. *tempus,* time) which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while; as, a *transient* joy; this *transitory* life; a *temporary* chairman. *Ephemeral* (from Gr. *epi,* on, and *hemera,* day) literally lasting but for a day, often marks more strongly than *transient* exceeding brevity of duration; it agrees with *transitory* in denoting that its object is destined to pass

way, but is stronger, as denoting not only its certain but its peedy extinction; thus that which is *ephemeral* is looked upon s at once slight and perishable, and the word carries often a uggestion of contempt; man's life is *transitory,* a butterfly's existence is *ephemeral;* with no solid qualities or worthy achievements a pretender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity. That which is *fleeting* is viewed as in the act of passing wiftly by, and that which is *fugitive* (from L. *fugio,* flee) as luding attempts to detain it; that which is *evanescent* (from . *evanesco,* from *e,* out, and *vanus,* empty, vain) as in the ct of vanishing even while we gaze, as the hues of the sunset.

NTONYMS:

abiding eternal immortal lasting perpetual undying
enduring everlasting imperishable permanent persistent unfading

UNION

NONYMS:

coalition conjunction juncture unification
combination cooperation oneness unity
concert junction

Unity is *oneness,* the state of being one, especially of that which never has been divided or of that which can not be conceived of as resolved into parts; as, the *unity* of God or the *nity* of the human soul. *Union* is a bringing together of hings that have been distinct, so that they combine or coalesce o form a new whole, or the state or condition of things thus rought together; in a *union* the separate individuality of the hings united is never lost sight of; we speak of the *union* of he parts of a fractured bone or of the *union* of hearts in marriage. But *unity* can be said of that which is manifestly or ven conspicuously made up of parts, when a single purpose r ideal is so subserved by all that their possible separateness s lost sight of; as, we speak of the *unity* of the human body, r of the *unity* of the church. Compare ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; HARMONY; MARRIAGE.

NTONYMS:

analysis disconnection disunion schism
contrariety disjunction division separation
decomposition dissociation divorce severance

USUAL

SYNONYMS:

accustomed	**every-day**	**general**	**ordinary**	**public**
common	**familiar**	**habitual**	**prevailing**	**regular**
customary	**frequent**	**normal**	**prevalent**	**wonted**

Usual (from L. *usus,* use, habit, wont) signifies such as regularly or often recurs in the ordinary course of events, or is habitually repeated in the life of the same person. *Ordinary* (from L. *ordo,* order) signifies according to an established order, hence of *every-day* occurrence. In strictness, *common* and *general* apply to the greater number of individuals in a class; but both words are in good use as applying to the greater number of instances in a series, so that it is possible to speak of one person's *common* practise or *general* custom, though *ordinary* or *usual* would in such case be preferable. Compare GENERAL; NORMAL.

ANTONYMS:

exceptional	infrequent	rare	strange	unparalleled
extraordinary	out-of-the-way	singular	uncommon	unusual

UTILITY

SYNONYMS:

advantage	**expediency**	**serviceableness**
avail	**profit**	**use**
benefit	**service**	**usefulness**

Utility (from L. *utilis,* useful) signifies primarily the quality of being useful, but is somewhat more abstract and philosophical than *usefulness* or *use,* and is often employed to denote adaptation to produce a valuable result, while *usefulness* denotes the actual production of such result. We contrast beauty and *utility.* We say of an invention, its *utility* is questionable, or, on the other hand, its *usefulness* has been proved by ample trial, or I have found it of *use;* still, *utility* and *usefulness* are frequently interchanged. *Expediency* (from L. *ex,* out, and *pes,* foot; literally, the getting the foot out) refers primarily to escape from or avoidance of some difficulty or trouble; either *expediency* or *utility* may be used to signify *profit* or *advantage* considered apart from right as the ground of moral obligation, or of actions that have a moral character, *expediency* denoting immediate *advantage* on a contracted view, and especially with reference to avoiding danger, difficulty, or loss,

while *utility* may be so broadened as to cover all existence through all time, as in the utilitarian theory of morals. *Policy* is often used in a kindred sense, more positive than *expediency* but narrower than *utility*, as in the proverb, "Honesty is the best *policy*." Compare PROFIT.

ANTONYMS:

disadvantage	impolicy	inutility	uselessness
folly	inadequacy	unprofitableness	worthlessness
futility	inexpediency		

VACANT

SYNONYMS:

blank	leisure	unfilled	untenanted	void
empty	unemployed	unoccupied	vacuous	waste

That is *empty* which contains nothing; that is *vacant* which is without that which has filled or might be expected to fill it; *vacant* has extensive reference to rights or possibilities of occupancy. A *vacant* room may not be *empty*, and an *empty* house may not be *vacant*. *Vacant*, as derived from the Latin, is applied to things of some dignity; *empty*, from the Saxon, is preferred in speaking of slight, common, or homely matters, though it may be applied with special force to the highest; we speak of *empty* space, a *vacant* lot, an *empty* dish, an *empty* sleeve, a *vacant* mind, an *empty* heart, an *empty* boast, a *vacant* office, a *vacant* or *leisure* hour. *Void* and *devoid* are rarely used in the literal sense, but for the most part confined to abstract relations, *devoid* being followed by *of*, and having with that addition the effect of a prepositional phrase; as, the article is *devoid of* sense; the contract is *void* for want of consideration. *Waste*, in this connection, applies to that which is made so by devastation or ruin, or gives an impression of desolation, especially as combined with vastness, probably from association of the words *waste* and vast; *waste* is applied also to uncultivated or unproductive land, if of considerable extent; we speak of a *waste* track or region, but not of a *waste* city lot. *Vacuous* refers to the condition of being *empty* or *vacant*, regarded as continuous or characteristic.

ANTONYMS:

brimful	busy	filled	inhabited	overflowing
brimmed	crammed	full	jammed	packed
brimming	crowded	gorged	occupied	replete

VAIN

SYNONYMS:

abortive	**futile**	**trifling**	**unserviceable**
baseless	**idle**	**trivial**	**unsubstantial**
bootless	**inconstant**	**unavailing**	**useless**
deceitful	**ineffectual**	**unimportant**	**valueless**
delusive	**nugatory**	**unprofitable**	**vapid**
empty	**null**	**unreal**	**visionary**
frivolous	**profitless**	**unsatisfying**	**worthless**
fruitless	**shadowy**		

Vain (from L. *vanus,* empty) keeps the etymological idea through all changes of meaning; a *vain* endeavor is *empty* of result, or of adequate power to produce a result, a *vain* pretension is *empty* or destitute of support, a *vain* person has a conceit that is *empty* or destitute of adequate cause or reason. That which is *bootless, fruitless,* or *profitless* fails to accomplish any valuable result; that which is *abortive, ineffectual,* or *unavailing* fails to accomplish a result that it was, or was supposed to be, adapted to accomplish. That which is *useless, futile,* or *vain* is inherently incapable of accomplishing a specified result. *Useless,* in the widest sense, signifies not of use for any valuable purpose, and is thus closely similar to *valueless* and *worthless. Fruitless* is more final than *ineffectual,* as applying to the sum or harvest of endeavor. That which is *useless* lacks actual fitness for a purpose; that which is *vain* lacks imaginable fitness. (Compare VACANT; OSTENTATION; PRIDE.

ANTONYMS:

adequate	effective	powerful	solid	useful
advantageous	efficient	profitable	sound	valid
beneficial	expedient	real	substantial	valuable
competent	potent	serviceable	sufficient	worthy

Compare synonyms for UTILITY.

VENAL

SYNONYMS:

hireling **mercenary** **purchasable** **salable**

Venal (from L. *venalis,* from *venum,* sale) signifies ready to sell one's influence, vote, or efforts for money or other consideration; *mercenary* (from L. *mercenarius,* from *merces,* pay, reward) signifies influenced chiefly or only by desire for gain or reward; thus, etymologically, the *mercenary* can be hired, while the *venal* are openly or actually for sale; *hireling* (from

AS. *hyrling*, from *hyr*) signifies serving for hire or pay, or having the spirit or character of one who works or of that which is done directly for hire or pay. *Mercenary* has especial application to character or disposition; as, a *mercenary* spirit; *mercenary* motives—*i. e.*, a spirit or motives to which money is the chief consideration or the moving principle. The *hireling*, the *mercenary*, and the *venal* are alike in making principle, conscience, and honor of less account than gold or sordid considerations; but the *mercenary* and *venal* may be simply open to the bargain and sale which the *hireling* has already consummated; a clergyman may be *mercenary* in making place and pay of undue importance while not *venal* enough to forsake his own communion for another for any reward that could be offered him. The *mercenary* may retain much show of independence; *hireling* service sacrifices self-respect as well as principle; a public officer who makes his office tributary to private speculation in which he is interested is *mercenary;* if he receives a stipulated recompense for administering his office at the behest of some leader, faction, corporation, or the like, he is both *hireling* and *venal;* if he gives essential advantages for pay, without subjecting himself to any direct domination, his course is *venal*, but not *hireling*. Compare PAY; VENIAL.

ANTONYMS:

disinterested	honest	incorruptible	public-spirited
generous	honorable	patriotic	unpurchasable

VENERATE

SYNONYMS:

adore honor respect revere reverence

In the highest sense, to *revere* or *reverence* is to hold in mingled love and honor with something of sacred fear, as for that which while lovely is sublimely exalted and brings upon us by contrast a sense of our unworthiness or inferiority; to *revere* is a wholly spiritual act; to *reverence* is often, though not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling; we *revere* or *reverence* the divine majesty. *Revere* is a stronger word than *reverence* or *venerate*. To *venerate* is to hold in exalted honor without fear, and is applied to objects less removed from ourselves than those we *revere*, being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred

associations, and of abstractions; we *venerate* an aged pastor, the dust of heroes or martyrs, lofty virtue or self-sacrifice, or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty; we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* him. We *adore* with a humble yet free outflowing of soul. Compare VENERATION.

ANTONYMS:

contemn	detest	dishonor	scoff at	slight
despise	disdain	disregard	scorn	spurn

VENERATION

SYNONYMS:

adoration awe dread reverence

Awe is inspired by that in which there is sublimity or majesty so overwhelming as to awaken a feeling akin to fear; in *awe*, considered by itself, there is no element of esteem or affection, though the sense of vastness, power, or grandeur in the object is always present. *Dread* is a shrinking apprehension or expectation of possible harm awakened by any one of many objects or causes, from that which is overwhelmingly vast and mighty to that which is productive of momentary physical pain; in its higher uses *dread* approaches the meaning of *awe*, but with more of chilliness and cowering, and without that subjection of soul to the grandeur and worthiness of the object that is involved in *awe*. *Awe* is preoccupied with the object that inspires it; *dread* with apprehension of personal consequences. *Reverence* and *veneration* are less overwhelming than *awe* or *dread*, and suggest something of esteem, affection, and personal nearness. We may feel *awe* of that which we can not *reverence*, as a grandly terrible ocean storm; *awe* of the divine presence is more distant and less trustful than *reverence*. *Veneration* is commonly applied to things which are not subjects of *awe*. *Adoration*, in its full sense, is loftier than *veneration*, less restrained and awed than *reverence*, and with more of the spirit of direct, active, and joyful worship. Compare ESTEEM; VENERATE.

ANTONYMS:

contempt	disdain	dishonor	disregard	scorn

VENIAL

SYNONYMS:
excusable pardonable slight trivial

Venial (from L. *venia,* pardon) signifies capable of being pardoned, and, in common use, capable of being readily pardoned, easily overlooked. Aside from its technical ecclesiastical use, *venial* is always understood as marking some fault comparatively *slight* or *trivial.* A *venial* offense is one readily overlooked; a *pardonable* offense requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is found to be susceptible of pardon. *Excusable* is scarcely applied to offenses, but to matters open to doubt or criticism rather than direct censure; so used, it often falls little short of justifiable; as, I think, under those circumstances, his action was *excusable.* Protestants do not recognize the distinction between *venial* and mortal sins. *Venial* must not be confounded with the very different word VENAL. Compare VENAL.

ANTONYMS:
inexcusable inexpiable mortal unpardonable unjustifiable

VERACITY

SYNONYMS:

candor	**honesty**	**reality**	**truthfulness**
frankness	**ingenuousness**	**truth**	**verity**

Truth is primarily and *verity* is always a quality of thought or speech, especially of speech, as in exact conformity to fact. *Veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the *truth;* a habitual liar may at some occasions speak the *truth,* but that does not constitute him a man of *veracity;* on the other hand, a person of undoubted *veracity* may state (through ignorance or misinformation) what is not the *truth. Truthfulness* is a quality that may be here either in a person or in his statements or beliefs. *Candor, frankness, honesty,* and *ingenuousness* are allied with *veracity,* and *verity* with *truth,* while *truthfulness* may accord with either. *Truth* in a secondary sense may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in the former case becoming a close synonym of *veracity;* as, I know him to be a man of *truth.*

ANTONYMS:

deceit	duplicity	falsehood	fiction	lie
deception	error	falseness	guile	mendacity
delusion	fabrication	falsity	imposture	untruth

Compare **synonyms** for DECEPTION.

VERBAL

SYNONYMS:
literal **oral** **vocal**

Oral (from L. *os*, the mouth) signifies uttered through the mouth or (in common phrase) by word of mouth; ***verbal*** (from L. *verbum*, a word) signifies of, pertaining to, or connected with words, especially with words as distinguished from the ideas they convey; *vocal* (from L. *vox*, the voice) signifies of or pertaining to the voice, uttered or modulated by the voice, and especially uttered with or sounding with full, resonant voice; *literal* (from L. *litera*, a letter) signifies consisting of or expressed by letters, or according to the letter, in the broader sense of the exact meaning or requirement of the words used: what is called "the letter of the law" is its *literal* meaning without going behind what is expressed by the letters on the page. Thus *oral* applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed; as, *oral* tradition; an *oral* examination. By this rule we should in strictness speak of an *oral* contract or an *oral* message, but *verbal* contract and *verbal* message, as indicating that which is by spoken rather than by written words, have become so fixed in the language that they can probably never be changed; this usage is also in line with other idioms of the language; as "I give you my *word*," "a true man's *word* is as good as his bond," "by *word* of mouth," etc. A *verbal* translation may be *oral* or written, so that it is word for word; a *literal* translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words: a *literal* translation is more than one that is merely *verbal*: both *verbal* and *literal* are opposed to *free*. In the same sense of attending to words only, we speak of *verbal* criticism, a *verbal* change. *Vocal* has primary reference to the human voice: as, *vocal* sounds, *vocal* music; *vocal* may be applied within certain limits to inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man; as, the woods were *vocal* with the songs of birds: *oral* is never so applied, but is limited to articulate utterance regarded as having a definite meaning; as, an *oral* statement.

VICTORY

NONYMS:

hievement	**ascendency**	**mastery**	**supremacy**
dvantage	**conquest**	**success**	**triumph**

Victory is the state resulting from the overcoming of an ponent or opponents in any contest, or from the overcoming difficulties, obstacles, evils, etc., considered as opponents or mies. In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement, advantage,* or *success* may be termed a *victory.* In *conquest* and *stery* there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in *victory. Triumph,* originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *victory,* has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant, complete, and glorious *victory.* Compare CONQUER.

TONYMS:

feat	**disappointment**	**failure**	**miscarriage**	**retreat**
struction	**disaster**	**frustration**	**overthrow**	**rout**

VIGILANT

NONYMS:

lert	**cautious**	**on the lookout**	**wary**
wake	**circumspect**	**sleepless**	**watchful**
reful	**on the alert**	**wakeful**	**wide-awake**

Vigilant implies more sustained activity and more intelligent ition than *alert;* one may be habitually *alert* by reason of ive quickness of perception and thought, or one may be momentarily *alert* under some excitement or expectancy; one who *vigilant* is so with thoughtful purpose. One is *vigilant* against nger or harm; he may be *alert* or *watchful* for good as well against evil; he is *wary* in view of suspected stratagem, kery, or treachery. A person may be *wakeful* because of ne merely physical excitement or excitability, as through mnia; yet he may be utterly careless and negligent in his efulness, the reverse of *watchful;* a person who is truly *chful* must keep himself *wakeful* while on watch, in which e *wakeful* has something of mental quality. *Watchful,* m the Saxon, and *vigilant,* from the Latin, are almost exact ivalents; but *vigilant* has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and somewhat more suggestion of volition; one may be itually *watchful;* one is *vigilant* of set purpose and for dit cause, as in the presence of an enemy. Compare ALERT.

ANTONYMS:

careless	heedless	inconsiderate	oblivious
drowsy	inattentive	neglectful	thoughtless
dull	incautious	negligent	unwary

VIRTUE

SYNONYMS:

chastity	**honesty**	**probity**	**truth**
duty	**honor**	**purity**	**uprightness**
excellence	**integrity**	**rectitude**	**virtuousness**
faithfulness	**justice**	**righteousness**	**worth**
goodness	**morality**	**rightness**	**worthiness**

Virtue (from L. *virtus*, primarily manly strength or courage, from *vir*, a man, a hero) is, in its full sense, *goodness* that is victorious through trial, perhaps through temptation and conflict. *Goodness*, the being morally good, may be much less than *virtue*, as lacking the strength that comes from trial and conflict, or it may be very much more than *virtue*, as rising sublimely above the possibility of temptation and conflict—the infantile as contrasted with the divine *goodness*. *Virtue* is distinctively human; we do not predicate it of God. *Morality* is conformity to the moral law in action, whether in matters concerning ourselves or others, whether with or without right principle. *Honesty* and *probity* are used especially of one's relations to his fellow men, *probity* being to *honesty* much what *virtue* in some respects is to *goodness; probity* is *honesty* tried and proved, especially in those things that are beyond the reach of legal requirement; above the commercial sense, *honesty* may be applied to the highest truthfulness of the soul to and with itself and its Maker. *Integrity*, in the full sense, is moral wholeness without a flaw; when used, as it often is, of contracts and dealings, it has reference to inherent character and principle, and denotes much more than superficial or conventional *honesty*. *Honor* is a lofty *honesty* that scorns fraud or wrong as base and unworthy of itself. *Honor* rises far above thought of the motto that "*honesty* is the best policy." *Purity* is freedom from all admixture, especially of that which debases; it is *chastity* both of heart and life, but of the life because from the heart. *Duty*, the rendering of what is due to any person or in any relation, is, in this connection, the fulfilment of moral obligation. *Rectitude* and *righteousness* denote conformity to the standard of right, whether in heart or act;

righteousness is used especially in the religious sense. *Uprightness* refers especially to conduct. *Virtuousness* is a quality of the soul or of action; in the latter sense it is the essence of virtuous action. Compare INNOCENT; JUSTICE; RELIGION.

ANTONYMS:
evil vice viciousness wickedness wrong
Compare synonyms for SIN.

WANDER

SYNONYMS:

deviate	err	range	stray
digress	go astray	roam	swerve
diverge	ramble	rove	veer

To *wander* (from AS. *windan,* wind) is to move in an indefinite or indeterminate way which may or may not be a departure from a prescribed way; to *deviate* (from L. *de,* from, and *via,* a way) is to turn from a prescribed or right way, physically, mentally, or morally, usually in an unfavorable sense; to *diverge* (from L. *di,* apart, and *vergo,* incline, tend) is to turn from a course previously followed or that something else follows, and has no unfavorable implication; to *digress* (from L. *di,* apart, aside, and *gradior,* step) is used only with reference to speaking or writing; to *err* is used of intellectual or moral action, and of the moral with primary reference to the intellectual, an error being viewed as in some degree due to ignorance. *Range, roam,* and *rove* imply the traversing of considerable, often of vast, distances of land or sea; *range* commonly implies a purpose; as, cattle *range* for food; a hunting-dog *ranges* a field for game. *Roam* and *rove* are often purposeless, and always without definite aim. To *swerve* or *veer* is to turn suddenly from a prescribed or previous course, and often but momentarily; *veer* is more capricious and repetitious; the horse *swerves* at the flash of a sword; the wind *veers;* the ship *veers* with the wind. To *stray* is to go in a somewhat purposeless way aside from the regular path or usual limits or abode, usually with unfavorable implication; cattle *stray* from their pastures; an author *strays* from his subject; one *strays* from the path of virtue. *Stray* is in most uses a lighter word than *wander.* *Ramble,* in its literal use, is always a word of pleasant suggestion, but in its figurative use always somewhat contemptuous; as, *rambling* talk.

WAY

SYNONYMS:

alley	**driveway**	**passage**	**roadway**
avenue	**highroad**	**passageway**	**route**
bridle-path	**highway**	**path**	**street**
channel	**lane**	**pathway**	**thoroughfare**
course	**pass**	**road**	**track**

Wherever there is room for one object to pass another there is a *way*. A *road* (originally a ride*way*) is a prepared *way* for traveling with horses or vehicles, always the latter unless the contrary is expressly stated; a *way* suitable to be traversed only by foot-passengers or by animals is called a *path, bridle-path,* or *track;* as, the *roads* in that country are mere *bridle-paths*. A *road* may be private; a *highway* or *highroad* is public, *highway* being a specific name for a *road* legally set apart for the use of the public forever; a *highway* may be over water as well as over land. A *route* is a line of travel, and may be over many *roads*. A *street* is in some center of habitation, as a city, town, or village; when it passes between rows of dwellings the country *road* becomes the village *street*. An *avenue* is a long, broad, and imposing or principal *street*. *Track* is a word of wide signification; we speak of a goat-*track* on a mountain-side, a railroad-*track*, a race-*track*, the *track* of a comet; on a traveled *road* the line worn by regular passing of hoofs and wheels in either direction is called the *track*. A *passage* is between any two objects or lines of enclosure, a *pass* commonly between mountains. A *driveway* is within enclosed grounds, as of a private residence. A *channel* is a water*way*. A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through; a *road* or *street* temporarily or permanently closed at any point ceases for such time to be a *thoroughfare*. Compare AIR; DIRECTION.

WEALTH

SYNONYMS:

abundance	**fortune**	**means**	**possessions**
affluence	**goods**	**money**	**property**
assets	**lucre**	**opulence**	**prosperity**
competence	**luxuriance**	**pelf**	**riches**
competency	**luxury**	**plenty**	**substance**

Abundance denotes a copious or overflowing supply or quantity of anything, beyond need, but short of excess.

There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in *abundance*.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline*, pt. 1, st. 1.

Affluence (from L. *ad*, to, and *fluo*, flow) denotes ***abundance*** as freely flowing in; *opulence* (from L. *opes*, riches) denotes ***abundance*** in simple existence or possession; *affluence* is thus a more vivid term than *opulence;* an abundant income, as from a life-estate, might enable one to live in *affluence;* only substantial possessions could fill the meaning of *opulence*. Both *affluence* and *opulence* have reference to condition, state, manifestation, or use, rather than to mere possession; both imply abundant resources accompanied by generous expenditure; we should not speak of a miser, however wealthy, as enjoying *affluence* or *opulence*, though we might refer to his hidden *wealth* or his useless *riches*. ***Profusion*** (from L. *pro*, forth, and *fundo*, pour) is ***abundance*** that pours forth or overflows, applying especially to extravagant or unchecked expenditure; *affluence* is a nobler word than *profusion; profusion* may characterize the mere spendthrift; *affluence*, the man of ample resources. ***Luxury*** denotes extravagant and hence enervating and enfeebling indulgence in the pleasures of *wealth;* one may live an active, vigorous, and helpful life in *affluence* or *opulence*, but not in *luxury; luxury* breaks down the stamina of a class or a nation. ***Luxuriance*** denotes abundant growth, as of vegetation, and is a synonym of *affluence, profusion, wealth*, etc., only in figurative use; it is not, in modern use, a synonym of *luxury*. ***Wealth*** (from AS. *wela*, well-being) denotes "a store or accumulation of those material things that men desire to possess, and that have exchangeable value;" *riches* (from F. *richesse*) was originally a singular noun, used as a near equivalent of *wealth;* but *riches* has more of the relative and comparative meaning of the adjective "rich;" the "rich" man of a western frontier town would commonly not be considered a man of *wealth* in New York or London; *wealth*, true to its derivation, is a broader, higher, and more substantial word than *riches;* we speak of the public *wealth*, the national *wealth*, rather than of the public or national *riches; riches* carries more of the idea of personal possession; *wealth* is distributive; a prosperous farming community may have great *wealth*, while few of its members possess *riches*, and none are in a condition of *affluence* or *opulence*. ***Property*** is something of value that is, or

may be, in personal possession of an owner; it may be of various kinds; as, personal *property* or real *property;* it may be of great or little value; as, a small or a large *property,* an unproductive *property,* etc.; but when used without qualification the word denotes *possessions* of considerable value; as, a man of *property. Substance* has similar use, but is less definite, vaguely denoting one's entire *possessions,* with the suggestion that these are considerable; as, a man of *substance.*

If a man would give all the *substance* of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned. *Cant.* viii, 7.

The word is less used in this sense now than formerly. *Money* in this connection, has more of the directly mercantile or mercenary suggestion than *riches* or *wealth,* and does not approach the meaning of *affluence* or *opulence;* the phrase, a man of *money,* carries less indication of membership in a substantial and respected class than the phrase, a man of *wealth; money* may be all that the former man has. Financially, the public *wealth* denotes all the *possessions* of a community of whatever kind, including the means of production; the public *money* is in the treasury or on deposit, and is a very small part of the public *wealth. Means* denotes *money* or *property* considered as a procuring medium—available resources; when used without limitation, the phrase a man of *means* signifies one of considerable *possessions,* but various adjectives may modify the meaning of the word *means;* we may speak of small or limited *means,* ample or unlimited *means;* the owner of vast *property* may be of limited *means,* if he can neither utilize nor realize on his *property.* A *fortune* is a considerable amount of *wealth* in the *possession* of a single owner, or of joint owners; as, to make or inherit a *fortune;* this, too, admits of degrees; as, a small, large, or ample *fortune.* A *competence* or *competency* is sufficient *property* for comfortable livelihood—and no more. *Plenty* denotes *abundance* of material supplies or resources, with especial reference to direct use or enjoyment; as, a land of *plenty; plenty* is more materialistic than ABUNDANCE. (Compare EXCESS; PLENTIFUL.) *Lucre* (from L. *lucrum,* gain) and *pelf* (from OF. *pélfre,* spoil, plunder) are opprobrious terms, of inferior grade, *lucre* often denoting that the *money* or *wealth* is ill-gotten.

His [Eli's] sons . . . . turned aside after *lucre,* and took bribes. *1 Sam.* viii, 3.

Teaching things which they ought not, for filthy *lucre's* sake.

Tit. i, 11.

The secondary or figurative uses of these words closely follow the primary or literal; we may speak of *affluence* of thought or language; *opulence* of learning; *luxuriance* of style; *profusion* of epithets or imagery; *wealth* may figuratively denote an *abundance* of almost anything that is viewed as a valuable and desirable *possession.*

O, precious hours! O, golden prime!
And *affluence* of love and time!

LONGFELLOW *Old Clock on the Stairs,* st. 6.

The loose golden *opulence* of her hair.

TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii, vi, 129.

He has that *opulence* which furnishes, at every turn, the precise weapon he needs.

EMERSON *Representative Men—Plato.*

Again the feast, the speech, the glee,
The shade of passing thought, the *wealth*
Of words and wit.

TENNYSON *In Memoriam, Conclusion.*

ANTONYMS:

beggary	**mendicancy**	**penury**	**squalor**
destitution	**misery**	**poverty**	**straitened circumstances**
impecuniosity	**need**	**privation**	**want**
indigence	**pauperism**	**scarcity**	**wretchedness**
lack			

WISDOM

SYNONYMS:

attainment	**insight**	**prudence**
depth	**judgment**	**reason**
discernment	**judiciousness**	**reasonableness**
discretion	**knowledge**	**sagacity**
enlightenment	**learning**	**sense**
erudition	**prescience**	**skill**
foresight	**profundity**	**understanding**
information		

Enlightenment, erudition, information, knowledge, learning, and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise. *Insight, judgment, profundity* or *depth, reason, sagacity, sense,* and *understanding* are native qualities of mind, though capable of increase by cultivation. The other qualities are on the borderline. *Wisdom* has been defined as "the right use of *knowledge,*" or "the use of the most important means for attaining the best ends," *wisdom* thus presupposing *knowledge* for its very existence and exercise. *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon

the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way. There may be what is termed "practical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results; but, in its full sense, *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well as of the intellect. *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury; *wisdom* transcends *prudence*, so that while the part of *prudence* is ordinarily also that of *wisdom*, cases arise, as in the exigencies of business or of war, when the highest *wisdom* is in the disregard of the maxims of *prudence*. *Judgment*, the power of forming decisions, especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence*, leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing; but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom;* to say of one that he displayed good *judgment* is much less than to say that he manifested *wisdom*. *Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom*, consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge*, power, and habitual processes, or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill*, but no *wisdom*. Compare ACUMEN; ASTUTE; KNOWLEDGE; MIND; PRUDENCE; SAGACIOUS; SKILFUL.

ANTONYMS:

absurdity	folly	imbecility	miscalculation	senselessness
error	foolishness	imprudence	misjudgment	silliness
fatuity	idiocy	indiscretion	nonsense	stupidity

Compare synonyms for ABSURD; IDIOCY.

WIT

SYNONYMS:

banter	**fun**	**joke**	**waggery**
burlesque	**humor**	**playfulness**	**waggishness**
drollery	**jest**	**pleasantry**	**witticism**
facetiousness	**jocularity**	**raillery**	

Wit is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprise and pleasure; it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprise. The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial; *humor*

ı real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, :aits of character that are seen to have a comical side .s brought to view. *Wit* is keen, sudden, brief, and ; severe; *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and ndly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. tes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or ortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and ırious.

MS:

seriousness sobriety | solemnity stolidity | stupidity

WORK

MS:

ment | **doing drudgery employment exertion** | **labor occupation performance** | **product production toil**

ı the generic term for any continuous application of ward an end; *work* may be hard or easy. *Labor* is wearying *work; toil* is straining and exhausting *work*. also used for any result of working, physical or nd has special senses, as in mechanics, which *labor* do not share. *Drudgery* is plodding, irksome, and ıial *work*. Compare ACT; BUSINESS.

MS:

ness leisure recreation relaxation repose rest vacation

YET

MS:

further hitherto now still thus far

d *still* have many closely related senses, and, with past time, are often interchangeable; we may say was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child." *still*, often applies to past action or state extending :luding the present time, especially when joined with ın say "he is feeble *as yet*," or "he is *still* feeble," cely appreciable difference of meaning, except that ır statement implies somewhat more of expectation latter. *Yet* with a negative applies to completed ac-

tion, often replacing a positive statement with *still;* "he is not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still.*" *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share; "we may be successful *yet*" implies that success may begin at some future time; "we may be successful *still*" implies that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now.

YOUTHFUL

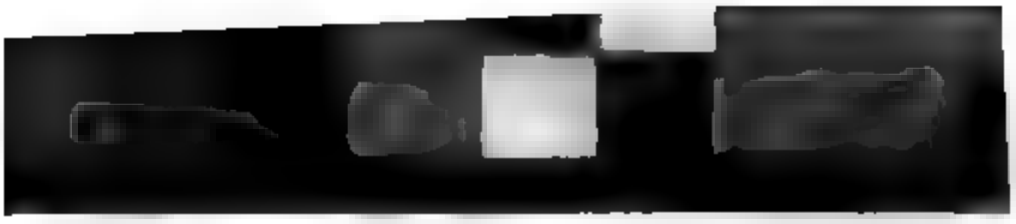
SYNONYMS:

adolescent **callow** **childlike** **immature** **puerile**
boyish **childish** **girlish** **juvenile** **young**

Boyish, childish, and *girlish* are used in a good sense of those to whom they properly belong, but in a bad sense of those from whom more maturity is to be expected; *childish* eagerness or glee is pleasing in a child, but unbecoming in a man; *puerile* in modern use is distinctly contemptuous. *Juvenile* and *youthful* are commonly used in a favorable and kindly sense in their application to those still *young; youthful* in the sense of having the characteristics of youth, hence fresh, vigorous, light-hearted, buoyant, may have a favorable import as applied to any age, as when we say the old man still retains his *youthful* ardor, vigor, or hopefulness; *juvenile* in such use would belittle the statement. *Young* is distinctively applied to those in the early stage of life or not arrived at maturity. Compare NEW.

ANTONYMS:

Compare synonyms for OLD.



PART II

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER

The following exercises have been prepared expressly and solely to accompany the preceding text in which the distinctions of synonyms have been carefully pointed out. It is not expected, intended, or desired that the questions should be answered or the blanks in the examples supplied off-hand. In such study nothing can be worse than guess-work. Hence, leading questions have been avoided, and the order of synonyms given in Part I. has frequently been departed from or reversed in Part II.

To secure the study of Part I. before coming into class, pupils should not be allowed to open it during recitation, unless on rare occasions to settle doubtful or disputed points. The very best method will be found to be to have the examples included in the lesson, with any others that may be added, copied on the blackboard before recitation, and no books brought into class.

The *teacher* should make a thorough study of the subject, not only mastering what is given in Part I. but going beyond the necessarily brief statements there given, and consulting the ultimate authorities—the best dictionaries and the works of the best speakers and writers. For the latter purpose a good cyclopedia of quotations, like the Hoyt, will be found very helpful. The teacher should so study out the subject as to be distinctly in advance of the class and able to speak authoritatively. Such independent study will be found intensely interesting, and can be made delightful and even fascinating to any intelligent class.

In answer to questions calling for definitive statement, the teacher should insist upon the very words of the text, unless the pupil can give in his own words what is manifestly as good. This will often be found not easy to do. Definition by synonym should be absolutely forbidden.

Reasonable questions should be encouraged, but the class should not be allowed to become a debating society. The meaning of English words is not a matter of conjecture, and all disputed points should be promptly referred to the dictionary—usually to be looked up after the recitation, and considered, if need be, at the next recitation. The majority of them will not need to be referred to again, as the difficulties will simply represent an inferior usage which the dictionary will brush aside. One great advantage of synonym study is to exterminate colloquialisms.

The class should be encouraged to bring quotations from first-class authors with blanks to be filled, such quotations being held authoritative, though not infallible; also quotations from the best newspapers, periodicals, speeches, etc., with words underlined for criticism, such quotations being held open to revision upon consultation of authorities. The change of usage, whereby that may be correct to-day which would not have been so at an earlier period, should be carefully noted, but always upon the authority of an approved dictionary.

The examples have been in great part selected from the best literature, and all others carefully prepared for this work. Hence, an appropriate word to fill each blank can always be found by careful study of the corresponding group of synonyms. In a few instances, either of two words would appropriately fill a blank and yield a good sense. In such case, either should be accepted as correct, but the resulting difference of meaning should be clearly pointed out.

PART II

QUESTIONS AND EXAMPLES

ABANDON (page 3)

QUESTIONS

1. To what objects or classes of objects does *abandon* apply? *abdicate? cede? quit? resign? surrender?* 2. Is *abandon* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? *desert* favorable or unfavorable? *forsake?* 3. What does *abandon* commonly denote of previous relationship? *forsake?*

EXAMPLES

The soldiers ——— his standard in such numbers that the commander found it necessary to ——— the enterprise.

France was compelled to ——— Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

In the height of his power Charles V. ——— the throne.

Finding resistance vain, the defenders agreed to ——— the fortress.

To the surprise of his friends, Senator Conkling suddenly ——— his office.

At the stroke of the bell, the men instantly ——— work.

ABASE (page 4)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *abase* differ from *debase? humble* from *humiliate? degrade* from *disgrace?*

EXAMPLES

To provide funds, the king resolved to ——— the coinage.

He came from the scene of his disgrace, haughty and defiant, ——— but not ———.

The officer who had ——— himself by cowardice was ——— to the ranks.

Only the base in spirit will ——— themselves before wealth, rank, and power.

The messenger was so ——— that no heed was paid to his message.

ABASH (page 5)

QUESTIONS

1. What has the effect to make one *abashed?* 2. How does *confuse* differ from *abash?* 3. What do we mean when we say that a person is *mortified?* 4. Give an instance of the use of *mortified* where *abashed* could not be substituted. Why could not the words be interchanged? 5. Can one be *daunted* who is not *abashed?* 6. Is *embarrass* or *mortify* the stronger word? Give instances.

EXAMPLES

The peasant stood ——— in the royal presence.
The numerous questions ——— the witness.
The speaker was ——— for a moment, but quickly recovered himself.
At the revelation of such depravity, I was utterly ———.
When sensible of his error, the visitor was deeply ———.

ABBREVIATION (page 6)

QUESTIONS

1. Is an *abbreviation* always a *contraction?* 2. Is a *contraction* always an *abbreviation?* Give instances. 3. Can we have an *abbreviation* of a book, paragraph, or sentence? What can be *abbreviated?* and what *abridged?*

EXAMPLES

The treatise was already so brief that it did not admit of ———.
The ——— Dr. is used both for Doctor and Debtor.
F. R. S. is an ——— of the title "Fellow of the Royal Society."

ABET (page 6)

QUESTIONS

1. *Abet, incite, instigate;* which of these words are used in a good and which in a bad sense? 2. How does *abet* differ from *incite* and *instigate* as to the time of the action? 3. Which of the three words apply to persons and which to actions? Give instances of the use of *abet; instigate; incite.*

EXAMPLES

To further his own schemes, he ——— the viceroy to rebel against the king.

To ——— a crime may be worse than to originate it, as arguing less excitement and more calculation and cowardice.

The prosecution was evidently malicious, ——— by envy and revenge.

And you that do ——— him in this kind
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.

ABHOR (page 8)

QUESTIONS

Which is the stronger word, *abhor* or *despise*? 2. What does *abhor* denote? 3. How does Archbishop Trench illustrate the difference between *abhor* and *shun*? 4. What does *detest* express? 5. What does *loathe* imply? Is it physical or moral in its application? 6. Give illustrations of the appropriate uses of the above words.

EXAMPLES .

He had sunk to such degradation as to be utterly ——— by all good n.

Such weakness can only be ———.

Talebearers and backbiters are everywhere ———.

——— that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.

ABIDE (page 9)

QUESTIONS

What limit of time is expressed by *abide*? by *lodge*? by *live*, *dwell*, *reside*? 2. What is the meaning of *sojourn*? 3. Should we say one is *stopping* or *staying* at a hotel? and why? 4. Give examples of the extended, and of the limited use of *abide*.

EXAMPLES

One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the rth ——— forever.

And there were in the same country shepherds ——— in the field, eping watch over their flock by night.

So great was the crowd of visitors that many were compelled to ——— the neighboring villages.

He is ——— at the Albemarle.

He has ——— for forty years in the same house.

By faith he ——— in the land of promise, as in a strange country.

ABOLISH (page 11)

QUESTIONS

Is *abolish* used of persons or material objects? 2. Of what is it used? Give examples. 3. What does *annihilate* signify? Is it stronger or weaker than *abolish*? 4. What terms do we use for doing away with *laws*, and how do those terms differ among themselves? 5. What are the differences between *overthrow*, *suppress*, and *subvert*? especially between the last two of those words? 6. How does *prohibit* differ from *abolish*? 7. What word do we especially use of putting an end to a nuisance? 8. What other words of this class are especially referred to? 9. Give some antonyms of *abolish*.

EXAMPLES

The one great endeavor of Buddhism is to ——— sorrow.

Modern science seems to show conclusively that matter is never ———.

The law, which had long been ——— by the revolutionists, was at last ——— by the legislature.

The ancient statute was found to have been ——— by later enactments, though never formally ———.

The Supreme Court ——— the adverse decision of the inferior tribunal.

Even in a republic, sedition should be promptly ———, or it may result in the ——— of free institutions.

From the original settlement of Vineland, New Jersey, the sale of intoxicating liquor has been ———.

ABOMINATION (page 12)

QUESTIONS

1. To what was *abomination* originally applied? 2. Does it refer to a state of mind or to some act or other object of thought? 3. How does *abomination* differ from *aversion* or *disgust*? How does an *abomination* differ from an *offense*? from crime in general?

EXAMPLES

After the ship began to pitch and roll, we could not look upon food without ———.

It is time that such a ——— should be abated.

Capital punishment was formerly inflicted in England for trivial ———.

In spite of their high attainments in learning and art, the foulest ——— were prevalent among the Greeks and Romans of classic antiquity.

ABRIDGMENT (page 13)

QUESTIONS

1. How does an *abridgment* differ from an *outline* or a *synopsis*? from an *abstract* or *digest*? 2. How does an *abstract* or *digest* differ from an *outline* or a *synopsis*? 3. Does an *analysis* of a treatise deal with what is expressed, or with what is implied? 4. What words may we use to express a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not?

EXAMPLES

The New Testament may be regarded as an ——— of religion.

There are several excellent ——— of English literature.

An ——— of the decision of the court was published in all the leading papers.

The publishers determined to issue an ——— of their dictionary.

Such ——— as U. S. for United States should be rarely used, unless in hasty writing or technical works.

ABSOLUTE (page 15)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *absolute* in the strict sense denote? *supreme*? 2. To what are these words in such sense properly applied? 3. How are they

used in a modified sense? 4. Is *arbitrary* ever used in a good sense? What is the chief use? Give examples. 5. How does *autocratic* differ from *arbitrary*? both these words from *despotic*? *despotic* from *tyrannical*? 6. Is *irresponsible* good or bad in its implication? *arbitrary*? *imperative*? *imperious*? *peremptory*? *positive*? *authoritative*?

EXAMPLES

God alone is ——— and ———.

The Czar of Russia is an ——— ruler.

———power tends always to be ——— in its exercise.

On all questions of law in the United States the decision of the ——— Court is ——— and final.

Learning of the attack on our seamen, the government sent an ——— demand for apology and indemnity.

Man's ——— will and ——— intellect have given him dominion over all other creatures on the earth, so that they are either subjugated or exterminated.

ABSOLVE (page 16)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original sense of *absolve*? 2. To what does it apply? 3. What is its special sense when used with reference to sins? 4. How does it differ from *acquit*? *forgive*? *justify*? *pardon*? 5. What are the chief antonyms of *absolve*?

EXAMPLES

No power under heaven can ——— a man from his personal responsibility.

When the facts were known, he was ——— of all blame.

ABSORB (page 16)

QUESTIONS

1. When is a fluid said to be *absorbed*? 2. Is the substance of the *absorbing* body changed by that which it *absorbs*? Give instances. 3. How does *consume* differ from *absorb*? 4. Give instances of the distinctive uses of *engross*, *swallow*, *imbibe*, and *absorb* in the figurative sense. 5. What is the difference between *absorb* and *emit*? *absorb* and *radiate*?

EXAMPLES

Though the fuel was rapidly ——— within the furnace, very little heat was ——— from the outer surface.

In setting steel rails special provision must be made for their expansion under the influence of the heat that they ———.

Jip stood on the table and barked at Traddles so persistently that he may be said to have ——— the conversation.

ABSTINENCE (page 17)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *abstinence* differ from *abstemiousness*? from *self-denial*? 2. What is *temperance* regarding things lawful and worthy? regarding things vicious and injurious? 3. What is the more exact term for the proper course regarding evil indulgences?

EXAMPLES

He was so moderate in his desires that his ——— seemed to cost him no ———.

Among the Anglo-Saxons the idea of universal and total ——— from all intoxicants is little more than a century old.

ABSTRACT, *v.*; ABSTRACTED (page 18)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *abstract* and *separate*? between *discriminate* and *distinguish*?* 2. How does *abstract*, when said of the mind, differ from *divert*? from *distract*? 3. How do *abstracted*, *absorbed*, and *preoccupied* differ from *absent-minded*? 4. Can one who is preoccupied be said to be *listless* or *thoughtless*? one who is *absent-minded*?

* NOTE.—See these words under DISCERN as referred to at the end of the paragraph on ABSTRACT in Part I. The pupil should be instructed, in all cases, to look up and read over the synonyms referred to by the words in small capitals at the end of the paragraph in Part I.

EXAMPLES

He was so ——— with these perplexities as to be completely ——— of his surroundings.

The busy student may be excused if ———; in the merely ——— or ——— it is intolerable.

The power to ——— one idea from all its associations and view it alone is the ——— mark of a philosophical mind.

Numerous interruptions in the midst of ——— occupations had made him almost ———.

ABSURD (page 19)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *absurd* and *paradoxical*? 2. What are the distinctions between *irrational*, *foolish*, and *silly*? 3. What is the especial implication in *unreasonable*? 4. How do *monstrous* and *preposterous* compare with *absurd*? 5. What is the especial element common to the *ludicrous*, the *ridiculous*, and the *nonsensical*? 6. What are some chief antonyms of *absurd*?

EXAMPLES

A statement may be disproved by deducing logically from it a conclusion that is ———.

Carlyle delighted in ——— utterances.
The ——— hatred of the Jews in the Middle Ages led the populace to lieve the most ——— slanders concerning them.
I attempted to dissuade him from the ——— plan, but found him altother ———; many of his arguments were so ——— as to be positively ——.

ABUSE (page 20)

QUESTIONS

To what does *abuse* apply? 2. How does *abuse* differ from *damage* (as in the case of rented property, *e. g.*)? 3. How does *abuse* differ from *harm*? 4. What words of this group are used in a bad sense? 5. Is *reproach* good or bad? 6. How do *persecute* and *oppress* differ? 7. Do *misemploy*, *misuse*, and *pervert* apply to persons or things? To which does *abuse* apply?

EXAMPLES

The tenant shall not ——— the property beyond reasonable wear.
———intellectual gifts make the dangerous villain.
In his rage he began to ——— and ——— all who had formerly been friends.
To be ——— for doing right can never really ——— a true man.
In no way has man ——— his fellow man more cruelly than by ——— a for his religious belief.

ACCESSORY, *n.* (page 23)

QUESTIONS

Which words of this group are used in a good, and which in a bad sense? 2. Which are indifferently either good or bad? 3. To what does *ally* generally apply? *colleague*? 4. How does an *associate* compare in rank with a principal? 5. Is *assistant* or *attendant* the higher word? How do both these words compare with *associate*? 6. In what sense are *follower*, *henchman*, and *retainer* used? *partner*? 7. What is the legal distinction between *abettor* and *accessory*? 8. To what is *accomplice* nearly equivalent? Which is the preferred legal term?

EXAMPLES

The Senator differed with his ——— in this matter.
The baron rode into town with a great array of armed ———.
France and Russia seem to have become firm ———.
The ——— called to the ——— for a fresh bandage.
All persons, but especially the young, should take the greatest care in choice of their ———.
As he was not present at the actual commission of the crime, he was d to be only an ——— and not an ———.

ACCIDENT (page 24)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *accident* and *chance*? 2. How does *incident* differ from both? 3. What is the special significance of *fortune*? 4. How does it differ in usage from *chance*? 5. How are *accident*, *misadventure*, and *mishap* distinguished?

EXAMPLES

Gambling clings almost inseparably to games of ———.

Bruises and contusions are regarded as ordinary ——— of the cavalry service.

The prudent man is careful not to tempt ——— too far.

The misplacement of the switch caused a terrible ———.

Great thoughts and high purposes keep one from being greatly disturbed by the little ——— of daily life.

ACQUAINTANCE (page 25)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *acquaintance* between persons imply? 2. How does *acquaintance* differ from *companionship*? *acquaintance* from *friendship*? from *intimacy*? 3. How does *fellowship* differ from *friendship*?

EXAMPLES

A public speaker becomes known to many persons whom he does not know, but who are ready promptly to claim ——— with him.

The ——— of life must bring us into ——— with many who can not be admitted within the inner circle of ———.

The ——— of school and college life often develop into the most beautiful and enduring ———.

Between those most widely separated by distance of place and time, by language, station, occupation, and creed, there may yet be true ——— of soul.

ACRIMONY (page 26)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *acerbity* differ from *asperity*? *asperity* from *acrimony*? 2. How is *acrimony* distinguished from *malignity*? *malignity* from *virulence*? 3. What is implied in the use of the word *severity*?

EXAMPLES

A certain ——— of speech had become habitual with him.

To this ill-timed request, he answered with sudden ———.

A constant sense of injustice may deepen into a settled ———.

This smooth and pleasing address veiled a deep ———.

Great ——— will be patiently borne if the sufferer is convinced of its essential justice.

ACT (page 27)

QUESTIONS

1. How is *act* distinguished from *action*? from *deed*? 2. Which of the words in this group necessarily imply an external effect? Which may be wholly mental?

EXAMPLES

He who does the truth will need no instruction as to individual ———s. ——— is the truth of thought.

The ——— is done.

ACTIVE (page 28)

QUESTIONS

1. With what two sets of words is *active* allied? 2. How does *active* differ from *busy*? from *industrious*? 3. How do *active* and *restless* compare? 4. To what sort of activity does *officious* refer? 5. What are some chief antonyms of *active*?

EXAMPLES

Being of an ——— disposition and without settled purpose or definite occupation, she became ——— as a hornet.

He had his ——— days and hours, but could never be properly said to be ———.

An ——— attendant instantly seized upon my baggage.

The true student is ——— from the mere love of learning, independently of its rewards.

ACUMEN (page 28)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *sharpness*, *acuteness*, *penetration*, and *insight* compare with *acumen*? 2. What is the special characteristic of *acumen*? To what order of mind does it belong? 3. What is *sagacity*? Is it attributed to men or brutes? 4. What is *perspicacity*? 5. What is *shrewdness*? Is it ordinarily good or evil? 6. Give illustrations of the uses of the above words as regards the possessors of the corresponding qualities.

EXAMPLES

The treatise displays great critical ———.

The Indians had developed a practical ——— that enabled them to follow a trail by scarcely perceptible signs almost as unerringly as the hound by scent.

ADD (page 32)

QUESTIONS

1. How is *add* related to *increase*? How does it differ from *multiply*? 2. What does *augment* signify? Of what is it ordinarily used? 3. To

what does *amplify* apply? 4. In what ways may a discourse or treatise be amplified?

EXAMPLES

Care to our coffin ——— a nail no doubt;
And every grin, so merry, draws one out.
——— up at night, what thou hast done by day;
And in the morning what thou has to do.

ADDRESS, *v.* (page 33)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *accost* always signify? *greet? hail?* 2. How does *salute* differ from *accost* or *greet? address?* 3. What is it to *apostrophize?*

EXAMPLES

The pale snowdrop is springing
To ——— the glowing sun.
——— to the Chief who in triumph advances.
His faithful dog ——— the smiling guest.
——— ye heroes! heaven-born band!
Who fought and died in freedom's cause.

ADDRESS, *n.* (page 34)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *address* in the sense here considered? 2. What is *tact?* 3. What qualities are included in *address?*

EXAMPLES

And the tear that is wiped with a little ———
May be follow'd perhaps by a smile.
The ——— of doing doth expresse
No other but the doer's willingnesse.

I have very poor and unhappy brains for drinking; I could wish ——— would invent some other custom of entertainment.

ADEQUATE (page 34)

QUESTIONS

1. What do *adequate, commensurate,* and *sufficient* alike signify? How does *commensurate* specifically differ from the other two words? Give examples. 2. To what do *adapted, fit, suitable,* and *qualified* refer? 3. Is *satisfactory* a very high recommendation of any work? Why? 4. Is *able* or *capable* the higher word? Illustrate.

EXAMPLES

We know not of what we are ——— till the trial comes.

Indeed, left nothing ——— for your purpose untouched, slightly handled, in discourse.

ADHERENT (page 35)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *adherent*? 2. How does an *adherent* differ from a *supporter*? from a *disciple*? 3. How do both the above words differ from *ally*? 4. Has *partisan* a good or a bad sense, and why? 5. Is it well to speak of a *supporter* as a *backer*?

EXAMPLES

Also of your own selves shall men arise speaking perverse things to draw away ———s after them.

Woman is woman's natural ———.

Self-defense compelled the European nations to be ———s against Napoleon.

The deposed monarch was found to have a strong body of ———s.

ADJACENT (page 36)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *adjacent* and *adjoining*? *contiguous*? *conterminous*? 2. What distance is implied in *near*? *neighboring*? 3. What does *next* always imply? 4. Give antonyms of *adjacent*; *near*.

EXAMPLES

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw ——— to their eternal home.

ADMIRE (page 37)

QUESTIONS

1. In what sense was *admire* formerly used? What does it now express? 2. How does *admire* compare with *revere*? *venerate*? *adore*? Give instances of the use of these words.

EXAMPLES

The beautiful are sure to be ———.

Henceforth the majesty of God ———;
Fear him, and you have nothing else to fear.

I value Science—none can prize it more,
It gives ten thousand motives to ———:
Be it religious, as it ought to be,
The heart it humbles, and it bows the knee.

ADORN (page 38)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *adorn* differ from *ornament*? from *garnish*? from *deck* or *bedeck*? from *decorate*?

EXAMPLES

At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks ——— the venerable place.

The redbreast oft, at evening hours,
Shall kindly lend his little aid,
With hoary moss, and gathered flowers,
To ——— the ground where thou art laid.

AFFRONT (page 39)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *affront*? 2. How does *affront* compare with *insult*? with *tease*? *annoy*?

EXAMPLES

It is safer to ——— some people than to oblige them; for the better a man deserves, the worse they will speak of him.

Oh, rather give me commentators plain,
Who with no deep researches ——— the brain.

The petty desire to ——— is simply a perversion of the human love of power.

They rushed to meet the ——— foe.

AGENT (page 41)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *agent* in the philosophical sense compare with *mover* or *doer*? 2. What different sense has it in business usage?

EXAMPLES

That morality may mean anything, man must be held to be a free ———.

The ——— declined to take the responsibility in the absence of the owner.

AGREE (page 42)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *concur* and *coincide* differ in range of meaning? How with reference to expression in action? 2. How does *accede* compare with *consent*? 3. Which is the most general word of this group?

EXAMPLES

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she ———.
My poverty, but not my will, ———.

AGRICULTURE (page 43)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *agriculture* include? How does it differ from *farming*? 2. What is *gardening*? *floriculture*? *horticulture*?

EXAMPLES

Loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of ———.
A field becomes exhausted by constant ———.

AIM (page 44)

QUESTIONS

What is an *aim*? How does it differ from *mark*? from *goal*? 2. How do *end* and *object* compare? 3. To what does *aspiration* apply? How does it differ in general from *design*, *endeavor*, or *purpose*? 4. How does *purpose* compare with *intention*? 5. What is *design*?

EXAMPLES

In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable ——— that end with self.
O yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final ——— of ill.
How quickly nature falls into revolt,
When gold becomes her ———.
It is not ———, but ambition that is the mother of misery in man.

AIR (page 44)

QUESTIONS

What is *air* in the sense here considered? 2. How does *air* differ from *appearance*? 3. What is the difference between *expression* and *look*? 4. What is the sense of *bearing*? *carriage*? 5. How does *mien* differ from *air*? 6. What does *demeanor* include?

EXAMPLES

I never, with important ———,
In conversation overbear.
Vice is a monster of so frightful ———,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Puts on his pretty ———, repeats his words.

AIRY (page 45)

QUESTIONS

How does *airy* agree with and differ from *aerial*? Give instances of the uses of the two words. 2. What does *ethereal* signify? *sprightly*? 3. Are *lively* and *animated* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES

——— tongues that syllable men's names, on sands and shores and ıert wildernesses.

The ——— mold
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire,
Victorious.
Society became my glittering bride,
And ——— hopes my children.
Soft o'er the shrouds ——— whispers breathe,
That seemed but zephyrs to the train beneath.

ALARM (page 47)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the derivation and distinctive meaning of *alarm*? 2. What do *affright* and *fright* express? Give an illustration of the contrasted terms. 3. How are *apprehension*, *disquietude*, *dread*, and *misgiving* related to the danger that excites them? 4. What are *consternation*, *dismay*, and *terror*, and how are they related to the danger? 5. What is *timidity*?

EXAMPLES

The people took the ———, and moved promptly.
While thronged the citizens with ——— dumb.
I have a faint, cold ——— thrills through my veins.

ALERT (page 47)

QUESTIONS

1. To what do *alert*, *wide-awake*, and *ready* refer? 2. How does *ready* differ from *alert*? from *prepared*? 3. What does *prompt* signify? 4. What is the secondary meaning of *alert*?

EXAMPLES

To be ——— for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace.

He who is not ——— to-day will be less so to-morrow.

Thus ending loudly, as he would o'erleap
His destiny, ——— he stood.

ALIEN, *v.* & *n.* (page 48)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *alien* differ from *foreign*? 2. Is a *foreigner* by birth necessarily an *alien*? 3. Are the people of one country while residing in their own land *foreigners* or *aliens* to the people of other lands? 4. How can one residing in a *foreign* country cease to be an *alien* in that country? 5. How do *foreign* and *alien* differ in their figurative use?

EXAMPLES

By ——— hands thy dying eyes were closed
* * *
By ——— hands thy humble grave adorned
By strangers honored and by strangers mourned.

t is religion? Not a ——— inhabitant, nor something ——— to are, which comes and takes up its abode in the soul.

— from the commonwealth of Israel and ——— from the covenants ise.

ALIKE (page 49)

QUESTIONS

does *alike* compare with *similar*? ith *identical*? 2. What is the stinction often made between *equal* and *equivalent*? 3. What is the nse of *analogous*? (Compare synonyms for ANALOGY.) 4. In what nse is *homogeneous* used?

EXAMPLES

etimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the for two months together.

Fashioned for himself, a bride;
An ———, taken from his side.

ALLAY (page 50)

QUESTIONS

is the distinction between *allay* and *alleviate*? Which word implies partial removal of the cause of suffering, or an actual *lightening* of e burden? 2. With which of the above words are we to class *appease*, *pacify*, *soothe*, and the like?. 3. With what words is *alleviate* pecially to be grouped? (See synonyms for ALLEVIATE.)

EXAMPLES

Such songs have power to ———
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Many a word, at random spoken
May ——— or wound a heart that's broken!

ALLEGE (page 51)

QUESTIONS

h is the primary and which the secondary word, *allege* or *adduce*? hy? 2. How much of certainty is implied in *allege*? 3. How much es one admit when he speaks of an *alleged* fact, document, signare, or the like?

EXAMPLES

In many ——— cases of haunted houses, the spirits have not ventured to face an armed man who has passed the night there.

I can not ——— one thing and mean another. If I can't pray I will not make believe!

ALLEGORY (page 52)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *allegory* compare with *simile*? *Simile* with *metaphor*? 2. What are the distinctions between *allegory*, *fable*, and *parable*? 3. Under what general term are all these included? 4. To what is *fiction* now most commonly applied?

EXAMPLES

In argument
——— are like songs in love:
They much describe; they nothing prove.

And He spake many things unto them in ———, saying, Behold a sower went forth to sow.

ALLEVIATE (page 53)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *alleviate* differ from *relieve*? from *remove*? 2. Is *alleviate* used of persons? 3. What are the special significations of *abate*? *assuage*? *mitigate*? *moderate*? 4. How does *alleviate* compare with *allay*? (Compare synonyms for ALLAY.)

EXAMPLES

To pity distress is but human; to ——— it is Godlike.
But, O! what mighty magician can ———
A woman's envy!

ALLIANCE (page 53)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *alliance*? how does it differ from *partnership*? from *coalition*? from *league*? 2. How does a *confederacy* or *federation* differ from a *union*?

EXAMPLES

The two nations formed an offensive and defensive ——— against the common enemy.

Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled,
In the Parliament of man, the ——— of the world.

Business ——— are the warrant for the existence of trade ———.

ALLOT (page 54)

QUESTIONS

Does *allot* refer to time, place, or person? 2. To what does *appoint* refer? *assign?* 3. How does *destine* differ from *appoint?* 4. How does *award* differ from *allot*, *appoint*, and *assign?*

EXAMPLES

Man hath his daily work of body or mind ———.
He ———eth the moon for seasons; the sun knoweth his going down.
The king is but as the hind . . .
Who may not wander from the ——— field
Before his work be done.

ALLOW (page 55)

QUESTIONS

What is the difference between *allow* and *permit?* between a *permit* and *permission?* 2. What instances can you give of the use of these words, also of *tolerate* and *submit?* 3. What does *yield* imply?

EXAMPLES

Frederick ——— the Austrians to cross the mountains that he might ;ack them on a field of his own choosing.
The cruelty and envy of the people
——— by our dastard nobles, who
Have all forsook me, hath devoured the rest.
State churches have ever been unwilling to ——— dissent.

ALLUDE (page 56)

QUESTIONS

What is the distinctive sense of *allude?* of *advert?* of *refer?* 2. How do the above words compare with *mention* as to explicitness? 3. How do *hint* and *insinuate* differ?

EXAMPLES

Late in the eighteenth century Cowper did not venture to do more than —— to the great allegorist [Bunyan], saying:
"I name thee not, lest so despised a name
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame."

ALLURE (page 57)

QUESTIONS

What is it to *allure?* 2. How does *allure* differ from *attract?* from *lure?* 3. What does *coax* express? 4. What is it to *cajole?* to *decoy?* to *inveigle?* 5. How does *seduce* differ from *tempt?* 6. Is *win* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES

The ruddy square of comfortable light
——— him, as the beacon blaze ———
The bird of passage.
But Satan now is wiser than of yore,
And ——— by making rich, not making poor.

He had a strange gift of ——— friends, and of ——— the love of women.

ALSO (page 57)

QUESTIONS

1. Into what two groups are the synonyms for *also* naturally divided? 2. Which words simply add a fact or thought? 3. Which distinctly imply that what is added is like that to which it is added?

EXAMPLES

Thine to work ——— to pray,
Clearing thorny wrongs away;
Plucking up the weeds of sin,
Letting heaven's warm sunshine in.

ALTERNATIVE (page 60)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *choice* and *alternative* in the strict use of language? 2. Is *alternative* always so severely restricted by leading writers? 3. What do *choice*, *pick*, *election*, and *preference* imply regarding one's wishes? *alternative? resources?*

EXAMPLES

Homer delights to call Ulysses "the man of many ———."

AMASS (page 60)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *amass?* 2. How is *amass* distinguished from *accumulate?* 3. Is interest *amassed* or *accumulated?* 4. How does *hoard* differ from *store?*

EXAMPLES

By daring and successful speculation, he ——— a prodigious fortune.
The sum was the ——— savings of an industrious and frugal life.
O, to what purpose dost thou ——— thy words,
That thou return'st no greeting to thy friends?

AMATEUR (page 61)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *amateur* and *connoisseur?* between *con-*

noisseur and *critic*? 2. Which word carries a natural implication of superficialness? 3. How does *novice* and *tyro* differ from *amateur*?

EXAMPLES

He was in Logic a great ———
Profoundly skill'd in Analytic;
He could distinguish, and divide
A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.

The greatest works in poetry, painting, and sculpture have not been ne by ———.

The mere ——— who produces nothing, and whose business is only judge and enjoy.

AMAZEMENT (page 61)

QUESTIONS

What do *amazement* and *astonishment* agree in expressing? 2. How do the two words differ? 3. What is the meaning of *awe*? of *admiration*? 4. How does *surprise* differ from *astonishment* and *amazement*? 5. What are the characteristics of *wonder*?

EXAMPLES

'Twas while he toiled him to be freed,
And with the rein to raise the steed,
That, from ———'s iron trance,
All Wycklif's soldiers waked at once.
Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special ——— ?
The fool of nature stood with stupid eyes
And gaping mouth that testified ———.

AMBITION (page 62)

QUESTIONS

What two senses has *ambition*? 2. How does *ambition* differ from *aspiration*? Which is the higher word? 3. What is the distinctive sense of *emulation*? 4. Has *emulation* a good side? How does it compare with *aspiration*?

EXAMPLES

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ———
By that sin fell the angels.
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is ——— in the learn'd or brave.
I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ———.

AMEND (page 63)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *amend*? 2. How do *advance*, *better*, and *improve* differ from *amend*? 3. Are these words applied to matters decidedly bad, foul, or evil? 4. What is the difference between *amend* and *emend*?

EXAMPLES

Return ye now every man from his evil way, and ——— your doings.

The construction here is difficult, and the text at this point has been variously ———.

Human characters and conditions never reach such perfection that they can not be ———.

AMIABLE (page 64)

QUESTIONS

1. To what does *lovely* often apply? 2. To what does *amiable* always apply? 3. How do *agreeable*, *attractive*, and *charming* differ from *amiable*? Give examples. 4. Is a *good-natured* person necessarily *agreeable*? an *amiable* person?

EXAMPLES

His life was ———; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man!
The east is blossoming! Yea a rose,
Vast as the heavens, soft as a kiss,
——— as the presence of woman is.

ANALOGY (page 66)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the specific meaning of *analogy*? 2. What is *affinity*? *coincidence*? 3. Does *coincidence* necessarily involve *resemblance* or *likeness*? 4. What is *parity* of *reasoning*? 5. What is a *similitude*? 6. How do *resemblance* and *similarity* differ from *analogy*?

EXAMPLES

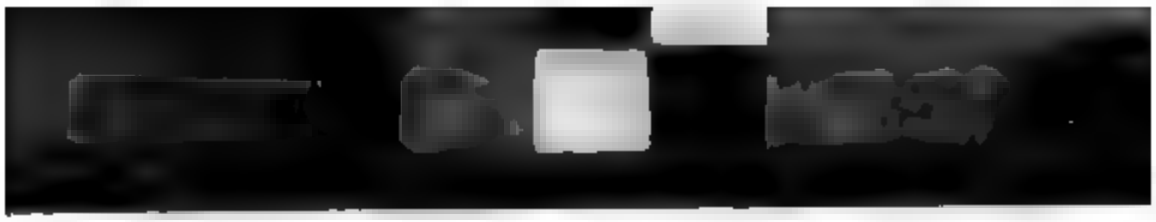
The two boys bore a close ——— to each other.

It is not difficult to trace the ——— of the home to the state.

ANGER (page 67)

QUESTIONS

1. What are the especial characteristics of *anger*? How does it differ from *indignation*? *exasperation*? *rage*? *wrath*? *ire*?



EXAMPLES

My enemy has long borne me a feeling of ———.
Christ was filled with ——— at the hypocrisy of the Jews.
I was overcome by a sudden feeling of ———.

ANIMAL (page 68)

QUESTIONS

What is an *animal*? a *brute*? a *beast*? 2. Is man an *animal*? 3. What is implied if we speak of any particular man as an *animal*? a *brute*? a *beast*? 4. What forms of existence does the word *creature* include? 5. What are the animals of a country or region collectively called?

EXAMPLES

It is only within the last half century that societies have been organised the prevention of cruelty to ———.
O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their ains! that we should with joy, pleasure, revel, and applause, transform rselves into ———!
Take a ——— out of his instinct, and you find him wholly deprived nderstanding.

Spurning manhood and its joys to loot,
To be a lawless, lazy, sensual ———.

ANNOUNCE (page 69)

QUESTIONS

What is it to *announce*? 2. Does it apply chiefly to the past or the future? 3. To what is *advertise* chiefly applied? *propound*? *promulgate*? *publish*?

EXAMPLES

The Sphinx ——— its riddles with life and death depending on the wer.
Through the rare felicity of the times you are permitted to think what please and to ——— what you please.
The songs of birds and the wild flowers in the woodlands ——— the ning of spring.

ANSWER (page 70)

QUESTIONS

What is a verbal *answer*? 2. In what wider sense is *answer* used? 3. What is a *reply*? a *rejoinder*? 4. How does an *answer* to a charge, an argument, or the like, differ from a *reply* or *rejoinder*? 5. What is the special quality of a *response*? 6. What is a *retort*? How does it differ from *repartee*?

EXAMPLES

I can no other ——— make, but thanks.

Theirs not to make ———
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die.
Upon thy princely warrant I descend,
To give thee ——— of thy just demand.

He could not be content without finding a ——— in Nature to every mood of his mind; and he does find it.

A man renowned for ———
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's honest feeling.

Nothing is so easy and inviting as the ——— of abuse and sarcasm; but it is a paltry and unprofitable contest.

ANTICIPATE, ANTICIPATION (page 71)

QUESTIONS

1. What are the two contrasted senses of *anticipate*? 2. Which is now the more common? 3. How does *anticipate* differ from *expect*? from *hope*? from *apprehend*? 4. How does *anticipation* differ from *presentiment*? from *apprehension*? from *foreboding*? 5. What special element is involved in *foretaste*? How do *foresight* and *forethought* go beyond the meaning of *anticipation*?

EXAMPLES

Then some leaped overboard with fearful yell,
As eager to ——— their grave.

England ——— every man to do his duty.

These are portents; but yet I ———, I hope,
They do not point on me.

If I know your sect, I ——— your argument.

The happy ——— of a renewed existence in company with the spirits of the just.

ANTIPATHY (page 72)

QUESTIONS

1. How is *antipathy* to be distinguished from *dislike*? from *antagonism*? from *aversion*? 2. What is *uncongeniality*? How does it differ from *antipathy*? Which is positive? and which negative?

EXAMPLES

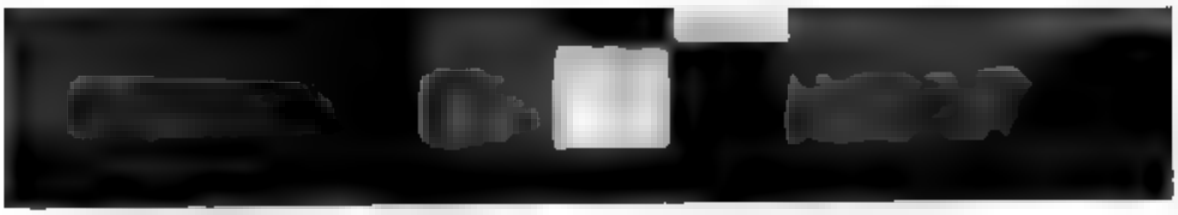
Christianity is the solvent of all race ———.

From my soul I loathe
All affectation; 'tis my perfect scorn, object of my implacable ———.

ANTIQUE (page 72)

QUESTIONS

1. To what does *antique* refer? *antiquated*? 2. Is the difference between them a matter of time? Give examples. 3. Can a modern building be *antiquated*? Can it be *antique*? 4. What is the significance of *quaint*?



EXAMPLES

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true ———, I bought.
I do love these ——— ruins,
We never tread upon them but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history.

ANXIETY (page 73)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *anxiety* in the primary sense? Is it mental or physical? 2. How does *anxiety* differ from *anguish*? 3. What kind of possibility does *anxiety* always suggest? 4. How does it differ from *apprehension, fear, dread*, etc., in this regard? 5. What is *worry*? *fretfulness*? 6. Does *perplexity* involve *anxiety*?

EXAMPLES

Yield not to ——— for the future, weep not for the past.
Superstition invested the slightest incidents of life with needless ———.
——— is harder than work, and far less profitable.

APATHY (page 74)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *apathy*? How does it differ from the Saxon word *unfeelingness*? from *indifference*? from *insensibility*? from *unconcern*? 3. How does *stoicism* differ from *apathy*?

EXAMPLES

In lazy ——— 'st stoics boast
Their virtue fixed. 'tis fixed as in a frost.
At length the morn and cold ——— came.
He sank into a ——— from which it was impossible to arouse him.

APOLOGY (page 75)

QUESTIONS

1. What change of meaning has *apology* undergone? 2. What does an *apology* now always imply? 3. How does an *apology* differ from an *excuse*? 4. Which of these words may refer to the future? 5. How does *confession* differ from *apology*?

EXAMPLES

——— only account for that which they do not alter.
Beauty is its own ——— for being.
There is no refuge from ——— but suicide; and suicide is ———.

APPARENT (page 76)

QUESTIONS

1. What two contrasted senses arise from the root meaning of *apparent*? 2. What is implied when we speak of *apparent* kindness or *apparent* neglect? 3. How do *presumable* and *probable* differ? 4. What implication is conveyed in *seeming*? What do we suggest when we speak of "*seeming* innocence"?

EXAMPLES

It is not ——— that the students will attempt to break the rules again.

It is not yet ——— what his motive could have been in committing such an offense.

It is ——— that something has been omitted which was essential to complete the construction.

APPETITE (page 80)

QUESTIONS

1. Of what kind of demands or impulses is *appetite* ordinarily used? 2. What demands or tendencies are included in *passion*? 3. What is implied by *passions* and *appetites* when used as contrasted terms?

EXAMPLES

Govern well thy ———, lest sin
Surprise thee, and her black attendant Death.
Take heed lest ——— sway
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit.

APPORTION (page 82)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the special significance of *apportion* by which it is distinguished from *allot*, *assign*, *distribute*, or *divide*? 2. What is the significance of *dispense* in the transitive use? 3. What is it to *appropriate*?

EXAMPLES

Representatives are ——— among the several states according to the population.

The treasure was ——— and their shares duly ——— among the captors.

APPROXIMATION (page 83)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *approximation* in the mathematical sense? 2. How close an approach to exactness and certainty does *approximation* imply? 3. How does *approximation* differ from *resemblance* and *similarity*? from *approach*? 4. How does *approximation*, as regards the class of ob

jects to which it is applied, differ from *nearness, neighborhood, or propinquity?*

EXAMPLES

We have to be content with ——— to a solution.
Without faith, there is no real ——— to God.
Wit consists in knowing the ——— of things which differ, and the ference of things which are alike.

ARMS (page 83)

QUESTIONS

What is the difference between *arms* and *armor?* 2. In what connection is *armor* used in modern warfare?

EXAMPLES

——— on ——— clashing brayed
Horrible discord.

There is constant rivalry between irresistible projectiles and impene-ble ———.

ARMY (page 84)

QUESTIONS

What are the essentials of an *army?* 2. Is an *army* large or small? 3. What term would be applied to a *multitude* of armed men without order or organization? 4. In what sense is *host* used? *legion?*

EXAMPLES

For the ——— is a school in which the miser becomes generous, and generous, prodigal; miserly soldiers are like monsters, but very rarely n.
The still-discordant wavering ———.

ARRAIGN (page 84)

QUESTIONS

To what kind of proceedings do *indict* and *arraign* apply? 2. How is one *indicted?* How *arraigned?* 3. How do these words differ from *charge? accuse? censure?*

EXAMPLES

The criminal was ——— for trial for his offenses.
Religion does not ——— or exclude unnumbered pleasures, harmlessly med.

ARTIFICE (page 88)

QUESTIONS

What is an *artifice?* a *device? finesse?* 2. In what sense are *cheat, maneuver,* and *imposture* always used? 3. In what sense is *trick*

commonly used? 4. What is a *fraud?* 5. Is *wile* used in a good or a bad sense? 6. Does the good or the bad sense commonly attach to the words ***artifice, contrivance, ruse, blind, device,*** and ***finesse?***

EXAMPLES

Those who can not gain their ends by force naturally resort to ———.
The enemy were decoyed from their defenses by a skilful ———.
Quips and cranks and wanton ———.
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles.
Whoever has even once become notorious by base ———, even if he speaks the truth, gains no belief.

ARTIST (page 89)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *artist?* an *artisan?* 2. What is an *artificer?* How related to *artist* and *artisan?*

EXAMPLES

The power depends on the depth of the ———'s insight of that object he contemplates.

Infuse into the purpose with which you follow the various employments and professions of life the sense of beauty, and you are transformed at once from an ——— into an ———.

If too many ——— turn shopkeepers, the whole natural quantity of that business divided among them all may afford too small a share for each.

ASK (page 90)

QUESTIONS

1. For what class of objects does one *ask?* For what does he *beg?* 2. How do *entreat* and *beseech* compare with *ask?* 3. What is the special sense of *implore?* of *supplicate?* 4. How are *crave* and *request* distinguished? *pray* and *petition?* 5. What kind of *asking* is implied in *demand?* in *require?* How do these two words differ from one another?

EXAMPLES

We, ignorant of ourselves,
——— often our own harms, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good: so we find profit,
By losing of our prayers.

The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: ——— ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his harvest.

Speak with me, pity me, open the door,
A beggar ——— that never begg'd before.
Be not afraid to ———; to ——— is right.
———, if thou canst, with hope; but ever ———,
Though hope be weak or sick with long delay;
——— in the darkness, if there be no light.

ASSOCIATE, *n.* (page 91)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *associate* imply, as used officially? What when used in popular language? 2. Do we speak of associates in crime or wrong? What words are preferred in such connection? (See synonyms for ACCESSORY.) 3. Is *companion* used in a good or bad sense? 4. How does it differ in use from *associate*? 5. What is the significance of *peer? comrade? consort?*

EXAMPLES

His best ——— innocence and health,
And his best riches ignorance of wealth.
The ——— accepted Napoleon's abdication.
The leader in the plot was betrayed by his ———.

ASSUME (page 93)

QUESTIONS

1. Does *assume* apply to that which is rightfully or wrongfully taken? 2. In what use does *assume* correspond with *arrogate* and *usurp*? 3. How do *arrogate* and *usurp* differ from each other? How does *assume* differ from *postulate* as regards debate or reasoning of any kind?

EXAMPLES

Wherefore do I ———
These royalties, and not refuse to reign.
——— a virtue if you have it not.
For well we know no hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred handle of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, and ———.

ASSURANCE (page 93)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *assurance* in the good sense? 2. What is *assurance* in the bad sense? 3. How does *assurance* compare with *impudence?* with *effrontery?*

EXAMPLES

Let us draw near with a true heart in full ——— of faith.
Some wicked wits have libel'd all the fair.
With matchless ——— they style a wife
The dear-bought curse, and lawful plague of life.
With brazen ——— he denied the most indisputable facts.

ASTUTE (page 94)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *acute* derived? What is its distinctive sense? 2. From what language is *keen* derived? What does it distinctively de-

note? 3. From what language is *astute* derived, and what was its original meaning? 4. In present use what does *astute* add to the meaning of *acute* or *keen*? 5. What does *astute* imply regarding the ulterior purpose or object of the person who is credited with it?

EXAMPLES

You statesmen are so ——— in forming schemes!

He taketh the wise in their own ———ness.

The most ——— reasoner may be deluded, when he practises sophistry upon himself.

ATTACHMENT (page 97)

QUESTIONS

What is *attachment*? How does it differ from *adherence* or *adhesion*? from *affection*? from *inclination*? from *regard*?

EXAMPLES

Talk not of wasted ———, ——— never was wasted.

You do not weaken your ——— for your family by cultivating ——— beyond its pale, but deepen and intensify it.

ATTACK, *v.* & *n.* (pages 98, 99)

QUESTIONS

1. What special element is involved in the meaning of *attack*? 2. How do *assail* and *assault* differ? 3. What is it to *encounter*? how does this word compare with *attack*? How does *attack* differ from *aggression*?

EXAMPLES

We see time's furrows on another's brow,
And death intrench'd, preparing his ———;
How few themselves in that just mirror see!

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open ———!

Roger Williams ——— the spirit of intolerance, the doctrine of persecution, and never his persecutors.

ATTAIN (page 99)

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of a word is *attain*, and to what does it point? 2. How does *attain* differ from *obtain*? from *achieve*? 3. How does *obtain* differ from *procure*?

EXAMPLES

The heights by great men ——— and kept
Were not ——— by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might ———
By fearing to attempt.

ATTITUDE (page 100)

QUESTIONS

How does *position* as regards the human body differ from *attitude*, *posture*, or *pose*? 2. Do the three latter words apply to the living or the dead? 3. What is the distinctive sense of *attitude*? Is it conscious or unconscious? 4. How does *posture* differ from *attitude*? 5. What is the distinctive sense of *pose*? How does it differ from, and how does it agree with *attitude* and *posture*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— assumed indicated great indignation because of the insult plied.

The ——— was graceful and pleasing.

ATTRIBUTE, *v.* (page 100)

QUESTIONS

What suggestion is often involved in *attribute*? 2. How does *attribute* differ from *refer* and *ascribe*? 3. Is *charge* (in this connection) used in the favorable or unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES

——— ye greatness unto our God.

He ——— unworthy motives which proved a groundless charge.

ATTRIBUTE, *n.* (page 101)

QUESTIONS

What is the derivation and the inherent meaning of *quality*? 2. What is an *attribute*? 3. Which of the above words expresses what necessarily belongs to the subject of which it is said to be an *attribute* or *quality*? 4. What is the derivation and distinctive sense of *property*? 5. How does *property* ordinarily differ from *quality*? 6. In what usage do *property* and *quality* become exact synonyms, and how are *properties* then distinguished?

EXAMPLES

His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The ——— to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings.

Nothing endures but personal ———s.

AVARICIOUS (page 104)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *avaricious* and *covetous* differ from *miserly*, *niggardly*, *parsimonious*, and *penurious*? 2. Of what matters are *greedy* and *stingy* used? How do they differ from each other?

EXAMPLES

I am not ——— for gold;
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear.

It is better to be content with such things as ye have than to become ——— and ——— in accumulating.

AVENGE, (page 104)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *avenge*? 2. How does *avenge* differ from *revenge*? 3. Which word would be used of an act of God? 4. Is *retaliate* used in the sense of *avenge* or of *revenge*?

EXAMPLES

O, that the vain remorse, which must chastise
Crimes done, had but as loud a voice to warn
As its keen sting is mortal to ———.
I lost mine eye laying the prize aboard,
And therefore to ——— it, shalt thou die.

AVOW (page 105)

QUESTIONS

1. Which words of this group refer exclusively to one's own knowledge or action? 2. What is the distinctive sense of *aver*? of *avouch*? of *avow*? 3. How do *avouch* and *avow* differ from *aver* in construction? 4. Is *avow* used in a good or a bad sense? What does it imply of others' probable feeling or action? 5. How does *avow* compare with *confess*?

EXAMPLES

And, but herself, ——— no parallel.
The child ——— his fault and was pardoned by his parent.

AWFUL (page 106)

QUESTIONS

1 To what matters should *awful* properly be restricted? 2. Is *awful* always interchangeable with *alarming* or *terrible*? with *disagreeable* or *annoying*?

EXAMPLES

Then must it be an ——— thing to die.

The silent falling of the snow is to me one of the most ——— things in nature.

AWKWARD (page 106)

QUESTIONS

What is the derivation and original meaning of *awkward*? of *clumsy*? 2. To what, therefore, does *awkward* primarily refer? and to what *clumsy*? 3. Is a draft-horse distinctively *awkward* or *clumsy*? 4. Give some metaphorical uses of *awkward*.

EXAMPLES

Though he was ———, he was kindly.

The apprentice was not only ———, but ———, and had to be taught over and over again the same methods.

The young girl stood in a ——— way, looking in at the showy shop-windows.

AXIOM (page 107)

QUESTIONS

In what do *axiom* and *truism* agree? 2. In what do they differ? 3. How do they compare in interest and utility?

EXAMPLES

It is almost an ——— that those who do most for the heathen abroad are most liberal for the heathen at home.

Trifling ———s clothed in great, swelling words of vanity.

BABBLE (page 107)

QUESTIONS

To what class do most of the words in this group belong? Why are they so called? 2. What is the special significance of *blab* and *blurt*? How do they differ from each other in use? 3. What is *chat*? 4. How does *prattling* differ from *chatting*? 5. In what sense is *jabber* used? How does it compare with *chatter*?

EXAMPLES

"The crane," I said, "may ——— of the crane,
The dove may ——— of the dove."

Two women sat contentedly ———ing, one of them amusing a ——— babe.

BANISH (page 110)

QUESTIONS

From what land may one be *banished*? From what *expatriated* or *exiled*? 2. By whom may one be said to be *banished*? by whom *expatriated* or *exiled*? 3. Which of these words is of widest import? Give examples of its metaphorical use.

BANK (page 111)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *beach*? a *coast*? 2. How does each of the above words differ from *bank*? 3. What is the distinctive sense of *strand*? In what style of writing is it most commonly used? What are the distinctive senses of *edge* and *brink*?

BANTER (page 112)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *banter*? 2. How is *badiage* distinguished from *banter*? *raillery* from both? 3. What is the distinctive sense of *irony*? 4. Is *irony* kindly or the reverse? *badinage*? *banter*? 5. What words of this group are distinctly hostile? 6. Is *ridicule* or *derision* the stronger word? What is the distinction between the two? between *satire* and *sarcasm*? between *chaff*, *jeering*, and *mockery*?

BARBAROUS (page 113)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *barbarian*? 2. What is the added significance of *barbaric*? 3. How does *barbarous* in general use differ from both the above words? 4. What special element is commonly implied in *savage*? 5. In what less opprobrious sense may *barbarous* and *savage* be used? Give instances.

EXAMPLES

A multitude like which the populous North
Poured never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw, when her ——— sons
Came like a deluge on the South.
Or when the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings ——— pearl and gold.

It is most true, that a natural and secret hatred and aversion toward society, in any man, hath somewhat of the ——— beast.

Thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a ——— slave.

BARRIER (page 113)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *bar*? and what is its purpose? 2. What is a *barrier*? 3. Which word is ordinarily applied to objects of great extent? 4. Would a mountain range be termed a *bar* or a *barrier*? 5. What distinctive name is given to a mass of sand across the mouth of a river or harbor?

BATTLE (page 114)

QUESTIONS

What is the general meaning of *conflict*? 2. What is a *battle*? 3. How long may a *battle* last? 4. On how many fields may one *battle* be fought? 5. How does *engagement* differ from *battle*? How does *combat* differ? *action*? *skirmish*? *fight*?

BEAUTIFUL (page 115)

QUESTIONS

What is necessary to constitute an object or a person *beautiful*? 2. Can *beautiful* be said of that which is harsh and rugged, however grand? 3. How is *beautiful* related to our powers of appreciation? 4. How does *pretty* compare with *beautiful*? *handsome*? 5. What does *fair* denote? *comely*? *picturesque*?

EXAMPLES

I pray thee, O God, that I may be ——— within.
A happy youth, and their old age is ——— and free.
'Twas sung, how they were ——— in their lives
And in their death had not divided been.
How ——— has the day been, how bright was the sun,
How lovely and joyful the course that he run.
Though he rose in a mist when his race he began
And there followed some droppings of rain!

BECOMING (page 117)

QUESTIONS

What is the meaning of *becoming*? of *decent*? of *suitable*? 2. Can that which is worthy or beautiful in itself ever be otherwise than *becoming* or *suitable*? Give instances. 3. What is the meaning of *fit*? How does it differ from *fitting* or *befitting*?

EXAMPLES

A merrier man,
Within the limit of ——— mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal.
Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and ——— audience find, though few.
Indeed, left nothing ——— for your purpose
Untouch'd, slightly handled, in discourse.
In such a time as this, it is not ———
That every nice offense should bear his comment.
How could money be better spent than in erecting a ——— building : the greatest library in the country?

BEGINNING (page 118)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *beginning* derived? *commencement*? How do the two words differ in application and use? Give instances. 2. What is an *origin*? a *source*? a *rise*? 3. How are *fount, fountain*, and *spring* used in the figurative sense?

EXAMPLES

For learning is the ——— pure
Out from which all glory springs.

Truth is the ——— of every good to gods and men.

Courage, the mighty attribute of powers above,
By which those great in war are great in love;
The ——— of all brave acts is seated here.

It can not be that Desdemona should long continue her love to the Moor, nor he his to her; it was a violent ———, and thou shalt see an answerable sequestration.

In the ——— God created the heaven and the earth.

BEHAVIOR (page 119)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *behavior* and *conduct* differ? 2. What is the special sense of *carriage*? of *bearing*? *demeanor*? 3. What is *manner*? *manners*?

EXAMPLES

Our thoughts and our ——— are our own.

Good ——— are made up of petty sacrifices.

BENEVOLENCE (page 120)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original distinction between *benevolence* and *beneficence*? 2. In what sense is *benevolence* now most commonly used? 3. What words are commonly used for *benevolence* in the original sense? 4. What was the original sense of *charity*? the present popular sense? 5. What of *humanity*? *generosity*? *liberality*? *philanthropy*?

EXAMPLES

——— is a virtue of the heart, and not of the hands.

The secrets of life are not shown except to ——— and likeness.

BIND (page 121)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive sense of *bind*? 2. What is the special meaning of *tie*? 3. In how general a sense is *fasten* used? 4. Which of the above three words is used in a figurative sense?

EXAMPLES

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said;
——— up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead.
Adjust our lives to loss, make friends with pain,
——— all our shattered hopes and bid them bloom again.

BITTER (page 122)

QUESTIONS

How may *acid*, *bitter*, and *acrid* be distinguished? *pungent? caustic?* 2. In metaphorical use, how are *harsh* and *bitter* distinguished? 3. What is the special significance of *caustic?* 4. Give examples of these words in their various uses.

BLEACH (page 122)

QUESTIONS

How do *bleach* and *blanch* differ from *whiten?* from each other?

EXAMPLES

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is ——— with fear.
We let the years go: wash them clean with tears,
Leave them to ——— out in the open day.

BLEMISH (page 124)

QUESTIONS

What is a *blemish?* 2. How does it differ from a *flaw* or *taint?* 3. What is a *defect?* a *fault?* 4. Which words of this group are naturally applied to reputation, and which to character?

EXAMPLES

Every page enclosing in the midst
A square of text that looks a little ———.
The noble Brutus
Hath told you Cæsar was ambitious:
If it were so, it was a grievous ———.

BLUFF (page 125)

QUESTIONS

In what sense are *bluff*, *frank*, and *open* used? 2. In what sense are *blunt*, *brusk*, *rough*, and *rude* employed?

EXAMPLES

There are to whom my satire seems too ———.
Stout once a month they march, a ——— band
And ever but in times of need, at hand.

BOUNDARY (page 126)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original sense of *boundary*? 2. How does it differ in usage from *bound* or *bounds*? 3. In what style and sense is *bourn* used? 4. What is the distinctive meaning of *edge*?

EXAMPLES

So these lives . . .
Parted by ———s strong, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Rushed together at last, and one was lost in the other.
In worst extremes, and on the perilous ———
Of battle.

BRAVE (page 127)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *brave* differ from *courageous*? 2. What is the special sense of *adventurous*? of *bold*? of *chivalrous*? 3. How do these words differ from *venturesome*? 4. What is especially denoted by *fearless* and *intrepid*? 5. What does *valiant* tell of results? 6. What ideas are combined in *heroic*?

EXAMPLES

A ——— man is also full of faith.
Fir'd at first sight with what the Muse imparts,
In ——— youth we tempt the heights of Arts.
Thy danger chiefly lies in acting well;
No crime's so great as ——— to excel.

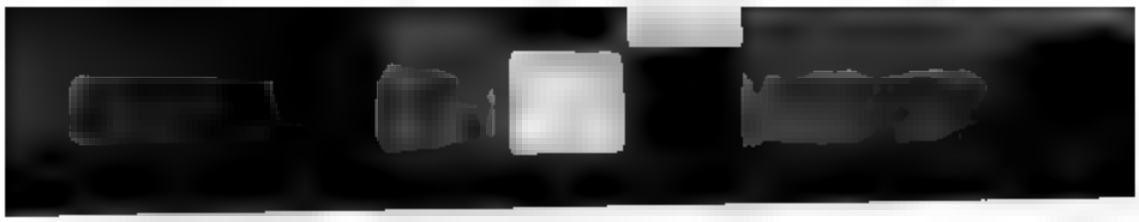
BUSINESS (page 133)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *barter*? 2. What does *business* add to the meaning of *barter*? 3. What is *occupation*? Is it broader than *business*? 4. What is a *vocation*? 5. What (in the strict sense) is an *avocation*? 6. What is implied in *profession*? *pursuit*? 7. What is a *transaction*? 8. How does *trade* differ from *commerce*? 9. What is *work*? 10. What is an *art* in the industrial sense? a *craft*?

EXAMPLES

A man must serve his time to every ———.
We turn to dust, and all our mightiest ———s die too.



CALCULATE (page 136)

QUESTIONS

How do you distinguish between *count* and *calculate*? *compute*, *reckon*, and *estimate*? 2. Which is used mostly with regard to future probabilities? 3. Do we use *compute* or *estimate* of numbers exactly known? 4. Of *compute*, *calculate*, and *estimate*, which is used with especial reference to the future?

EXAMPLES

There were 4,046 men in the district, by actual ———.
The time of the eclipse was ——— to a second.
We ask them to ——— approximately the cost of the building.

CALL (page 136)

QUESTIONS

What is the distinctive meaning of *call*? 2. Do we ever apply *bellow* and *roar* to human sounds? 3. Can you give more than one sense of *cry*? Are *shout* and *scream* more or less expressive than *call*? 5. Which of the words in this group are necessarily and which ordinarily applied to articulate utterance? Which rarely, if ever, so used?

EXAMPLES

——— for the robin redbreast and the wren.
The pioneers could hear the savages ——— outside.
I ——— my servant and he came.
The captain ——— in a voice of thunder to the helmsman, "Put your helm hard aport!"

CALM (page 137)

QUESTIONS

To what classes of objects or states of mind do we apply *calm*? *collected*? *quiet*? *placid*? *serene*? *still*? *tranquil*? 2. Do the antonyms *boisterous*, *excited*, *ruffled*, *turbulent*, and *wild*, also apply to the same? 3. Can you contrast *calm* and *quiet*? 4. How many of the preceding adjectives can be applied to water? 5. How does *composed* differ from *calm*?

EXAMPLES

The possession of a ——— conscience is an estimable blessing.
The water is said to be always ——— in the ocean depths.
——— on the listening ear of night
Fall heaven's melodious strains.

CANCEL (page 138)

QUESTIONS

What is the difference in method involved in the verbs *cancel*, *efface*, *erase*, *expunge*, and *obliterate*? 2. Which suggest the most complete

removal of all trace of a writing? 3. How do the figurative uses of these words compare with the literal? 4. Is it possible to *obliterate* or *efface* that which has been previously *canceled* or *erased*?

EXAMPLES

It is practically impossible to clean a postage-stamp that has been properly ——— so that it can be used again.

With the aid of a sharp penknife the blot was quickly ———.

By lapse of time and elemental action, the inscription had become completely ———.

CANDID (page 139)

QUESTIONS

1. To what class of things do we apply *aboveboard*? *candid*? *fair*? *frank*? *honest*? *sincere*? *transparent*? 2. Can you state the similarity between *artless*, *guileless*, *naive*, *simple*, and *unsophisticated*? How do they differ as a class from the words above referred to? 3. How does it happen that "To be frank," or "To be candid" often precedes the utterance of something disagreeable?

EXAMPLES

The sophistry was so ——— as to disgust the assembly.

A. T. Stewart relied on ——— dealing as the secret of mercantile success.

An ——— man will not steal or defraud.

——— she seems with artful care
Affecting to be unaffected.

CARE (page 141)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the special difference between *care* and *anxiety*? 2. Wherein does *care* differ from *caution*? *solicitude* from *anxiety*? *watchfulness* from *wariness*? 3. Can you give some of the senses of *care*? 4. Is *concern* as strong a term as *anxiety*? 5. What is *circumspection*? *precaution*? *heed*?

EXAMPLES

Take her up tenderly, lift her with ———.

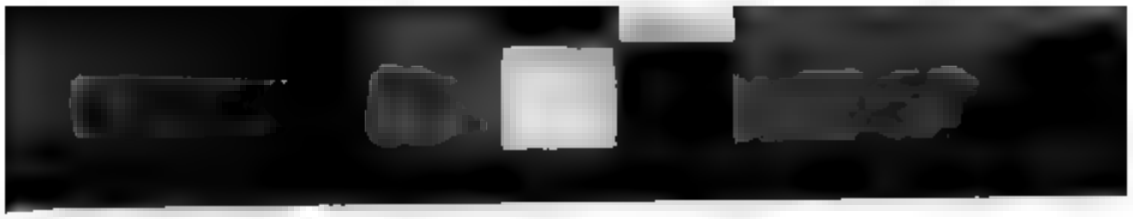
A military commander should have as much ——— as bravery.

The invaders fancied themselves so secure against attack that they had not taken the ——— to station sentinels.

CARICATURE (page 143)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *caricature*? 2. What is the special difference between *parody* and *travesty*? between both and *burlesque*?



3. To what is *caricature* mostly confined? 4. How do *mimicry* and *imitation* differ? 5. Is an *extravaganza* an *exaggeration*?

EXAMPLES

The eagle nose of the general was magnified in every artist's ———.

His laughable reproduction of the great actor's vagaries was a clever *of* ———.

If it be not lying to say that a fox's tail is four feet long, it is certainly ıuge ———.

CARRY (page 144)

QUESTIONS

To what sort of objects do we apply *bear? carry? move? take?* 2. What kinds of force or power do we indicate by *convey, lift, transmit,* and *transport?* 3. What is the distinction between *bring* and *carry?* between *carry* and *bear?* 4. What does *lift* mean? 5. Can you give some figurative uses of *carry?*

EXAMPLES

The strong man can ——— 1,000 pounds with apparent ease.

Napoleon always endeavored to ——— the war into the enemy's terri-y.

It was found necessary to ——— the coal overland for a distance of 0 miles.

My punishment is greater than I can ———.

CATASTROPHE (page 145)

QUESTIONS

What is a *catastrophe* or *cataclysm?* 2. Is a *catastrophe* also necessarily a *calamity* or a *disaster?* 3. Which word has the broader meaning, *disaster* or *calamity?* 4. Does *misfortune* suggest as serious a condition as any of the foregoing? 5. How does a *mishap* compare with a *catastrophe,* a *calamity,* or a *disaster?* 6. Give some chief antonyms of the above.

EXAMPLES

War and pestilence are properly ———, while the loss of a battle may a ———, but not a ———.

Fortune is not satisfied with inflicting one ———.

Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's ——— in his morning face.

The failure of the crops of two successive years proved an irreparable —— to the emigrants.

CAUSE (page 146)

QUESTIONS

What is the central distinction between *antecedent* and *cause?* 2. How are the words *cause, condition,* and *occasion* illustrated by the fall of

an avalanche? 3. And the antonyms *consequence? effect? outgrowth? result?* 4. What are *causality* and *causation?* 5. How are *origin* and *source* related to *cause?*

EXAMPLES

Where there is an effect there must be also a ———.

It is necessary to know something of the ——— of a man before we can safely trust him.

The ——— of the river was found to be a small lake among the hills.

What was given as the ——— of the quarrel was really but the ———.

CHAGRIN (page 151)

QUESTIONS

1. What feelings are combined in *chagrin?* 2. How do you distinguish between *chagrin, disappointment, humiliation, mortification,* and *shame?* 3. Which involves a sense of having done wrong?

EXAMPLES

The king's ——— at the limitations imposed upon him was painfully manifest.

He is not wholly lost who yet can blush from ———.

Hope tells a flattering tale,
Delusive, vain and hollow,
Ah! let not hope prevail,
Lest ——— follow.

CHANGE (page 152)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinction between *change* and *exchange?* Are they ever used as equivalent, and how? 2. Can you distinguish between *modify* and *qualify?*

EXAMPLES

The tailor offered to ——— the armholes of the coat.

We requested the pianist to ——— his music by introducing a few popular tunes.

We often fail to recognize the actor who ——— his costume between the acts.

CHARACTER (page 153)

QUESTIONS

1. How do you distinguish between *character* and *reputation? constitution* and *disposition?* 2. Is *nature* a broader word than any of the preceding? 3. If so, why?

EXAMPLES

The philanthropist's ——— for charity is often a great source of annoyance to him.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite, for 'tis their ——— to.

Misfortune may cause the loss of friends and reputation, yet if the man s not yielded to wrong, his ——— is superior to loss or change.

CHOOSE (page 157)

QUESTIONS

What are the shades of difference between *choose*, *cull*, *elect*, *pick*, *prefer*, and *select*? 2. Also between the antonyms *cast away*, *decline*, *dismiss*, *refuse*, *repudiate*? 3. Does *select* imply more care or judgment than *choose*?

EXAMPLES

The prettiest flowers had all been ———.
Jacob was ——— to Esau, though he was the younger.
When a man deliberately ——— to do wrong, there is little hope for i.

CIRCUMSTANCE (page 158)

QUESTIONS

To what classes of things do we apply *accompaniment*? *concomitant*? *circumstance*? *event*? *fact*? *incident*? *occurrence*? *situation*? 2. Can you give some instances of the use of *circumstance*? 3. Is it a word of broader meaning than *incident*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— that there had been a fire was proved by the smokeckened walls.
Extreme provocation may be a mitigating ——— in a case of homicide.

CLASS (page 159)

QUESTIONS

How does a *class* differ from a *caste*? 2. In what connection is *rank* used? *order*? 3. What is a *coterie*? How does it differ from a *clique*?

EXAMPLES

An ——— was formed for the relief of the poor and needy of the city.
A select ——— met at the residence of one of the leading men of the y.
There is a struggle of the masses against the ———.

CLEAR (page 161)

QUESTIONS

What does *clear* originally signify? 2. How does *clear* differ from *transparent* as regards a substance that may be a medium of vision? 3. With what meaning is *clear* used of an object apprehended by the senses, as an object of sight or hearing? 4. What does *distinct* sig-

nify? 5. What is *plain*? 6. What special sense does this word always retain? How does *transparent* differ from *translucent*? 7. What do *lucid* and *pellucid* signify? 8. What is the special force of *limpid*?

CLEVER (page 162)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *clever* as used in England? 2. What was the early New England usage? 3. What is to be said of the use of *smart* and *sharp*? 4. What other words of this group are preferable to *clever* in many of its uses?

EXAMPLES

His brief experience in the department had made him very ——— in the work now assigned him.

She was especially ——— in song.

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be ———;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;
And so make life, death, and the vast forever
One grand, sweet song.

COMPANY (page 164)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *company* derived? What is its primary meaning? 2. For what are those associated who constitute a *company*? Is their association temporary or permanent? 3. What is the difference between *assemblage* and *assembly*? 4. What is a *conclave*? a *convocation*? a *convention*? 5. What are the characteristics of a *group*? 6. To what use is *congregation* restricted? How does *meeting* agree with and differ from it?

EXAMPLES

Far from the madding ———'s ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray.

The room contained a large ——— of miscellaneous objects.

A fellow that makes no figure in ———.

A great ——— had met, but without organization or officers.

If ye inquire anything concerning other matters, it shall be determined in a lawful ———.

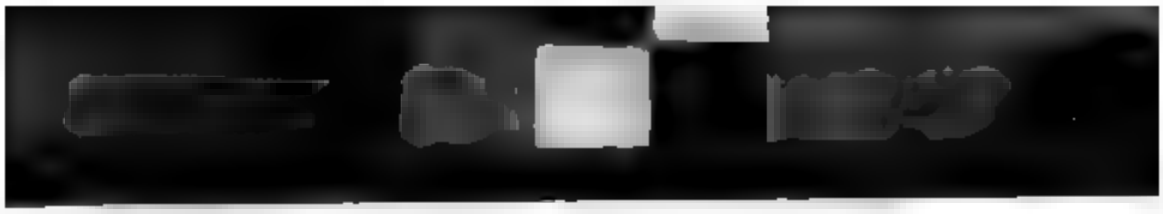
COMPEL (page 165)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *compel*? 2. What does *force* imply? 3. What is the especial significance of *coerce*? 4. What does *constrain* imply? In what favorable sense is it used?

EXAMPLES

Even if we were not willing, they possessed the power of ——— us to do justice.



Employers may ——— their employees into voting as they demand, but for the secret ballot.

These considerations ——— us to aid them to the utmost of our power.

COMPLAIN (page 165)

QUESTIONS

1. By what is *complaining* prompted? *murmuring*? *repining*? 2. Which finds outward expression, and which is limited to the mental act? 3. To whom does one *complain*, in the formal sense of the word? 4. With whom does one *remonstrate*?

EXAMPLES

It is not pleasant to live with one who is constantly ———ing.

The dog gave a low ——— which frightened the tramp away.

COMPLEX (page 166)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *complex* differ from *compound*? from *composite*? 2. What is *heterogeneous*? *conglomerate*? 3. How does *complicated* differ from *intricate*? from *involved*?

CONSCIOUS (page 173)

QUESTIONS

1. Of what things is one *aware*? of what is he *conscious*? 2. How does *sensible* compare with the above-mentioned words? 3. What does *sensible* indicate regarding the emotions that would not be expressed by *conscious*?

EXAMPLES

To be ——— that you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.

They are now ——— it would have been better to resist the first temptation.

He was ——— of a stealthy step and a bulk dimly visible through the darkness.

CONSEQUENCE (page 173)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *consequence* differ from *effect*? both from *result*? 2. How do *recall* and *issue* compare? 3. In what sense is *consequence* used?

CONTAGION (page 174)

QUESTIONS

1. To what is *contagion* now limited by the best medical usage? 2. To what is the term *infection* applied?

EXAMPLES

During the plague in London persons walked in the middle of the streets for fear of the ——— from the houses.

The mob thinks by ——— for the most part, catching an opinion like a cold.

No pestilence is so much to be dreaded as the ——— of bad example.

CONTINUAL (page 175)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *continuous* differ from *continual*? *incessant* from *ceaseless*! Give examples.

CONTRAST (page 175)

QUESTIONS

1. How is *contrast* related to *compare*? 2. What are the special senses of *differentiate*, *discriminate* and *distinguish*?

CONVERSATION (page 176)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the essential meaning of *conversation*? 2. How does *conversation* differ from *talk*? 3. How is *discourse* related to *conversation*! 4. What are the special senses of *dialogue* and *colloquy*?

EXAMPLES

There can be no ——— with a great genius, who does all the ———ing.

Nor wanted sweet ———, the banquet of the mind.

CONVEY (page 177)

QUESTIONS

1. In what do *convey*, *transmit*, and *transport* agree? What is the distinctive sense of *convey*? 2. To what class of objects does *transport* refer! 3. To what class of objects do *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* apply! 4. Which is the predominant sense of the latter words?

CRIMINAL (page 178)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *criminal*? How does it differ from *illegal* or *unlawful*? 2. What is *felonious*? *flagitious*? 3. What is the primary meaning of *iniquitous*? 4. Is an *iniquitous* act necessarily *criminal*?

DANGER (page 180)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *danger*? 2. Does *danger* or *peril* suggest the more immediate evil? 3. How are *jeopardy* and *risk* distinguished from *danger* and *peril*?

EXAMPLES

Delay always breeds ———.
The careful rider avoids running ———s.
Stir, at your ———!

DECAY (page 181)

QUESTIONS

1. What sort of things *decay*? *putrefy*? *rot*? 2. What is the essential difference between *decay* and *decompose*?

EXAMPLES

The flowers wither, the tree's trunk ———.
The water was ——— by the electric current.

DECEPTION (page 181)

QUESTIONS

1. How is *deceit* distinguished from *deception*? from *guile*? *fraud*? *lying*? *hypocrisy*? 2. Do all of these apply to conduct as well as to speech? 3. Is *deception* ever innocent? 4. Have *craft* and *cunning* always a moral element? 5. How is *dissimulation* distinguished from *duplicity*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of his conduct was patent to all.
It was a matter of self———.
The judge decided it to be a case of ———.

DEFINITION (page 184)

QUESTIONS

1. Which is the more exact, a *definition* or a *description*? 2. What must a *definition* include, and what must it exclude? 3. What must a *description* include? 4. In what respect has *interpretation* a wider meaning than *translation*? 5. How does an *explanation* compare with an *exposition*?

EXAMPLES

A prompt ——— of the difficulty prevented a quarrel.
The ——— of scenery was admirable.
The seer gave an ——— of the dream.
Many a controversy may be instantly ended by a clear ——— of terms.

DELIBERATE (page 185)

QUESTIONS

1. What are the chief distinctions between *deliberate? consult? consider? meditate? reflect?* 2. Do large gatherings of people *consult*, or *meditate*, or *deliberate?* 3. Do we *reflect* on things past or things to come? 4. How many persons are necessarily implied in *consult, confer*, and *debate* as commonly used? in *deliberate, consider, ponder, reflect?* in *meditate?* 5. What idea of time is implied in *deliberate?*

EXAMPLES

The matter was carefully ——— in all its bearings.
The legislature ——— for several days.

DELUSION (page 187)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the essential difference between *illusion* and *delusion?* How does *hallucination* differ from both? 2. Which word is used especially of objects of sight?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of the sick are sometimes pitiful.
In the soft light the ——— was complete.

DEMONSTRATION (page 188)

QUESTIONS

1. To what kind of reasoning does *demonstration* in the strict sense apply? 2. What is *evidence? proof?* 3. Which is the stronger term? 4. Which is the more comprehensive?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of the witness was so complete that no further ——— was required.
A mathematical ——— must be final and conclusive.

DESIGN (page 190)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *design?* 2. What element is prominent in *intention? purpose? plan?* 3. Does *purpose* suggest more power to execute than *design?* 4. How does *intent* specifically differ from *purpose?* Which term do we use with reference to the Divine Being?

EXAMPLES

The architect's ——— involved much detail.
Hell is paved with good ———.

It is the ——— of the voter that decides how his ballot shall be counted.
The ——— of the Almighty can not be thwarted.
The adaption of means to ends in nature clearly indicates a ——— , and so proves a ———er.

DESPAIR (page 191)

QUESTIONS

1. In what order might *despair*, *desperation*, *discouragement*, and *hopelessness* follow, each as the result of the previous condition? 2. How does *despondency* especially differ from *despair*?

EXAMPLES

The utter ——— of their condition was apparent.
In weak ——— he abandoned all endeavor.

DEXTERITY (page 192)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *adroitness* derived? From what *dexterity*? How might each be rendered? 2. How does *adroitness* differ in use from *dexterity*? 3. From what is *aptitude* derived, and what does it signify? 4. How does *skill* differ from *dexterity*? Which can and which can not be communicated?

EXAMPLES

He had a natural ——— for scientific investigation, and by long practise gained an inimitable ——— of manipulation.
His ——— in debate enabled him to evade or parry arguments or attacks which he could not answer.
The ——— of the best trained workman can not equal the precision of a machine.

DICTION (page 193)

QUESTIONS

1. Which is the more comprehensive word, *diction*, *language*, or *phraseology*? 2. What is the true meaning of *verbiage*? Should it ever be used as the equivalent of *language* or *diction*? 3. What is *style*? How does it compare with *diction* or *language*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of the discourse was plain and emphatic.
The ——— of a written contract should be such as to prevent misunderstandings.
The poetic ——— of Milton is so exquisitely perfect that another word can scarcely ever be substituted for the one he has chosen without marring the line.

DIFFERENCE (page 194)

QUESTIONS

1. Which pertain mostly to realities, and which are matters of judgment—*difference*, *disparity*, *distinction*, or *inconsistency*? 2. What do we mean by "a *distinction* without a *difference*"?

EXAMPLES

The proper ——— should be carefully observed in the use of "shall" and "will."

The ——— between black and white is self-evident.

The ——— of our representatives' conduct with their promise is unpardonable.

DISCERN (page 196)

QUESTIONS

1. To what sort of objects do we apply *behold*, *discern*, *distinguish*, *observe*, and *see*? 2. What do *behold* and *distinguish* suggest in addition to *seeing*?

EXAMPLES

With the aid of a great telescope we may ——— what stars are double.

——— the upright man.

Let us minutely ——— the color of the goods.

DISCOVER (page 196)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *detect*? *discover*? *invent*? 2. How do *discover* and *invent* differ? 3. Is *detect* often used in a favorable sense?

EXAMPLES

An experienced policeman acquires wonderful skill in ———ing criminals.

Newton ——— the law of gravitation.

To ——— a machine, one must first understand the laws of mechanics.

DISEASE (page 197)

QUESTIONS

1. What was the early and general meaning of *sick* and *sickness* in English? 2. How long did that usage prevail? 3. What is the present restriction upon the use of these words in England? What words are there commonly substituted? 4. What is the prevalent usage in the United States?

EXAMPLES

——— spread in the camp and proved deadlier than the sword.

The ——— was found to be contagious.

He is just recovering from a slight ———.
It is not good manners to talk of one's ———s.

DO (page 198)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the most comprehensive word of this group? 2. In what sense are *finish* and *complete* used, and how are they discriminated from each other? 3. How do we discriminate between *fulfil*, *realize*, *effect*, and *execute*? *perform* and *accomplish*? *accomplish* and *complete*?

EXAMPLES

A duty has been ———, a work of gratitude and affection has been ———.

It is wonderful how much can be ——— by steady, plodding industry without brilliant talents.

The work is not only grand in design but it is ——— with the most exquisite delicacy in every detail.

It is the duty of the legislators to make laws, of the magistrates to ——— them.

Every one should labor to ——— his duties faithfully, and ——— the just expectations of those who have committed to him any trust.

DOCTRINE (page 200)

QUESTIONS

1. To what matters do we apply the word *creed*? *doctrine*? *dogma*? *principle*? 2. Which is the more inclusive word? 3. Is *dogma* used favorably or unfavorably?

EXAMPLES

The ——— rests either upon the authority of the Scriptures, or upon a decision of the Church.

A man may have upright ———s even while he disregards commonly received ———s.

DOUBT, *v.* (page 201)

QUESTIONS

1. Do we apply *doubt*, *distrust*, *surmise*, and *suspect* mostly to persons and things, or to motives and intentions? 2. Is *mistrust* used of persons or of things? 3. Is it used in a favorable or an unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES

We do not ——— that the earth moves around the sun.

Nearly every law of nature was by man first ———, then proved to be true.

I ——— my own heart.

I ——— that man from the outset.

DOUBT, *n.* (page 202)

QUESTIONS

1. To what class of objects do we apply *disbelief*? *doubt*? *hesitation*? *misgiving*? 2. Which of these words most commonly implies an unfavorable meaning? 3. What meaning has *skepticism* as applied to religious matters?

EXAMPLES

We feel no ——— in giving our approval.

The jury had ———s of his guilt.

We did all we could to further the enterprise, but still had our ———s as to the outcome.

DUPLICATE (page 206)

QUESTIONS

1. Can you give the distinction between a *copy* and a *duplicate*? a *facsimile*, and an *imitation*? 2. What sort of a *copy* is a *transcript*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of an organ by the violinist was perfect.

This key is a ———, and will open the lock.

The signature was merely a printed ———.

DUTY (page 207)

QUESTIONS

1. Do we use *duty* and *right* of civil things? or *business* and *obligation* of moral things? 2. Does *responsibility* imply connection with any other person or thing?

EXAMPLES

I go because it is my ———.

We recognize a ——— for the good conduct of our own children, but do we not also rest under some ——— to society to exercise a good influence over the children of others?

EAGER (page 207)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinction between *eager* and *earnest* in the nature of the feeling implied? in the objects toward which it is directed? 2. How does *anxious* in this acceptation differ from both *eager* and *earnest*?

EXAMPLES

Hark! the shrill trumpet sounds to horse! away!
My soul's in arms, and ——— for the fray.

I am in ———. I will not equivocate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard!

I am ——— to hear of your welfare, and of the prospects of the enterprise.

EASE (page 208)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *ease* denote, in the sense here considered? Does it apply to action or condition? 2. Is *facility* active or passive? *readiness*? 3. What does *ease* imply, and to what may it be limited? 4. What does *facility* imply? *readiness*? 5. To what is *expertness* limited?

EXAMPLES

He plays the violin with great ———, and delights an audience.

Whatever he did was done with so much ———,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.

It is often said with equal truth that we ought to take advantage of the ——— which children possess of learning.

EDUCATION (page 209)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *education*? *instruction*? *teaching*? 2. How is *instruction* or *teaching* related to *education*? 3. How does *training* differ from *teaching*? 4. What is *discipline*? *tuition*? 5. What are *breeding* and *nurture*, and how do they differ from each other? 6. How are *knowledge* and *learning* related to *education*?

EXAMPLES

The true purpose of ——— is to cherish and unfold the seed of immortality already sown within us.

By ———, we do learn ourselves to know
And what to man, and what to God we owe.

——— maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

For natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by ———; and ———s themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.

A branch of ——— is often put to an improper use, for fear of its being idle.

EFFRONTERY (page 210)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *audacity*? *hardihood*? 2. What special element does *effrontery* add to the meaning of *audacity* and *hardihood*? 3. What is *impudence*? *shamelessness*? 4. How does *effrontery* compare with these words? 5. What is *boldness*? Is it used in a favorable or an unfavorable sense?

EXAMPLES

When they saw the ——— of Peter and John, and perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men they marvelled.

I ne'er heard yet

That any of these bolder vices wanted
Less ——— to gainsay what they did,
Than to perform it first.

I am not a little surprised at the easy ——— with which political gentlemen in and out of Congress take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.

EGOTISM (page 210)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *egoism* and how does it differ from *egotism*? 2. What is *self assertion*? *self-conceit*? 3. Does *conceit* differ from *self-conceit*, and how? 4. What is *self-confidence*? Is it worthy or unworthy? 5. Is *self assertion* ever a duty? *self-conceit*? 6. What is *vanity*? How does it differ from *self-confidence*? from *pride*? 7. What is *self-esteem*? How does it differ from *self-conceit*? from *self-confidence*?

EXAMPLES

——— may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

——— is as ill at ease under indifference, as tenderness is under the love which it can not return.

EMBLEM (page 211)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *emblem* derived? What did it originally signify? 2. What is the derivation and primary meaning of *symbol*? 3. How do the two words compare as now used? 4. How does a *sign* suggest something other than itself? 5. Can the same thing be both an *emblem* and a *symbol*? a *sign* and a *symbol*? 6. What is a *token*? a *figure*? an *image*? a *type*?

EXAMPLES

Rose of the desert, thou art to me
An ——— of stainless purity, ———
Of those who, keeping their garments white,
Walk on through life with steps aright.

All things are ———s: the external shows
Of nature have their ——— in the mind
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves.

Moses, as Israel's deliverer, was a - of Christ.

EMIGRATE (page 212)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinctive meaning of *migrate*? What is its application? 2. What do *emigrate* and *immigrate* signify? To what do they apply? Can the two words be used of the same person and the same act? How?

EXAMPLES

The ship was crowded with ———, mostly from Germany.
——— are pouring into the United States often at the rate of half a lion a year.

EMPLOY (page 213)

QUESTIONS

What are the distinctive senses of *employ* and *use*? Give instances. 2. What does *use* often imply as to materials *used*? 3. How does *hire* compare with *employ*?

EXAMPLES

The young man had been ——— by the firm for several months and d proved faithful in every respect.
The church was then ready to ——— a pastor.
What one has, one ought to ———: and whatever he does he should with all his might.

END, *v.* (page 213)

QUESTIONS

What is it to *end*, and what reference does *end* have to intention or expectation? 2. What do *close*, *complete*, *conclude*, and *finish* signify as to expectation or appropriateness? Give instances. 3. What specially distinctive sense has *finish*? 4. Does *terminate* refer to reaching an arbitrary or an appropriate *end*? 5. What does *stop* signify?

EXAMPLES

The life was suddenly ———.
The train ——— long enough for the passengers to get off, then whirled

END, *n.* (page 214)

QUESTIONS

What is the *end*? 2. What is the distinctive meaning of *extremity*? 3. How does *extremity* compare with *end*? 4. What reference is implied in *extremity*? 5. What is the meaning of *tip*? *point*? How does *extremity* differ in use from the two latter words? 6. What is a *terminus*? What specific meaning has the word in modern travel? 7. What is the meaning of *termination*, and of what is it chiefly used? *expiration*? *limit*?

EXAMPLES

Seeing that death, a necessary ———, will come when it will come.
All rejoice at the successful ——— of the vast undertaking.
He that endureth to the ——— shall be saved.
Do not turn back when you are just at the ———.

ENDEAVOR, *v.* (page 215)

QUESTIONS

What is it to *attempt*? to *endeavor*? To what sort of exertion does *en-*

deavor especially apply? 2. How does *essay* differ from *attempt* and *endeavor* in its view of the results of the action? 3. What is implied in *undertake?* Give an instance. 4. What does *strive* suggest? 5. How does *try* compare with the other words of the group?

EXAMPLES

——— first thyself, and after call on God,
For to the worker God himself lends aid.
——— the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard but search will find it out.
——— to enter in at the strait gate.

ENDEAVOR, *n.* (page 216)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *effort?* an *exertion?* Which includes the other? 2. How does *attempt* differ from *effort?* 3. What is a *struggle?* 4. What is an *essay*, and for what purpose is it made? 5. What is an *endeavor*, and how is it distinguished from *effort?* from *attempt?*

EXAMPLES

Youth is a blunder; manhood a ———; old age a regret.

So vast an ——— required more capital than he could command at that time. Others combining with him enabled him to succeed with it.

After a few spasmodic ———s, he abandoned all ——— at improvement.

ENDURE (page 216)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *bear* as applied to care, pain, grief, and the like? 2. What does *endure* add to the meaning of *bear?* 3. How do *allow* and *permit* compare with the words just mentioned? 4. How do *put up with* and *tolerate* compare with *allow* and *permit?* 5. What is the special sense of *afford?* How does it come into connection with the words of this group? 6. What is the sense of *brook?* 7. Of what words does *abide* combine the meanings?

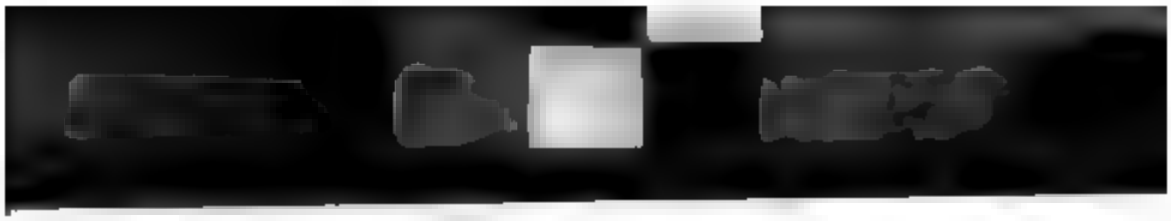
EXAMPLES

Charity ——— long and is kind; charity ——— all things.
I follow thee, safe guide, the path
Thou lead'st me, and to the hand of heav'n ———.
For there was never yet philosopher
That could ——— the toothache patiently.

ENEMY (page 217)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *enemy?* an *adversary?* 2. What distinction is there between the two words as to the purpose implied? 3. What is an *antagonist?*



an *opponent*? a *competitor*? a *rival*? 4. How does *foe* compare with *enemy*?

EXAMPLES

He makes no friend who never made a ———.

This friendship that possesses the whole soul,
. . . . can admit of no ———,
Mountains interposed
Make ——— of nations who had else,
Like kindred drops been molded into one.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our ——— is our helper.

ENMITY (page 218)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *enmity*? 2. How does *animosity* differ from *enmity*? 3. What is *hostility*? What is meant by *hostilities* between nations? 4. What is *bitterness*? *acrimony*? 5. How does *antagonism* compare with the words above mentioned?

EXAMPLES

Let all ———, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice.

But their ———, though smothered for a while, burnt with redoubled violence.

The carnal mind is ——— against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.

ENTERTAIN (page 218)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *entertain* mentally? to *amuse*? 2. What is the distinctive sense of *divert*? 3. Can one be *amused* or *entertained* who is not *diverted*? 4. What is it to *recreate*? to *beguile*?

EXAMPLES

Books can not always ———; however good;
Minds are not ever craving for their food.
Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And ——— the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

ENTERTAINMENT (page 219)

QUESTIONS

1. What do *entertainment* and *recreation* imply? How, accordingly, do they rank among the lighter matters of life? 2. How do *amusement* and

pastime differ? 3. On what plane are *sports*? How do they compare with *entertainment* and *recreation*? 4. How do *amusement* and *enjoyment* compare?

EXAMPLES

At Christmas play, and make good ———,
For Christmas comes but once a year.

It is as ——— to fools to do mischief.

No true heart can find ——— in another's pain or grief.

The Puritans hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave ——— to the spectators.

As Tammie glowered, amazed and curious,
The mirth and ——— grew fast and furious.

And so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent ——— than angling.

ENTHUSIASM (page 220)

QUESTIONS

1. In what sense was *enthusiasm* formerly used? 2. What is now its prevalent and controlling meaning? 3. How does *zeal* differ from *enthusiasm*?

EXAMPLES

An ardent ——— leads to great results in exposing certain evils.

His ——— was contagious and they rushed into battle.

The precept had its use; it could make men feel it right to be humane, and desire to be so, but it could never inspire them with an ——— of humanity.

ENTRANCE (page 220)

QUESTIONS

1. To what does *entrance* refer? 2. What do *admittance* and *admission* add to the meaning of *entrance*? 3. To what does *admittance* refer? To what additional matters does *admission* refer? Illustrate. 4. What is the figurative use of *entrance*?

EXAMPLES

——— was obtained by a side-door, and a good position secured in the crowded hall.

No ——— except on business.

He was never so engrossed with cares of state that the needy could not have ——— to him.

However carefully church-membership may be guarded, unworthy members will sometimes gain ———.

ENVIOUS (page 221)

QUESTIONS

1. What do we mean when we say that a person is *envious*? 2. What is the difference between *envious* and *jealous*? 3. Is an *envious* spirit

ever good? 4. Is *jealous* capable of being used in a good sense? 5. In what sense is *suspicious* used?

EXAMPLES

Neither be thou ——— against the workers of iniquity.
——— in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel.

EQUIVOCAL (page 222)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the derivation and the original signification of *equivocal*? of *ambiguous*? How do the two words compare in present use? 2. What is the meaning of *enigmatical*? 3. How do *doubtful* and *dubious* compare? 4. In what sense is *questionable* used? *suspicious*?

EXAMPLES

These sentences, to sugar or to gall,
Being strong on both sides, are ———.

An ——— statement may result from the thoughtless use of a single word that is capable of more than one meaning.

ESTEEM, *n.* (page 223)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between *esteem* and *estimate*? 2. Is *esteem* now used of concrete valuation? 3. What is its chief present use? 4. What is its meaning in popular use as said of persons?

EXAMPLES

They please, are pleas'd; they give to get ———,
Till seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.

The loss of conscience or honor is one that can not be ———.

ETERNAL (page 224)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *eternal* in the fullest sense? 2. To what being, in that sense, may it be applied? 3. In what does *everlasting* fall short of the meaning of *eternal*? 4. How does *endless* agree with and differ from *everlasting*? 5. In what inferior senses are *everlasting* and *interminable* used? 6. Is *eternal*, in good speech or writing, ever brought down to such inferior use?

EXAMPLES

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The ——— years of God are hers.

Whatever may befall thee, it was preordained for thee from ———.

It were better to be eaten to death with a rust than to be scoured to nothing with ——— motion.

Here comes the lady! Oh, so light a foot
Will ne'er wear out the ——— flint.

EVENT (page 225)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *event* and *incident* differ etymologically? 2. Which is the greater and more important? Give examples. 3. How does *circumstance* compare with *incident*? 4. What is the primary meaning of *occurrence*? 5. What is an *episode*? 6. How does *event* differ from *end*? 7. What meaning does *event* often have when applied to the future?

EXAMPLES

Fate shall yield
To fickle ———, and Chaos judge the strife.
Men are the sport of ——— when
The ——— seem the sport of men.
Coming ——— cast their shadows before.
Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the ———, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish squint suspicion.

EVERY (page 225)

QUESTIONS

1. In what are *all* and *both* alike? *any*, *each*, and *every*? 2. How does *any* differ from *each* and *every*? 3. How do *each* and *every* differ from *all*? 4. How does *each* compare with *every*? with *both*? 5. What does *either* properly denote? In what other sense is it often used? What is the objection to the latter use?

EXAMPLES

——— person in the room arose to his feet.

A free pardon was offered to ——— who should instantly lay down their arms.

As the garrison marched out, the victorious troops stood in arms on ——— side of the way.

In order to keep his secret inviolate, he revealed it privately to ——— of his most intimate friends.

——— person giving such information shall be duly rewarded.

EVIDENT (page 226)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *apparent* and *evident* compare? 2. What is the special sense of *manifest*? How does it compare in strength with *evident*? 3. What is the sense of *obvious*? 4. How wide is the range of *visible*? 5. How does *discernible* compare with *visible*? What does it imply as to the observer's action? 6. What is the sense of *palpable* and *tangible*? *conspicuous*?

EXAMPLES

A paradox is a real truth in the guise of an ——— absurdity or contradiction.

The prime minister was ——— by his absence.

The statement is a ——— absurdity.

On a comparison of the two works the plagiarism was ———.

Yet from those flames
No light; but only darkness ———.

These lies are like the father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, ———.

EXAMPLE (page 227)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the etymological meaning of *example*? 2. What two contradictory meanings does *example* derive from this primary sense? 3. How does *example* differ from *sample*? 4. How does it compare with *model*? with *pattern*? 5. How does *exemplar* agree with, and differ from *example*? 6. What is an *exemplification*? an *ensample*?

EXAMPLES

I bid him look into the lives of men as though himself a mirror, and from others to take an ——— for himself.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops and the ——— which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

History is an ——— of philosophy.

The commander was resolved to make an ——— to deter others from the like offense.

EXCESS (page 228)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *excess*? Is it used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? 2. What is *extravagance*? 3. What is *exorbitance*? 4. What kind of *excess* do *overplus* and *superabundance* denote? *lavishness* and *profusion*? 5. Is *surplus* used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? 6. To what do *redundance* and *redundancy* chiefly refer? 7. What words are used as synonyms of *excess* in the moral sense?

EXAMPLES

Saving requires self-denial, and ——— is the death of self-denial.

Where there is great ——— there usually follows corresponding ———.

——— of wealth is cause of covetousness.

Haste brings ———, and ——— brings want.

The ——— of the demand caused unfeigned surprise.

More of the present woes of the world are due to ——— than to any other single cause.

——— of language often weakens the impression of what would be impressive in sober statement.

FAITH (page 232)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *belief*? 2. How does *credence* compare with *belief*? 3. What is *conviction*? *assurance*? 4. What is an *opinion*? 5. How does a *persuasion* compare with an *opinion*? 6. What is a *doctrine*? a *creed*? 7. What are *confidence* and *reliance*? 8. What is *trust*? 9. What elements are combined in *faith*? 10. How is *belief* often used in popular language as a precise equivalent of *faith*? 11. How is *belief* discriminated from *faith* in the strict religious sense?

EXAMPLES

——— is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

Put not your ——— in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help.

——— is largely involuntary; a mathematical demonstration can not be doubted by a sane mind capable of understanding the terms and following the steps.

Every one of us, whatever our speculative ———, knows better than he practises, and recognizes a better law than he obeys.

There are few greater dangers for an army in the face of an enemy than undue ———.

FAITHFUL (page 233)

QUESTIONS

1. In what sense may a person be called *faithful*? 2. In what sense may one be called *trusty*? 3. Is *faithful* commonly said of things as well as persons? is *trusty*? 4. What is the special difference of meaning between the two words? Give examples.

EXAMPLES

Be thou ——— unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.

Thy purpose ——— is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

FAME (page 235)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *fame*? Is it commonly used in the favorable or unfavorable sense? 2. What are *reputation* and *repute*, and in which sense commonly used? 3. What is *notoriety*? 4. From what do *eminence* and *distinction* result? 5. How does *celebrity* compare with *fame*? 6. How does *renown* compare with *fame*? 7. What is the import of *honor*? of *glory*?

EXAMPLES

Saying, Amen: Blessing and ———, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and ———, and power and might, be unto our God for ever and ever.

A good ——— is more valuable than money.

Great Homer's birthplace seven rival cities claim,
Too mighty such monopoly of ———.

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it ———.

Seeking the bubble ———
Even in the cannon's mouth.

FANATICISM (page 236)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *fanaticism*? *bigotry*? 2. What do *fanaticism* and *bigotry* commonly include? 3. What is *intolerance*? 4. What is the distinctive meaning of *superstition*? 5. What is *credulity*? Is it distinctively religious?

EXAMPLES

——— is a senseless fear of God.

The fierce ——— of the Moslems was the mainspring of their early conquests.

The ——— that will believe nothing contrary to a creed is often joined with a blind ——— that will believe anything in favor of it.

FANCIFUL (page 236)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *fanciful*? 2. What does *fantastic* add to the meaning of *fanciful*? 3. How does *grotesque* especially differ from the *fanciful* or *fantastic*? 4. How does *visionary* differ from *fanciful*?

EXAMPLES

Come see the north wind's masonry,
. . . . his wild work;
So ———, so savage, naught cares he
For number or proportion.
What ——— tints the year puts on,
When falling leaves falter through motionless air
Or numbly cling and shiver to be gone!
Plays such ——— tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep.

FANCY (page 237)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an intellectual *fancy*? 2. How does a *conceit* differ from a *fancy*? a *conception* from both? 3. What is an emotional or personal *fancy*? 4. What is *fancy* as a faculty of the mind?

EXAMPLES

Tell me where is ——— bred:
Or in the heart or in the head?

Elizabeth united the occasional ——— of her sex with that sense and sound policy in which neither man nor woman ever excelled her

That fellow seems to me to possess but one ———, and that is a wrong one.

If she were to take a ——— to anybody in the house, she would soon settle, but not till then.

FAREWELL (page 238)

QUESTIONS

1. To what language do *farewell* and *good-by* belong etymologically? How do they differ? 2. From what language have *adieu* and *congé* been adopted into English? 3. What is the special significance of *congé*? 4. What are *valediction* and *valedictory*?

EXAMPLES

——— my paper's out so nearly
I've only room for yours sincerely.
The train from out the castle drew,
But Marmion stopped to bid ———.
———! a word that must be, and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger; —yet— ———.

FEAR (page 238)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the generic term of this group? 2. What is *fear*? Is it sudden or lingering? In view of what class of dangers? 3. What is the etymological meaning of *horror*? What does the word signify in accepted usage? 4. What are the characteristics of *affright*, *fright*, and *terror*? 5. How is *fear* contrasted with *fright* and *terror* in actual or possible effects? 6. What is *panic*? What of the numbers affected by it? 7. What is *dismay*? How does it compare with *fright* and *terror*?

EXAMPLES

Even the bravest men may be swept along in a sudden ———.
With much more ——— .
I view the fight than thou that mak'st the fray.
Look in, and see Christ's chosen saint
In triumph wear his Christ-like chain;
No ——— lest he should swerve or faint.
The ghastly spectacle filled every beholder with ———.
A lingering ——— crept upon him as he waited in the darkness.

FEMININE (page 240)

QUESTIONS

1. How are *female* and *feminine* discriminated? 2. What is the difference between a *female* voice and a *feminine* voice? 3. How are *womanly* and *womanish* discriminated in use?

EXAMPLES

Notice, too, how precious are these ——— qualities in the sick room.
The demand for closet-room is no mere ——— fancy, but the good sense of the sex.

FETTER (page 240)

QUESTIONS

1. What are *fetters* in the primary sense? 2. What are *manacles* and *handcuffs* designed to fasten or hold? *gyves?* 3. What are *shackles* and what are they intended to fasten or hold? 4. Of what material are all these restraining devices commonly composed? By what general name are they popularly known? 5. What are *bonds* and of what material composed? 6. Which of these words are used in the metaphorical sense?

EXAMPLES

But first set my poor heart free,
Bound in those icy ——— by thee.
Slaves can not breathe in England
. . . . . .
They touch our country, and their ——— fall.

FEUD (page 241)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *feud?* Of what is it used? 2. Is a *quarrel* in word or act? *contention? strife? contest?* 3. How does *quarrel* compare in importance with the other words cited? 4. What does an *affray* always involve? To what may a *brawl* or *broil* be confined? 5. How do these words compare in dignity with *contention, contest, controversy,* and *dissension?*

EXAMPLES

Could we forbear ——— and practise love
We should agree as angels do above.
"Between my house and yours," he answered,
"There is a ——— of five hundred years."
Beware of entrance to a ———.

FICTION (page 243)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *fiction* in the most common modern meaning of the word? 2. How does a *fiction* differ from a *novel?* from a *fable?* from a *myth?* 3. How does a *myth* differ from a *legend?* 4. How do *falsehood* and *fabrication* differ from the words above mentioned? 5. Is *fabrication* or *falsehood* the more odious term? Which term is really the stronger? 6. What is a *story?* Is it good or bad, true or false? With what words of the group does it agree?

EXAMPLES

O scenes surpassing ———, and yet true,
Scenes of accomplished bliss.

A ——— strange is told of thee.

I believe the whole account from beginning to end to be a pure ———.

A thing sustained by such substantial evidence could not be a mere ——— of the imagination.

FIERCE (page 244)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *fierce* signify? 2. To what does *ferocious* refer? How do the two words differ? 3. What does *savage* signify?

EXAMPLES

——— was the day; the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,
When first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers, trod the desert land.

Contentions ———,
Ardent, and dire, spring from no petty cause.

The ——— savages massacred the survivors to the last man.

FINANCIAL (page 245)

QUESTIONS

1. To what does *monetary* directly refer? 2. How does *pecuniary* agree with and differ from *monetary?* 3. To what does *financial* especially apply? 4. In what connection is *fiscal* most commonly used?

EXAMPLES

The ——— year closes with the society out of debt.

He was rejoiced to receive the ——— aid at a time when it was most needed.

In a ——— panic, many a sound business house goes down for want of power to realize instantly on valuable securities.

FINE (page 245)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *fine* derived, and what is its original meaning? 2. How, from this primary meaning does *fine* become a synonym of *excellent* and *beautiful?* 3. How does it come into connection with *clarified clear, pure, refined?* 4. How is it connected with *dainty, delicate* and *exquisite?* 5. How does *fine* come to be a synonym for *minute comminuted?* How for *filmy, tenuous?* for *keen, sharp?* Give instances of the use of *fine* in its various senses.

EXAMPLES

Some people are more ——— than wise.

——— feathers do not always make ——— birds.

The ———est balances must be kept under glass, because so ———ly adjusted as to be ——— to a film of dust or a breath of air.

FIRE (page 246)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the essential fact underlying the visible phenomena we call *fire*? 2. What is *combustion*? 3. How wide is its range of meaning? 4. What is a *conflagration*?

EXAMPLES

He's gone, and who knows how he may report
Thy words by adding fuel to the ———?
Lo! as he comes, in Heaven's array.
And scattering wide the ——— day.

FLOCK (page 249)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the most general word of this group? 2. What is a *group*, and of what class of objects may it be composed? 3. To what class of animals does *brood* apply? to what class does *litter* apply? 4. Of what is *bevy* used? *flock*? 5. To what is *herd* limited? 6. Of what is *pack* used? 7. What is a *drove*?

EXAMPLES

What is not good for the ——— is not good for the bee.

He heard the bleating of the ———s and the twitter of birds among the trees.

The lowing ——— winds slowly o'er the lea.

Excited ———s gathered at the corners discussing the affair.

A ——— of brightly clad women and children were enjoying a picnic under the trees.

FLUCTUATE (page 249)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *fluctuate*? 2. In what one characteristic do *swerve* and *veer* differ from *oscillate*, *fluctuate*, *undulate*, and *waver*? 3. What is the difference in mental action between *hesitate* and *waver*? between *vacillate* and *waver*? 4. Which of the above-mentioned words apply to persons? which to feelings?

EXAMPLES

Thou almost mak'st me ——— in my faith.

The surface of the prairies rolls and ——— to the eye.

It is almost universally true that the human mind ——— at the moment of committing a crime.

The vessel suddenly ———s from her course.

FLUID (page 250)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *fluid?* 2. Into what two sections are *fluids* divided? 3. What is a *liquid?* a *gas?* 4. Are all *liquids fluids?* 5. Are *gases fluids?* 6. Are *gases* ever *liquids?* 7. What substance is at once a *liquid* and a *fluid* at the ordinary temperature and pressure?

EXAMPLES

Now nature paints her colors, how the bee
Sits on the bloom, extracting ——— sweet.

This earth was once a ——— haze of light.

FOLLOW (page 250)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *follow?* 2. How does *follow* compare with *chase* and *pursue?* 3. As regards succession in time, what is the difference between *follow* and *ensue? result?*

EXAMPLES

Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,
——— the triumph and partake the gale?
When Youth and Pleasure meet
To ——— the glowing Hours with flying feet,
"Then ——— me, the Prince."
I answered; "each be hero in his turn;
Seven and yet one, like shadows in a dream."

FORMIDABLE (page 252)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *formidable?* 2. How does *formidable* differ from *dangerous? terrible? tremendous?* Give examples.

EXAMPLES

All delays are ——— in war.
——— as an army with banners.
The great fleet moved slowly toward the forts, a ——— array.

FORTIFICATION (page 252)

QUESTIONS

1. How does a *fortress* specifically differ from a *fortification?* 2. What is the distinctive meaning of *citadel?* 3. What is a *fort?* 4. What is a *fastness* or *stronghold?*

EXAMPLES

For a man's house is his ———.
A mighty ——— is our God,
A bulwark never failing;
Our helper He amid the flood
Of mortal ills prevailing.
Alva built a ——— in the heart of Antwerp to overawe the city.

FORTITUDE (page 253)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *fortitude*? 2. How does it compare with *courage*? 3. How do *resolute* and *endurance* compare?

EXAMPLES

Unbounded ——— and compassion join'd,
Tempering each other in the victor's mind.
Tell thy story;
If thine, consider'd, prove the thousandth part
Of my ———, thou art a man, and I
Have suffer'd like a girl.
Thou didst smile,
Infused with a ——— from heaven,
When I had decked the sea with drops full salt.

FORTUNATE (page 253)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *fortunate* compare with *successful*? 2. How are *lucky* and *fortunate* discriminated? 3. In what special sense, and with what reference are *favored* and *prospered* used?

EXAMPLES

It is not a ——— word this same "impossible"; no good comes of those that have it so often in their mouth.

Ah, ——— years! once more who would not be a boy?
I have a mind presages me such thrift
That I should questionless be ———.

FRAUD (page 256)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *fraud*? How does it differ from *deceit* or *deception*? 2. What is the design of an *imposture*? 3. What is *dishonesty*? a *cheat*? a *swindle*? How do all these fall short of the meaning of *fraud*? 4. Of what relations is *treachery* used? *treason*?

EXAMPLES

——— doth never prosper: what's the reason?
Why, if it prosper none dare call it ———.

Whoever has once become notorious by base ———, even if he speaks truth gains no belief.

The first and the worst of all ——— is to cheat oneself.

FRIENDLY (page 256)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *friendly* signify as applied to persons, or as applied to acts? 2. How does the adjective *friendly* compare in strength with the noun

EXAMPLES

To cunning men
I will be very kind; and ———
To mine own children, in good bringing up.
A ——— friendship no cold medium knows,
Burns with one love, with one resentment glows.
The conqueror proved as ——— in victory as he was terrible in battle.

GENIUS (page 262)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *genius*? 2. What is *talent*? 3. Which is the higher quality? 4. Which is the more dependent upon training?

EXAMPLES

The eternal Master found
His single ——— well employ'd.
No great ——— was ever without some mixture of madness.

GET (page 262)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a person said to *get*? 2. How is *get* related to expectation or desire? How is *gain* related to those words? 3. By what processes does one *acquire*? Is the thing *acquired* sought or desired, or not? 4. What does one *earn*? 5. Does a person always *get* what he *earns* or always *earn* what he *gets*? 6. What does *obtain* imply? Is the thing one *obtains* an object of *desire*? How does *obtain* differ from *get*? 7. What does *win* imply? How is one said to *win* a suit at law? What is the correct term in legal phrase? Why? 8. By what special element does *procure* differ from *obtain*? 9. What is especially implied in *secure*?

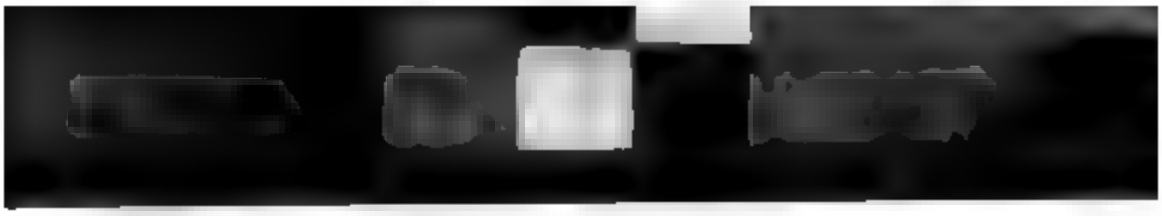
EXAMPLES

He ——— a living as umbrella-mender, but a poor living it is.
——— wisdom and with all thy getting, ——— understanding.
In the strange city he found that all his learning would not ——— him a dinner.

GIFT (page 263)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *gift*? Is *gift* used in the good or the bad sense? Does the legal agree with the popular sense? 2. What synonymous word is always used in the evil sense? 3. What is a *benefaction*? a *donation*? What difference of usage is recognized between the two words? 4. What is a *gratuity*, and to whom given? 5. What is the sense and use of *largess*? 6. What is a *present*, and to whom given? 7. What is the special sense of *boon*? 8. What is a *grant*, and by whom made?



EXAMPLES

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his ———.
True love's the ——— which God has given
To man alone beneath the heaven.

"———, ———, noble knights," cried the heralds.

The courts of justice had fallen so low that it was practically impossible to win a cause without a ———.

GIVE (page 264)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary meaning of *give*? the secondary meaning? 2. Can we *give* what is undesired? 3. Can we *give* what we are paid for? 4. How is *give* always understood when there is no limitation in the context? 5. Is it correct to say "He *gave* it to me for nothing"? 6. What is to *grant*? 7. What is implied when we speak of *granting* a favor? 8. What is to *confer*? 9. What is especially implied in *impart*? in *bestow*?

EXAMPLES

My God shall ——— all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

——— to every man that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

The court promptly ——— the injunction.

The king ——— upon him the honor of knighthood.

One of the pleasantest things in life is to ——— instruction to those who really desire to learn.

GOVERN (page 265)

QUESTIONS

1. What does the word *govern* imply? How does it differ from *control*? 2. How do *command* and *control* differ? 3. How do *rule* and *govern* differ? 4. What is the special significance of *sway*? of *wield*? 5. What is it to *manage*? 6. What is the present meaning of *reign*? How does it compare with *rule*?

EXAMPLES

He that ——— his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city

For some must follow, and some ———
Though all are made of clay.

Daniel Webster well described the character of "Old Hickory" in the sentence, "I do not say that General Jackson did not mean to ——— his country well, but I do say that General Jackson meant to ——— his country."

GRACEFUL (page 266)

QUESTIONS

What does *graceful* denote? How is it especially distinguished from *beautiful*?

EXAMPLES

How ——— upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace.

A ——— myrtle rear'd its head.

GRIEF (page 266)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *grief*? 2. How does *grief* compare with *sorrow*? with *sadness*? with *melancholy*? 3. What two chief senses has *affliction*? 4. What is implied in *mourning*, in its most common acceptation?

EXAMPLES

We glory in ——— also.

For our light ——— which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

What private ——— they have, alas! I know not, that made them do it.

HABIT (page 267)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *custom*? *routine*? Which is the more mechanical? 2. What element does *habit* add to *custom* and *routine*? 3. Should we preferably use *custom* or *habit* of a society? of an individual? 4. What is *fashion*? *rule*? *system*? 5. What are *use* and *usage*, and how do they differ from each other? 6. What is *practise*? 7. What is the distinctive meaning of *wont*?

EXAMPLES

Every ——— is preserved and increased by correspondent actions, as the ——— of walking by walking, of running by running.

Montaigne is wrong in declaring that ——— ought to be followed simply because it is ———, and not because it is reasonable or just.

Lord Brougham says "The longer I live the more careful I am to entrust everything that I really care to do to the beneficent power of ———."

——— makes perfect.

Without ——— little that is valuable is ever learned or done.

HAPPEN (page 267)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *happen* signify? 2. How does it differ from *chance*? 3. What is the distinctive meaning of *betide*? 4. How do both *befall* and *betide* differ from *happen* in grammatical construction? 5. What is the meaning of *supervene*? 6. Is *transpire* correctly used in the sense of *happen*? When may an event be properly said to *transpire*?

EXAMPLES

Whatever ——— at all ——— as it should.

Thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bear grain, it may ——— of wheat, or of some other grain.

Ill ——— the graceless renegade!

It ——— that a secret treaty had been previously concluded between the powers.

If mischief ——— him, thou shalt bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

HAPPINESS (page 268)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *gratification*? *satisfaction*? 2. What is *happiness*? 3. How does *happiness* differ from *comfort*? 4. How does *comfort* differ from *enjoyment*? 5. How does *pleasure* compare with *comfort* and *enjoyment*? with *happiness*? 6. What do *gratification* and *satisfaction* express? How do they compare with each other? 7. How does *happiness* compare with *gratification*, *satisfaction*, *comfort*, and *pleasure*? with *delight* and *joy*? 8. What is *delight*? *ecstacy*? *rapture*? 9. What is *triumph*? *blessedness*? *bliss*?

EXAMPLES

Sweet is ——— after pain.

Virtue alone is ——— below.

Hope elevates and ——— brightens his crest.

The storm raged without, but within the house all was brightness and ———.

There is no ——— so sweet and abiding as that of doing good.

This is the very ——— of love.

HAPPY (page 270)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original meaning of *happy*? With what words is it allied in this sense? 2. In what way is *happy* a synonym of *blessed*? 3. What is the meaning of *happy* in its most frequent present use?

EXAMPLES

——— are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.

To what ——— accident is it that we owe so unexpected a visit.

A ——— heart maketh a ——— countenance.

I would not spend another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of ——— days.

HARMONY (page 271)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *harmony*? 2. How does *harmony* compare with *agreement*? 3. How do *concord* and *accord* compare with *harmony* and with each other? 4. *What* is *conformity*? *congruity*? 5. What is *consistency*? 6. What is *unanimity*? 7. How do *consent* and *concurrence* compare?

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HARMONY (page 271)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *harmony*? 2. How does *harmony* compare with *agreement*? 3. How do *concord* and *accord* compare with *harmony* and with each other? 4. *What* is *conformity*? *congruity*? 5. What is *consistency*? 6. What is *unanimity*? 7. How do *consent* and *concurrence* compare?

EXAMPLES

We have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at ———.

Tyrants have made desperate efforts to secure outward ——— in religious observances without ——— of religious belief.

That action and counteraction which, in the natural and in the political world, from the reciprocal struggle of discordant powers draws out the ——— of the universe.

The speaker was, by general ———, allowed to proceed.

HARVEST (page 272)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original meaning of *harvest*? its later meaning? 2. How does *harvest* compare with *crop*? 3. What is *produce*? How does it differ from *product*? 4. What is the meaning of *proceeds*? *yield*? *return*? 5. Is *harvest* capable of figurative use, and in what sense? 6. What is the special meaning of *harvest-home*? *harvest-tide*? *harvest-time*?

EXAMPLES

Just tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with an abundant ———.

And the ripe ——— of the new-mown hay gives it a sweet and wholesome odor.

It soweth here with toil and care
But the ——— of love is there.
Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn ——— that mellowed long.

HATRED (page 273)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *repugnance*? *aversion*? 2. How does *hatred* compare with *aversion* as applied to persons? as applied to things? 3. What is *malice*? *malignity*? 4. What is *spite*? 5. What are *grudge*, *resentment*, and *revenge*, and how do they compare with one another?

EXAMPLES

Heaven has no ——— like love to ——— turned.

The slight put upon him filled him with deep ———.

He ne'er bore ——— for stalwart blow
Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe.

In all cases of wilful injury to person or property, the law presumes ———.

I felt from our first meeting an instinctive ——— for the man, which acquaintance deepened into a settled ———.

HAVE (page 274)

QUESTIONS

1. To what is *have* applied? How widely inclusive a word is it? 2. What does *possess* signify? 3. What is to *hold*? to *occupy*? 4. How does

be in possession compare with *possess*? 5. How does *own* compare with *possess* or with *be in possession*? 6. What is the difference between the statement that a man *has* reason, and the statement that he *is in possession* of his reason?

EXAMPLES

Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I ——— is thine.

I earnestly entreat you, for your own sakes, to ——— yourselves of solid reasons.

He occupies the house, but does not ——— it.

HAZARD (page 275)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *hazard*? 2. How does *hazard* compare with *danger*? 3. How do *risk* and *venture* compare with *chance* and *hazard*, and with each other? 4. How do *accident* and *casualty* differ? 5. What is a *contingency*?

EXAMPLES

We must take the current when it serves or lose our ———.

I have set my life upon a cast, and I will stand the ——— of the die.

There is no ——— in doing known duty.

Do you think it necessary to provide for every ——— before taking the first step?

HEALTHY (page 275)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *healthy*? of *healthful*? Are the words properly interchangeable? 2. What are the chief synonyms of *healthy*? of *healthful*? 3. In what sense is *salubrious* used, and to what is it applied? 4. To what realm does *salutary* belong?

EXAMPLES

In books, or work, or ——— play let my first years be passed.

Blessed is the ——— nature; it is the coherent, sweetly cooperative, not the self-distracting one.

HELP (page 276)

QUESTIONS

1. Is *help* or *aid* the stronger term? 2. Which is used in excitement or emergency? 3. Does *help* include *aid* or does *aid* include *help*? 4. Which implies the seconding of another's exertions? Do we *aid* or *help* the helpless? 5. How do *cooperate* and *assist* differ? 6. To what do *encourage* and *uphold* refer? *succor* and *support*?

EXAMPLES

He does not prevent a crime when he can ——— it.

Know then whatever cheerful and serene ——— the mind ——— the body too.

HERETIC (page 276)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *heretic*? a *schismatic*? 2. In what does a *heretic* differ from his church or religious body? a *schismatic*? 3. How do a *heretic* and a *schismatic* often differ in action? 4. How are the terms *dissenter* and *non-conformist* usually applied?

EXAMPLES

A man that is an ———, after the first and second admonition, reject.
Churchmen and ——— alike resisted the tyranny of James II.

HETEROGENEOUS (page 277)

QUESTIONS

1. When are substances *heterogeneous* as regards each other? 2. When is a mixture, as cement, said to be *heterogeneous*? when *homogeneous*? 3. What is the special significance of *non-homogeneous*? 4. How does *miscellaneous* differ from *heterogeneous*?

EXAMPLES

My second son received a sort of ——— education at home.

Courtier and patriot can not mix
Their ——— politics
Without an effervescence.

HIDE (page 278)

QUESTIONS

1. Which is the most general term of this group, and what does it signify? 2. Is an object *hidden* by intention, or in what other way or ways, if any? 3. Does *conceal* evince intention? 4. How does *secrete* compare with *conceal*? How is it chiefly used? 5. What is it to *cover*? to *screen*?

EXAMPLES

Men use thought only as authority for their injustice, and employ speech only to ——— their thoughts.

Ye little stars! ——— your diminished rays.

HIGH (page 279)

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of a term is *high*? What does it signify? Give instances of the relative use of the word. 2. How does *high* compare with *deep*? To what objects may these words be severally applied? 3. What is the special significance of *tall*? 4. What element does *lofty* add to the meaning of *high* or *tall*? 5. How do *elevated* and *eminent* compare in the literal sense? in the figurative? 6. How do the words above mentioned compare with *exalted*? 7. What contrasted uses has *high* in the figurative sense? 8. What is *towering* in the literal, and in the figurative sense?

EXAMPLES

A pillar'd shade, ——— overarched, and echoing walks between.
A daughter of the gods, divinely ——— and most divinely fair.
What is that which the breeze on the ——— steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
He knew
Himself to sing, and build the ——— rime.

HINDER (page 280)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *hinder*? 2. How does *hinder* differ from *delay*? 3. How does *hinder* compare with *prevent*? 4. What is the meaning of *retard*? 5. What is it to *obstruct*? to *resist*? How do these two words compare with each other?

EXAMPLES

——— the Devil, and he will flee from you.
My tears must stop, for every drop
———my needle and thread.
It is the study of mankind to ——— that advance of age or death which can not be ———.

HISTORY (page 281)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *history*? How does it relate events? To what class of events does it apply? 2. How does *history* differ from *annals* or *chronicles*?

EXAMPLES

Happy the people whose ——— are dulled.
——— is little else than a picture of human crimes and misfortunes.
——— is philosophy teaching by example.

HOLY (page 282)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *sacred*? 2. How does it compare with *holy*? 3. Which term do we apply directly to God? 4. In what sense is *divine* loosely used? What is its more appropriate sense?

EXAMPLES

The ——— time is quiet as a nun breathless with adoration.
A ——— burden is this life ye bear.
All sects and churches of Christendom hold to some form of the doctrine of the ——— inspiration of the Christian Scriptures.

HOME (page 282)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the general sense of *abode*, *dwelling*, and *habitation*? What

difference is there in the use of these words? 2. From what language is *home* derived? What is its distinctive meaning?

EXAMPLES

An ——— giddy and unsure
Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

The attempt to abolish the ideal woman and keep the ideal ——— is a predestinated failure.

A house without love may be a castle or a palace, but it is not a ———.

Love is the life of a true ———.

HONEST (page 283)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *honest* in ordinary use? 2. What is the meaning of *honorable*? 3. How will the merely *honest* and the truly *honorable* man differ in action? 4. What is *honest* in the highest and fullest sense? How, in this sense, does it differ from *honorable*?

EXAMPLES

——— labor bears a lovely face.

An ——— man's the noblest work of God.

No form of pure, undisguised murder will be any longer allowed to confound itself with the necessities of ——— warfare.

HORIZONTAL (page 283)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *horizontal* signify? How does it compare with *level*? 2. From what language is *flat* derived? 3. What is its original meaning? its most common present sense? In what derived sense is it often used? 4. What are the senses of *plain* and *plane*?

EXAMPLES

Sun and moon were in the ——— sea sunk.

Ample spaces o'er the smooth and ——— pavement.

The prominent lines in Greek architecture were ———, and not vertical.

HUNT (page 285)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *hunt*? 2. For what is a *chase* or *pursuit* conducted? a *search*? 3. What does *hunt* ordinarily include? 4. Is it correct to use *hunt* when *search* only is contemplated? 5. How are these words used in the figurative senses?

EXAMPLES

Among the inalienable rights of man are life, liberty and the ——— of happiness.

All things have an end, and so did our ——— for lodgings.

The ——— formed the principal amusement of our Norman kings, who for that purpose retained in their possession forests in every part of the kingdom.

The ——— is up, but they shall know
The stag at bay's a dangerous foe.

HYPOCRISY (page 285)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *pretense* derived, and what does it signify? 2. What is *hypocrisy*? 3. What is *cant*? *sanctimoniousness*? 4. What is *pietism*? *formalism*? *sham*? 5. How does *affectation* compare with *hypocrisy*?

EXAMPLES

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned ——— of proffered peace, delude the Latin prince.

——— is a fawning and flexible art, which accommodates itself to human feelings, and flatters the weakness of men in order that it may gain its own ends.

HYPOCRITE (page 286)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *hypocrite* derived? What is its primary meaning? 2. What common term includes the other words of the group. 3. How are *hypocrite* and *dissembler* contrasted with each other? 4. What element is common to the *cheat* and the *impostor*? How do the two compare with each other?

EXAMPLES

It is the weakest sort of politicians that are the greatest ———.

I dare swear he is no ——— but prays from his heart.

In the reign of Henry VII., an ———, named Perkin Warbeck, laid claim to the English crown.

HYPOTHESIS (page 286)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *hypothesis*? What is its use in scientific investigation and study? 2. What is a *guess*? a *conjecture*? a *supposition*? a *surmise*? 3. What implication does *surmise* ordinarily convey? What is a *theory*? a *scheme*? a *speculation*? How do they differ?

EXAMPLES

———, fancies, built on nothing firm.

There are no other limits to ——— than those of the human mind.

The development ———, though widely accepted by men of science, fails of proof at many important points.

IDEA (page 287)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *idea* derived, and what did it originally mean? 2. What did *idea* signify in early philosophical use? 3. What is its present popular use, and with what words is it now synonymous?

EXAMPLES

All rests with those who read. A work or ———
Is what each makes it to himself.

He who comes up to his own ——— of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind.

IDEAL (page 288)

QUESTIONS

1. What is an *ideal*? 2. What is an *archetype*? a *prototype*? 3. Can a *prototype* be equivalent to an *archetype*? 4. Is an *ideal* primal, or the result of development? 5. What is an *original*? 6. What is the *standard*? How does it compare with the *ideal*? 7. How are *idea* and *ideal* contrasted?

EXAMPLES

Be a ——— to others and then all will go well.

The mind's the ——— of the man.

Every man has at times in his mind the ——— of what he should be, but is not.

IDIOCY (page 289)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *idiocy*? 2. What is *imbecility*? How does it compare with *idiocy*? 3. How does *insanity* differ from *idiocy* or *imbecility*? 4. How do *folly* and *foolishness* compare with *idiocy*? 5. What is *fatuity*? *stupidity*?

EXAMPLES

Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis ——— to be wise.

To expect an effect without a cause, or attainment without application, is little less than ———.

IDLE (page 289)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *idle* derived, and what is its original meaning? 2. What does *idle* in present use properly denote? Does it necessarily denote the absence of all action? 3. What does *lazy* signify? How does it differ from *idle*? 4. What does *inert* signify? *sluggish*? 5. In what realm does *slothful* belong, and what does it denote? 6. How does *indolent* compare with *slothful*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— stream was covered with a green scum.

Never ——— a moment, but thrifty and thoughtful of others.

As the door turneth upon his hinges, so doth the ——— turn upon his bed.

IGNORANT (page 290)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *ignorant* signify? How wide is its range? 2. What is the meaning of *illiterate*? 3. How does *unlettered* compare with *illiterate*?

EXAMPLES

So foolish was I and ———; I was as a beast before thee.
A boy is better unborn than ———.

IMAGINATION (page 290)

QUESTIONS

1. Into what two parts was *imagination* divided in the old psychology? 2. What name is now preferably given to the so-called *reproductive imagination* by President Porter and others? 3. What is *fantasy* or *phantasy*? In what mental actions is it manifested? 4. What is *fantasy* in ordinary usage? 5. How is *imagination* defined? *fancy*? 6. To what faculty of the mind do both of these activities or powers belong? 7. In what other respects do *imagination* and *fancy* agree? What is the one great distinction between them? How do they respectively treat the material objects or images with which they deal? Which power finds use in philosophy, science, and mechanical invention, and how?

EXAMPLES

While ———, like the finger of a clock,
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

And as ——— bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

IMMEDIATELY (page 293)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary meaning of *immediately*? Its meaning as an adverb of time? 2. What did *by and by* formerly signify? What is its present meaning? 3. What did *directly* formerly signify, and what does it now commonly mean? 4. What change has *presently* undergone? 5. Is *immediately* losing anything of its force? What words now seem more emphatic?

EXAMPLES

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal ——— does always last.

Let us go up ———, and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.
Obey me ———!

IMMERSE (page 294)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *dip* derived? from what *immerse*? 2. How do the two words differ in dignity? How as to the completeness of the action? How as to the continuance of the object in or under the liquid? 3. Which word is preferably used as to the rite of baptism? 4. What does *submerge* imply? 5. What are *douse* and *duck*? 6. What special sense has *dip* which the other words do not share?

EXAMPLES

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past ——— its dead.

The ships of war, Congress and Cumberland, were ——— by the Merrimac.

When food can not be swallowed, life may be prolonged by ——— the body in nutritive fluids.

IMMINENT (page 294)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *imminent* derived and with what primary sense? *impending*? 2. How do *imminent* and *impending* differ in present use? 3. How does *threatening* differ from the two words above given?

EXAMPLES

And nodding Ilium waits the ——— fall.
And these she does apply for warnings, portents,
And evils ———.

IMPEDIMENT (page 295)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *impediment* primarily signify? *obstacle*? *obstruction*? 2. How does *obstacle* differ from *obstruction*? 3. What is a *hindrance*? 4. Is an *impediment* what one finds or what he carries? Is it momentary or constant? What did the Latin *impedimenta* signify? 5. What is an *encumbrance*? How does it differ from an *obstacle* or *obstruction*? 6. Is a *difficulty* within one or without?

EXAMPLES

Something between a ——— and a help.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd without ———.

Demosthenes became the foremost orator of the world in spite of an ——— in his speech.

———s overcome are the stepping-stones by which great men rise.

IMPUDENCE (page 296)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *impertinence* primarily denote? What is its common acceptation? 2. What is *impudence*? *insolence*? 3. What is *officiousness*? 4. What does *rudeness* suggest?

EXAMPLES

With matchless ——— they style a wife
The dear-bought curse, and lawful plague of life.

It is better not to turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable ———.

A certain class of ill-natured people mistake ——— for frankness.

INCONGRUOUS (page 297)

QUESTIONS

1. When are things said to be *incongruous*? 2. To what is *discordant* applied? *inharmonious*? 3. What does *incompatible* signify? When are things said to be *incompatible*? 4. To what does *inconsistent* apply? 5. What illustrations of the uses of these words are given in the text? 6. What is the meaning of *incommensurable*?

EXAMPLES

No solitude is so solitary as that of ——— companionship.

I hear a strain ——— as a merry dirge, or sacramental bacchanal might be.

INDUCTION (page 298)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *deduction*? *induction*? 2. What is the proof of an *induction*? 3. What process is ordinarily followed in what is known as scientific *induction*? 4. How do *deduction* and *induction* compare as to the certainty of the conclusion? 5. How does an *induction* compare with an *inference*?

EXAMPLES

The longer one studies a vast subject the more cautious in ——— he becomes.

Perhaps the widest and best known ——— of Biology is that organisms grow.

INDUSTRIOUS (page 299)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *busy* differ from *industrious*? 2. What is the implication if we say one is *industrious* just now? 3. What does *diligent* add to the meaning of *industrious*?

EXAMPLES

Look cheerfully upon me,
Here, love; thou see'st how ——— I am.

The ——— have no time for tears.

INDUSTRY (page 299)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *industry*? 2. What does *assiduity* signify as indicated by its etymology? *diligence*? 3. How does *application* compare with *assiduity*? 4. What is *constancy*? *patience*? *perseverance*? 5. What is *persistence*? What implication does it frequently convey? 6. How does *industry* compare with *diligence*? 7. To what do *labor* and *pains* especially refer?

EXAMPLES

Honors come by ———; riches spring from economy.

'Tis ——— supports us all.

There is no success in study without close, continuous, and intense ———.

His ——— in wickedness would have won him enduring honor if it had taken the form of ——— in a better cause.

INFINITE (page 300)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *infinite* derived, and with what meaning? To what may it be applied? 2. How do *countless*, *innumerable*, and *numberless* compare with *infinite*? 3. What is the use of *boundless*, *illimitable*, *limitless*, *measureless*, and *unlimited*? 4. What are the dimensions of *infinite* space? What is the duration of *infinite* time?

EXAMPLES

My bounty is as ——— as the sea, my love as deep, the more I give to thee, the more I have, for both are ———.

Man's inhumanity to man makes ——— thousands mourn.

INFLUENCE (page 300)

QUESTIONS

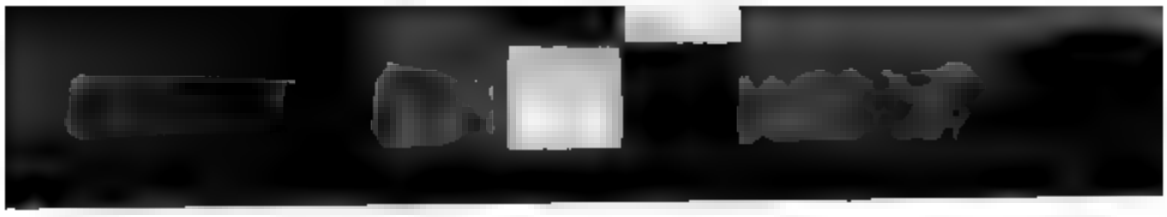
1. What is it to *influence*? is one *influenced* by external or internal force? 2. To what kind of power does *actuate* refer? Does one person *actuate* or *influence* another? 3. What do *prompt* and *stir* imply? 4. What is it to *excite*? 5. What do *incite* and *instigate* signify? How do these two words differ? 6. What do *urge* and *impel* imply? How do they differ in the source of the power exerted? 7. What do *drive* and *compel* imply, and how do these two words compare with each other?

EXAMPLES

He was ——— by his own violent passions to desperate crime.

And well she can ———.

> Fine thoughts are wealth, for the right use of which
> Men are and ought to be accountable,
> If not to Thee, to those they ———.



INHERENT (page 301)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *inherent* signify? 2. To what realm of thought does *immanent* belong? What does it signify? How does it differ from *inherent*? Which is applied to the Divine Being? 3. To what do *congenital*, *innate*, and *inborn* apply as distinguished from *inherent* and *intrinsic*? 4. With what special reference does *congenital* occur in medical and legal use? 5. What is the difference in use between *innate* and *inborn*? 6. What does *inbred* add to the sense of *innate* or *inborn*? 7. What is *ingrained*?

EXAMPLES

An ——— power in the life of the world.

All men have an ——— right to life, liberty, and protection.

He evinced an ——— stupidity that seemed almost tantamount to ——— idiocy.

Many philosophers hold that God is ——— in nature.

Any stable currency must be founded at last upon something, as gold or silver, that has ——— value.

The wrongs and abuses which are ——— in the very structure and constitution of society as it now exists throughout Christendom.

INJURY (page 302)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *injury* derived? What is its primary meaning? Its derived meaning? 2. How inclusive a word is *injury*? 3. From what is *damage* derived, and with what original sense? *detriment*? How do these words compare in actual use? 4. How does *damage* compare with *loss*? How can a *loss* be said to be partial? 5. What is *evil*, and with what frequent suggestion? 6. What is *harm*? *hurt*? How do these words compare with *injury*? 7. What is *mischief*? How caused, and with what intent?

EXAMPLES

Nothing can work me ———, except myself; the ——— that I sustain I carry about with me, and never am a real sufferer but by my own fault.

Hippolyta, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee ———.

INJUSTICE (page 303)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *injustice*? 2. How does *wrong* differ from *injustice* in legal use? How in popular use? 3. What is *iniquity* in the legal sense? in the common sense?

EXAMPLES

War in men's eyes shall be a monster of ———.

No man can mortgage his ——— as a pawn for his fidelity.

Such an act is an ——— upon humanity.

INNOCENT (page 304)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *innocent* in the full sense signify? 2. Is *innocent* positive or negative? How does it compare with *righteous*, *upright*, or *virtuous*? 3. In what two applications may *immaculate*, *pure*, and *sinless* be used? 4. With what limited sense is *innocent* used of moral beings? 5. In what sense is *innocent* applied to inanimate substances?

EXAMPLES

They are as ——— as grace itself.

For blessings ever wait on ——— deeds,
And though a late, a sure reward succeeds.

The wicked flee where no man pursueth, but the ——— are bold as a lion.

A daughter, and a goodly babe;
the queen receives
Much comfort in't: says, *My poor prisoner,*
I am ——— *as you.*

INQUISITIVE (page 304)

QUESTIONS

1. What are the characteristics of an *inquisitive* person? 2. Is *inquisitive* ever used in a good sense? What, in that sense, is ordinarily preferred? 3. What does *curious* signify, and how does it differ from *inquisitive*?

EXAMPLES

His was an anxiously ——— mind, a scrupulously conscientious heart.

Adrian was the most ——— man that ever lived, and the most universal inquirer.

I am ——— to know the cause of this sudden change of purpose.

INSANITY (page 305)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *insanity* in the widest sense? in its restricted use? Which use is the more frequent? 2. From what is *lunacy* derived? What did it originally imply? In what sense is it now used? 3. What is *madness*? 4. What is *derangement*? *delirium*? 5. What is the *specific* meaning of *dementia*? 6. What is *aberration*? 7. What is the distinctive meaning of *hallucination*? 8. What is *monomania*? 9. What are *frenzy* and *mania*?

EXAMPLES

Go—you may call it ———, folly—you shall not chase my gloom away.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of ———.

INTERPOSE (page 306)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *interpose?* 2. How does *intercede* differ from *interpose?* 3. What is it to *intermeddle?* How does it differ from *meddle?* from *interfere?* 4. What do *arbitrate* and *mediate* involve?

EXAMPLES

Dion, his brother, ——— for him and his life was saved.

Nature has ——— a natural barrier between England and the continent.

INVOLVE (page 307)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *involve* derived, and with what primary meaning? 2. How does *involve* compare with *implicate?* 3. Are these words used in the favorable or the unfavorable sense? 4. As regards results what is the difference between *include, imply,* and *involve?*

EXAMPLES

Rocks may be squeezed into new forms, bent, contorted, and ———.

An oyster-shell sometimes ——— a pearl.

——— in other men's affairs, he went down to their ruin.

JOURNEY (page 307)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *journey* derived? What is its primary meaning? Its present meaning? 2. What is *travel?* How does it differ from *journey?* 3. What was the former meaning of *voyage?* Its present meaning? 4. What is a *trip?* a *tour?* 5. What is the meaning and common use of *passage?* of *transit?* 6. What is the original meaning of *pilgrimage?* How is it now used?

EXAMPLES

——— makes all men countrymen.

All the ——— of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries.

It were a ——— like the path to heaven,
To help you find them.

JUDGE (page 308)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *judge* in the legal sense? 2. What other senses has the word *judge* in common use? 3. What is a *referee,* and how appointed? an *arbitrator?* 4. What is the popular sense of *umpire?* the legal sense? 5. What is the present use of *arbiter?* 6. What are the *judges* of the United States Supreme Court officially called?

EXAMPLES

The end crowns all,
And that old common ———, Time,
Will one day end it.

A man who is no ——— of law may be a good ——— of poetry.

The ——— is only the mouth of law, and the magistrate who punishes is only the hand.

JUSTICE (page 309)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *justice* in governmental relations? in social and personal relations? in matters of reasoning or literary treatment? 2. To what do *integrity, rectitude, right, righteousness,* and *virtue* apply? What do all these include? 3. What two contrasted senses has *lawfulness*? 4. To what does *justness* refer, and in what sense is it used?

EXAMPLES

——— exalteth a nation.

——— of life is fame's best friend.

He shall have merely ———, and his bond.

KEEP (page 310)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the general meaning of *keep*? 2. How does *keep* compare with *preserve*? *fulfil*? *maintain*? 3. What does *keep* imply when used as a synonym of *guard* or *defend*?

EXAMPLES

These make and ——— the balance of the mind.

The good old rule
Sufficeth them,—the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power
And they should ——— who can.

——— thy shop, and thy shop will ——— thee.

KILL (page 310)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *kill*? 2. To what are *assassinate, execute,* and *murder* restricted? 3. What is the specific meaning of *murder*? *execute*? *assassinate*? To what class of persons is the latter word ordinarily applied? 4. What is it to *slay*? 5. To what is *massacre* limited? With what special meaning is it used? 6. To what do *butcher* and *slaughter* primarily apply? What is the sense of each when so used? 7. What is it to *despatch*?

EXAMPLES

To look into her eyes was to ——— doubt.

Three presidents of the United States have been ———.

Hamilton was ——— in a duel by Aaron Burr.

The place was carried by storm, and the inhabitants ——— without distinction of age or sex.

KIN (page 311)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *kind* compare with *kin*? 2. What do *kin* and *kindred* denote? 3. What is *affinity*? How does it differ from *consanguinity*?

EXAMPLES

A little more than ———, and less than ———.

He held his seat,—a friend to the human ———.

The patient bride, a little sad,
Leaving of home and ———.

KNOWLEDGE (page 311)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *knowledge*? How does it differ from *information*? 2. What is *perception*? *apprehension*? *cognizance*? 3. What is *intuition*? 4. What is *experience*, and how does it differ from *intuition*? 5. What is *learning*? *erudition*?

EXAMPLES

——— comes, but wisdom lingers.

The child is continually seeking ———; hence his endless questions.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical ———,
And coming events cast their shadows before.

———s lie at the very foundation of all reasoning.

LANGUAGE (page 312)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the derivation of *language*? What was its original signification? How wide is its present meaning? 2. As regards the use of words, what does *language* denote in the general and in the restricted sense? 3. What does *speech* always involve? 4. Can we speak of the *speech* of animals? of their *language*? 5. What is a *dialect*? a *barbarism*? an *idiom*? 6. What is a *patois*? How does it differ from a *dialect*? 7. What is a *vernacular*?

EXAMPLES

We must be free or die, who speak the ———
That Shakespeare spake: the faith and morals hold
Which Milton held.

——— is great; but silence is greater.

An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no ——— but a cry.

Thought leapt out to wed with Thought,
Ere Thought could wed itself with ———.

A Babylonish ———
Which learned pedants much affect.
O! good, my lord, no Latin;
I'm not such a truant since my coming
As not to know the ——— I have lived in.

LARGE (page 313)

QUESTIONS

1. To how many dimensions does *large* apply? How does it differ from *long*?
2. How does *large* compare with *great*? with *big*?

EXAMPLES

Courage, the mighty attribute of powers above,
By which those ——— in war, are ——— in love.

Everything is twice as ——— measured on a three-year-old's three-foot scale as on a thirty-year-old's six-foot scale.

And his ——— manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble,
Pipes and whistles in its sound.

LAW (page 315)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the definition of *law* in its ideal? What does it signify in common use? 2. What are the characteristics of *command* and *commandment*? of an *edict*? 3. What is a *mandate*? a *statute*? an *enactment*? 4. In what special connection is *formula* commonly used? *ordinance*? *order*? 5. What is the meaning of *law* in such an expression as "the *laws* of nature?" What in more strictly scientific use? 6. What is a *code*? *jurisprudence*? *legislation*? What is an *economy*? Is *law* ever a synonym for these words, and in what way?

EXAMPLES

Order is Heaven's first ———; and this confest,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest.
Those he commands move only in ———,
Nothing in love.
His fair large front and eye sublime declared
Absolute ———.

We have strict ———, and most biting ———.

Napoleon gave France the best ——— of ——— she has ever possessed.

——— is physical, established sequence; intellectual, a condition of intellectual action in order that truth may be reached; and moral, an imperative which determines the right guidance of our higher life.

LIBERTY (page 316)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *freedom*? 2. What is *liberty* in the primary sense? in the widest sense? 3. How do *freedom* and *liberty* compare? 4. How is *independence* used in distinction from *freedom* and *liberty*? 5. Is *free-*

dom or *liberty* more freely used in a figurative sense? 6. What is *license*? How does it compare with *liberty* and *freedom*?

EXAMPLES

In Rousseau's philosophy ——— is conceived of as lawlessness.

When ——— from her mountain-height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.

The ——— to go higher than we are is given only when we have fulfilled amply the duty of our present sphere.

——— they mean when they cry ———?
For who loves that must first be wise and good.

LIGHT (page 317)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *light*? 2. What are the characteristics of a *flame*? a *blaze*? 3. What is a *flare*? a *flash*? 4. What is the sense of *glare* and *glow*? How do they differ, and to what are they applied? 5. To what do *shine* and *sheen* refer? 6. What do *glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote? 7. What is *gleam*? a *glitter*? a *sparkle*? *glistening*? 8. What is *scintillation*? in what two senses used? 9. To what are *twinkle* and *twinkling* applied? 10. What is *illumination*? *incandescence*?

EXAMPLES

From a little spark may burst a mighty ———.

A ——— as of another life, my kindling soul received.

It is ———, that enables us to see the differences between things; and it is Christ that gives us ———.

White with the whiteness of the snow,
Pink with faintest rosy ———,
They blossom on their sprays,
Ghastly in the ——— of day.

——— in golden coats like images,
So ——— a good deed in a naughty world.
There's but the ——— of a star
Between a man of peace and war.

LISTEN (page 318)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *hear* signify? What does *listen* add to the meaning of *hear*? 2. What does *attend* add to the meaning of *listen*? 3. What does *heed* further imply? 4. What is the difference between *listen for* and *listen to*?

EXAMPLES

And ———! how blithe the throstle sings;
He, too, is no mean preacher;
Till I ——— and ———
If a step draweth near.

Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I ——— it in the opening year,
I ——— and it cheers me long.
———, every one
That ——— may, unto a tale
That's merrier than the nightingale.

The men lay silent in the tall grass ——— for the signal gun that should bid them rise and charge.

LITERATURE (page 319)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *literature* in the most general sense? In more limited sense? 2. What does *literature*, used absolutely, denote? 3. How may *literature* include *science*? How is it ordinarily contrasted with *science*?

EXAMPLES

Wherever ——— consoles sorrow or assuages pain; wherever it brings gladness to eyes which fail with wakefulness and tears—there is exhibited in its noblest form the immortal influence of Athens.

——— are life-long friends.

——— are embalmed minds.

In our own language we have a ——— nowhere surpassed, in whose lock no foreign key will ever rust.

LOAD (page 319)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *burden* derived, and with what primary meaning? *load*? 2. What does *weight* signify? How does it compare with *load* and *burden*? 3. What are *cargo*, *freight*, and *lading*? 4. What is the distinctive sense of *pack*?

EXAMPLES

Bear ye one another's ———.

Wearing all that ———
Of learning lightly like a flower.

The ass will carry his ———, but not a double ———.

LOOK (page 320)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the distinction between *look* and *see*? between these words and *behold*? 2. What is it to *gaze*? to *glance*? to *stare*? 3. What do *scan*, *inspect*, and *survey* respectively express, and how are they distinguished from one another? 4. What element or elements does *watch* add to the meaning of *look*?

EXAMPLES

It is always well to ——— at people when addressing them.

Having eyes they ——— not, and having ears hear not.

Then gently ——— your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang,
To step aside is human.

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that ——— for the morning.

How peacefully the broad and golden moon
Comes up to ——— upon the reaper's toil!
I am monarch of all I ———,
My right there is none to dispute;
From the center all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
But, ———, the morn in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill.

LOVE (page 321)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *affection*? 2. What may be given as a brief definition of *love*? 3. Does *affection* apply to persons or things? To what does *love* apply? 4. What term is preferable to *love* as applying to articles of food and the like? 5. How does *love* differ from *affection*? from *friendship*?

EXAMPLES

Peace, commerce, and honest ——— with all nations help to form the bright constellation which has gone before us.

And you must love him ere to you he will seem worthy of your ———.

Yet pity for a horse o'erdriven
And ——— in which my hound has part
Can hang no weight upon my heart,
In its assumptions up to heaven.
Such ——— and unbroken faith
As temper life's worst bitterness.

MAKE (page 322)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the essential idea of *make*? 2. How is *make* allied with *create*? 3. How is *make* allied with *compose* or *constitute*? 4. What are some chief antonyms for *make*? 5. What are the prepositions chiefly used with *make*, and how employed?

EXAMPLES

In the beginning God ——— the heaven and the earth.

The mason ———, the architect ———.

I assert confidently that it is in the power of one American mother to ——— as many gentlemen as she has sons.

Newton discovered, but did not ——— the law of gravitation.

The river flows over a bed of pebbles like those that ——— the beach and the surrounding plains.

A hermit and a wolf or two
My whole acquaintance ———.

If we were not willing, they possessed the power of ——— us to do them justice.

The lessons of adversity sometimes soften and ———, but as often they indurate and pervert.

MARRIAGE (page 323)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *matrimony* specifically denote? 2. What two senses has *marriage*? 3. From what language is *wedlock* derived? what is its distinctive use? 4. What is the meaning of *wedding*? *nuptials*?

EXAMPLES

Let me not to the ——— of true minds admit impediments.

The lover was killed in a duel on the night before the intended ———.

I'll join my eldest daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith in holy ——— bonds.

MASCULINE (page 323)

QUESTIONS

1. To what is *male* applied? To what *masculine*? 2. To what does *manly* refer? *manful*? In what connection can *manly* be used where *manful* could not be substituted? 3. What is the sense of *mannish*? *virile*?

EXAMPLES

Every virtue in the higher phases of ——— character begins in truth and pity or truth and reverence to all womanhood.

One brave and ——— struggle
And he gained the solid land
And the cover of the mountains
And the carbines of his band.

So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; ——— and female created he them.

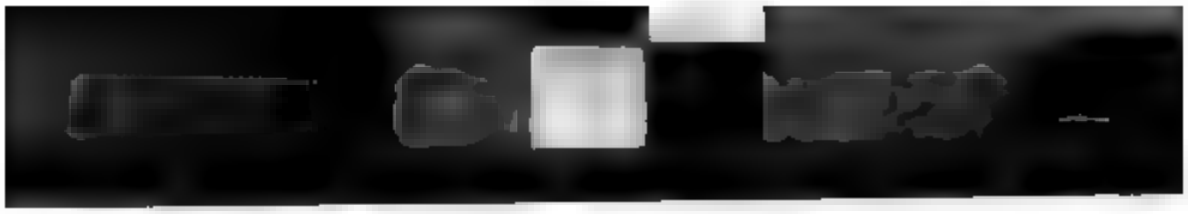
MASSACRE (page 324)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *massacre*? *butchery*? *havoc*? 2. To what does *carnage* especially refer? *slaughter*? 3. Which of these words can be used of the destruction of life in open and honorable warfare?

EXAMPLES

Mark! where his ——— and his conquests cease!
He makes a solitude and calls it peace!



Forbade to wade through ——— to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.
The capture of Port Arthur was followed by a terrible ———.

MEDDLESOME (page 324)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the conduct specially characteristic of a *meddlesome* person? of an *intrusive* person? of one who is *obtrusive? officious?* 2. To what is *obtrusive* chiefly applied? *intrusive? officious? meddlesome?*

EXAMPLES

Where sorrow's held ——— and turned out,
There wisdom will not enter nor true power,
Nor aught that dignifies humanity.
A ——— monkey had been among the papers.

MELODY (page 326)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *harmony? melody?* In what special feature does the one differ from the other? 2. How many parts are required for *harmony?* how many for *melody?* 3. What is *unison?* 4. What does *music* include?

EXAMPLES

Sweetest ———
Are those that are by distance made more sweet.
———, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory.
Ring out ye crystal spheres
And with your ninefold ———
Make up full consort to the angelic ———.

MEMORY (page 327)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *memory* in the special and in the general sense? 2. What is *remembrance*, and how distinguished from *memory?* 3. Is *remembrance* voluntary or involuntary? 4. What is *recollection*, and what does it involve? 5. What is *reminiscence? retrospection?* How do these two words differ?

EXAMPLES

——— like a purse, if it be over-full that it can not shut, all will drop out of it; take heed of a gluttonous curiosity to feed on many things, lest the greediness of the appetite of thy ——— spoil the digestion thereof.

——— wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.

It is a favorite device of eminent men to devote their old age to writing their ———s, thus quietly living over again a busy or tumultuous life.

MERCY (page 327)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *mercy* in the strictest sense? 2. To what class is *grace* shown? 3. To what class are *mercy*, *forgiveness*, and *pardon* extended? 4. In what wider significations is *mercy* used? 5. What is *clemency*? *leniency* or *lenity*? How do these words compare with *mercy*?

EXAMPLES

How would you be,
If He, which is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? O, think on that;
And ——— then will breathe within your lips,
Like man new made.

The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the ———, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors.

To favor sin is to discourage virtue; undue ——— to the bad is unkindness to the good.

METER (page 328)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *euphony*? How does it differ from *meter*, *measure*, and *rhythm*? 2. How are *rhythm* and *meter* produced? 3. How does *meter* differ from *rhythm*? 4. What is a *verse* in the strict sense? In what wider sense is the word often used?

EXAMPLES

——— is a very vague and unscientific term. Each nation considers its own language, each tribe its own dialect, euphonic.

——— may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length.

We have three principal domains in which ——— manifests its nature and power—dancing, music, poetry.

MIND (page 329)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *mind*? How does it differ from *intellect*? 2. What does *consciousness* include? Is it attended with distinct thinking and willing? 3. What is the *soul*? 4. From what is *spirit* used in special contradistinction? How does it differ from *soul*? 5. What is Paley's definition of *instinct*? 6. In what contrasted meanings is the word *sense* employed? 7. What is *thought*?

EXAMPLES

A great ——— will be strong to live, as well as to think.

God is a ———; and they that worship him must worship him in ——— and in truth.

MINUTE (page 330)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *minute*? 2. When is a thing said to be *comminuted*? 3. How does *fine* differ from *comminuted*? 4. What terms are applied to an account extended to *minute* particulars? to an examination similarly extended?

EXAMPLES

No ——— room so warm and bright,
Wherein to read, wherein to write.

Life hangs on, held by a ——— thread.

An organism so ——— as to be visible only under the microscope, yet possessed of life, motion, and seeming intelligence is a source of ceaseless wonder.

MISFORTUNE (page 331)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *misfortune*? Is the sufferer considered blameworthy for it? 2. What is *calamity*? *disaster*? 3. In what special sense are the words *affliction*, *chastening*, *trial*, and *tribulation* used? How are these four words discriminated the one from another?

EXAMPLES

He's not valiant that dares die,
But he that boldly bears ———.

I never knew a man in life who could not bear another's ——— perfectly like a Christian.

MODEL (page 334)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *model*? a *pattern*? How are they distinguished from one another? 2. Which admits of freedom or idealization?

EXAMPLES

Things done without ———, in their issue
Are to be fear'd.

Be a ——— to others, and then all will go well.

Washington and his compeers had no ——— of a federal republic with constitutional bonds and limitations.

Moses was admonished, See that thou make all things according to the ——— shewed to thee in the mount.

MODESTY (page 334)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *modesty* in the general sense? In what specific sense is the word also used? 2. What is *bashfulness*? *diffidence*? *coyness*? *reserve*?

EXAMPLES

For silence and chaste ——— is woman's genuine praise, and to remain quiet within the house.

If a young lady has that discretion and ———, without which all knowledge is little worth, she will never make an ostentatious parade of it.

His shrinking ——— was often mistaken for a proud ———.

MONEY (page 335)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *money*? *specie*? *cash*? 2. How does *property* differ from *money*? 3. What is *bullion*? *capital*?

EXAMPLES

I am not covetous for ———;
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost.

For the love of ——— is the root of all evil.

He converted all his ——— into ready ———.

One who undertakes to do business without ——— is likely to be speedily straitened for ———.

——— in reversion may be of far less value than ——— in hand.

MOROSE (page 335)

QUESTIONS

1. By what characteristics are the *morose* distinguished? the *sullen* and *sulky*? 2. How does *sullen* differ from *sulky*? 3. What is the meaning of *surly*? 4. Which of these words denote transient moods and which denote enduring states or disposition?

EXAMPLES

My master is of ——— disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.

A poet who fails in writing, becomes often a ——— critic.

He answered with a ——— growl.

Achilles remained in his tent in ——— inaction.

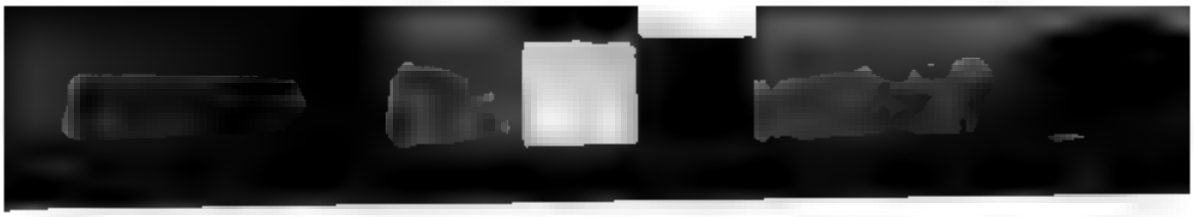
MOTION (page 336)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *motion*? 2. How does *motion* differ from *movement*? Give examples. 3. In what sense is *move* employed? 4. What is the special sense of *motion* in a deliberative assembly? 5. Is *action* or *motion* the more comprehensive word? Which is commonly used in reference to the mind?

EXAMPLES

That ——— is best which procures the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers.



There is no death! What seems so is ———;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

The Copernican theory first clearly explained the ——— of the planets.

MUTUAL (page 337)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *common? mutual? reciprocal?* 2. Is it correct to speak of a *mutual* friend?

EXAMPLES

——— friendships will admit of division, one may love the beauty of this, the good humor of that person.

In all true family life there is a ——— dependence which binds hearts together.

——— action is the rule in the human body, where every part is alternately means and end, and every action both cause and effect.

NAME (page 338)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *name* in the most general sense? 2. In the more limited sense, how does a *name* differ from an *appellation?* a *title?* Give instances of the use of these three words. 3. From what language is *epithet* derived? What is its primary meaning? 4. What does *epithet* signify in literary use? 5. What part of speech is an *epithet?* Is it favorable or unfavorable in signification? 6. What is a *cognomen?* How does it differ from a *surname?* 7. What is *style* considered as a synonym of *name?*

EXAMPLES

Those he commands, move only in command
Nothing in love: now does he feel the ———
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish thief.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his ——— together.

NATIVE (page 339)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *native* denote? *natal? natural?* 2. What examples are given in the text of the correct use of these words?

EXAMPLES

I would advise no child's being taught music who has not a ——— aptitude for it.

It was the 4th of July, the ——— day of American freedom.

NAUTICAL (page 339)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *marine* derived? *maritime?* What do these two words respectively signify? 2. From what is *naval* derived? *nautical?* How do these words differ in meaning? 3. How does *ocean*, used adjectively, differ from *oceanic?*

EXAMPLES

That sea-beast,
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ——— stream.

NEAT (page 340)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *clean* signify? 2. Does *orderly* apply to persons or things, and in what sense? 3. What does *tidy* denote? 4. What is the meaning of *neat?* 5. How does *nice* compare with *neat?* 6. What is the significance of *spruce? trim? dapper?*

EXAMPLES

If he (Jefferson) condescended to turn ——— sentences for delicate ears—still, he was essentially an earnest man.

Still to be ———, still to be dressed,
As you were going to a feast,
Still to be powder'd, still perfum'd.

NECESSARY (page 341)

QUESTIONS

1. When is a thing properly said to be *necessary?* 2. What is the meaning of *essential?* How does it differ from *indispensable?* 3. With reference to what is a thing said to be *requisite?* How does *requisite* compare with *essential* and *indispensable?* 4. How do *inevitable* and *unavoidable* compare? To what kind of things are both these words applied? 5. How do *needed* and *needful* compare with *necessary?*

EXAMPLES

As you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is ——— for you in a book.

The ideas of space and time are called in philosophy ——— ideas.

NECESSITY (page 341)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *necessity?* 2. What do *need* and *want* imply? How does *need* compare with *want?* 3. How does *necessity* compare with *need?* 4. What is an *essential?*

EXAMPLES

Courage is, on all hands, considered as an ——— of high character.

No living man can send me to the shades
Before my time; no man of woman born.
Coward or brave, can shun his ———.

NEGLECT (page 342)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *neglect*? *negligence*? How do the two words compare? 2. What senses has *negligence* that *neglect* has not? 3. Which of the two words may be used in a passive sense? 4. What is the legal phrase for a punishable omission of duty?

EXAMPLES

Ah, why
Should we, in the world's riper years, ———
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd.
But, alas, to make
A fixed figure, for the hand of ———
To point his slow unmoving finger at.

NEW (page 343)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *new*? of *modern*? of *recent*? 2. How does *recent* compare with *new*? 3. What is the meaning of *novel*? of *fresh*? 4. To what do *young* and *youthful* distinctively apply?

NIMBLE (page 344)

QUESTIONS

1. To what does *nimble* properly refer? 2. To what does *swift* apply? 3. How does *alert* compare with *nimble*? For what is *alert* more properly a synonym?

EXAMPLES

Win her with gifts, if she respects not words;
Dumb jewels often, in their silent kind,
More ——— than words, do move a woman's mind.

Profound thinkers are often helpless in society, while shallow men have ——— and ready minds.

NORMAL (page 344)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *natural* signify? *normal*? Give instances of the distinctive use of the two words. 2. What does *typical* signify? *regular*? *common*?

apply? 9. In what sense is *elderly* used? 10. What are the primary and derived meanings of *remote*? 11. What does *venerable* express?

EXAMPLES

The hills,
Rock-ribbed and ——— as the sun,—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The ——— woods, . . .
. . . and, poured round all,
——— ocean's gray and melancholy waste,—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man.

Through the sequestered vale of rural life,
The ——— patriarch guileless held
The tenor of his way.

O good ——— head which all men knew!
Shall we, shall ——— men, like ——— trees,
Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,
Still more enamored of their wretched soil?

OPERATION (page 351

QUESTIONS

1. What does *operation* denote? and by what kind of agent is it effected? 2. What do *performance* and *execution* denote? and by what kind of agents are they effected? 3. How does *performance* differ from *execution*?

EXAMPLES

The tools of working out salvation
By mere mechanic ———.
His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his ———, as he is now, nothing.

ORDER (page 351)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *instruction* imply? *direction*? 2. How does *order* compare with *direction*? 3. To what *classes* of persons are *orders* especially given? How does an *order* in the commercial sense become authoritative? 4. How does *command* compare with *order*? 5. In what sense is *requirement* used? By what authority is a *requirement* made? 6. In what sense is *prohibition* used? *injunction*?

EXAMPLES

General Sherman writes in his Memoirs, "I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an ———."

"Ye shall become like God"—transcendent fate!
That God's ——— forgot, she plucked and ate.

OSTENTATION (page 352)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *ostentation?* How does it compare with *boasting? display? show?* 2. What is *pomp? pageant* or *pageantry?* What do the two latter words suggest, and how do they compare with *pomp?* 3. From what is *parade* derived? What is its primary meaning? With what implication is it always used in the metaphorical sense? How does *parade* compare with *ostentation?*

EXAMPLES

The boast of heraldry, the ——— of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The President's salary does not permit ———, nor, indeed, is ——— expected of him.

With all his wealth, talent, and learning, he was singularly free from ———.

OUGHT (page 353)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *ought* properly signify? 2. How does *ought* compare with *should?* 3. In what secondary sense is *ought* sometimes used?

EXAMPLES

He has not a right to do what he likes, but only what he ——— with his own, which after all is his own only in a qualified sense.

Age ——— have reverence, and ——— be worthy to have it.

OVERSIGHT (page 353)

QUESTIONS

1. In what two contrasted senses is *oversight* used? 2. How does *superintendence* compare with *oversight?* 3. With what special reference is *control* used? 4. What kind of a term is *surveillance* and what does it imply?

EXAMPLES

Those able to conduct great enterprises must be allowed wages of ———.

O Friendship, equal poised ———!

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the ——— thereof not by constraint, but willingly.

PAIN (page 354)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *pain? suffering?* 2. How does *distress* rank as compared with *pain* and *suffering?* 3. What is an *ache?* a *throe?* a *paroxysm?* 4. What is *agony? anguish?*

EXAMPLES

To each his ———s; all are men,
Condemned alike to groan;
The tender for another's ———,
The unfeeling for his own.

The weariest and most loathed worldly life
That age, ———, penury, and imprisonment
Can lay on nature.

PALLIATE (page 354)

QUESTIONS

1. How do *cloak* and *palliate* agree in original meaning? How do they differ in the derived senses? 2. What is it to *extenuate*, and how does that word compare with *palliate*?

EXAMPLES

Speak of me as I am; nothing ———
Nor aught set down in malice.

We would not dissemble nor ——— [our transgressions] before the face of Almighty God, our heavenly Father.

I shall never attempt to ——— my own foibles by exposing the error of another.

PARDON, *v.* (page 355)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *pardon*? 2. To what does *forgive* refer? 3. How do *pardon* and *forgive* differ in use in accordance with the difference in meaning? 4. What is it to *remit*? to *condone*? to *excuse*?

EXAMPLES

How many will say ———,
And find a kind of license in the sound
To hate a little longer!
I ——— him, as heaven shall ——— me.
To err is human, to ———, divine.

PARDON, *n.* (page 356)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *acquittal*? How does it differ from *pardon* as regards the person acquitted or pardoned? 2. Is an innocent person ever pardoned? 3. What is *oblivion*? *amnesty*? *absolution*?

EXAMPLES

For 'tis sweet to stammer one letter
Of the Eternal's language;—on earth it is called ———.
———, not wrath, is God's best attribute.
——— to the injured does belong,
But they ne'er ——— who have done the wrong.

PART, *n.* (page 357)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *part*? 2. What is a *fragment*? a *piece*? 3. What do *division* and *fraction* signify? 4. *What* is a *portion*? 5. What is a *share*? an *instalment*? a *particle*? 6. What do *component*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, and *element* signify? How do they differ from one another? 7. What is a *subdivision*?

EXAMPLES

The best ——— of a good man's life,
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.
  Spirits that live throughout.
Vital in every ——— . . .
Can not but by annihilating die.

Many cheap houses were built to be sold by ———s.

PARTICLE (page 358)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *particle*? 2. What does *atom* etymologically signify? What is its meaning in present scientific use? 3. What is a *molecule*, and of what is it regarded as composed? 4. What is an *element* in chemistry?

EXAMPLES

Lucretius held that the universe originated from a fortuitous concourse of ———s.

But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of ———s,
The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

Many aquatic animals, whose food consists of small ——— diffused through the water, have an apparatus for creating currents so as to bring such ——— within their reach.

PATIENCE (page 358)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *patience*? 2. What is *endurance*? 3. How does *patience* compare with *submission* and *endurance*? 4. To what are *submission* and *resignation* ordinarily applied? 5. What is *forbearance*? How does it compare with *patience*?

EXAMPLES

With ——— bear the lot to thee assigned,
Nor think it chance, nor murmur at the load,
For know what man calls Fortune is from God.

There is, however, a limit at which ——— ceases to be a virtue.

PAY (page 359)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *pay*? *compensation*? *remuneration*? *recompense*? 2. What is an *allowance*? 3. What are *wages*? *earnings*? 4. What is *hire*? what does it imply? 5. For what is *salary* paid? How does it differ from *wages*? 6. What is a *fee*, and for what given?

EXAMPLES

I am not aware that ———, or even favors, however gracious, bind any man's soul.

Our praises are our ———.

Carey, in early life, was a country minister with a small ———.

Laborers are remunerated by ———, and officials by ———.

PEOPLE (page 360)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *community*? a *commonwealth*? 2. What is a *people*? a *race*? 3. What is a *state*? a *nation*? 4. What does *population* signify? *tribe*?

EXAMPLES

A ——— may let a king fall, and still remain a ———, but if a king let his ——— slip from him, he is no longer a king.

Questions of ——— have played a great part in the politics and wars of the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Germanic ———, the Slavonic ———, the Italian, and the Greek ———s struggling to assert their unity.

PERCEIVE (page 361)

QUESTIONS

1. What class of things do we *perceive*? 2. How does *apprehend* differ in scope from *perceive*? 3. What does *conceive* signify? 4. How does *comprehend* compare with *apprehend*? with *conceive*?

EXAMPLES

We may ——— the tokens of the divine agency without being able to ———or ——— the divine Being.

> . . . Admitted once to his embrace,
> Thou shalt ——— that thou wast blind before.
> O horror! horror! horror! Tongue nor heart
> Can not ——— nor name thee!

PERFECT (page 362)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *perfect* in the fullest and highest sense? 2. What is *absolute* in the fullest sense? 3. What is *perfect* in the limited sense, and in popular language?

EXAMPLES

We have the idea of a Being infinitely ———, and from this Descartes reasoned that such a being really exists.

'Shall remain'!
Hear you this Triton of the minnows? mark you
His ——— 'shall'!

PERMANENT (page 362)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *durable* derived? to what class of substances is it applied? 2. What is *permanent*, and in what connections used? 3. How does *enduring* compare with *durable*? with *permanent*?

EXAMPLES

My heart is wax, molded as she pleases, but ——— as marble to retain.
A violet in the youth of primy nature,
Forward, not ———, sweet, not ———,
The perfume and suppliance of a minute.

For her merchandise shall be for them that dwell before the Lord, to eat sufficiently, and for ——— clothing.

PERMISSION (page 363)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *authority*? 2. What is *permission*? 3. How does *permission* compare with *allowance*? 4. What is a *permit*? 5. What is *license*? How does it compare with *authority*? with *permission*? 6. What does *consent* involve?

EXAMPLES

God is more there than thou; for thou art there
Only by his ———.
Thieves for their robbery have ———,
When judges steal themselves.

Very few of the Egyptians avail themselves of the ——— which their religion allows them, of having four wives.

PERNICIOUS (page 364)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *pernicious* derived, and what does it signify? 2. How does *pernicious* compare with *injurious*? 3. What does *noisome* denote? 4. What is the distinctive sense of *noxious*? 5. How does *noxious* compare with *noisome*?

EXAMPLES

Inflaming wine, ——— to mankind.
So bees with smoke, and doves with ——— stench,
Are from their hives, and houses, driven away.

The strong smell of sulfur, and a choking sensation of the lungs indicated the presence of ——— gases.

PERPLEXITY (page 364)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *perplexity*? *confusion*? How do the two words compare? 2. How do *bewilderment* and *confusion* compare? 3. From what does *amazement* result?

EXAMPLES

CAIUS.—Vere is mine host *de Jarterre*?
HOST.—Here, master doctor, in ——— and doubtful dilemma.
There is such ——— in my powers
As, after some oration fairly spoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the buzzing, pleased multitude.

PERSUADE (page 365)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *convince* denote? How does it differ from the other words of the group? 2. What is it to *persuade*? 3. How is *convincing* related to *persuasion*? 4. How does *coax* compare with *persuade*?

EXAMPLES

A long train of these practises has at length unwillingly ——— me that there is something hid behind the throne greater than the king himself.

He had a head to contrive, a tongue to ———, and a hand to execute any mischief.

PERVERSE (page 366)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the etymological meaning of *perverse*? What does it signify in common use? 2. What does *petulant* signify? *wayward*?

EXAMPLES

And you, my lords—methinks you do not well,
To bear with their ——— objections.
Whining, purblind, ——— boy!
Good Lord! what madness rules in brainsick men
When, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such ——— emulations shall arise.

PHYSICAL (page 366)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *material* signify? 2. What idea does *physical* add to that contained in *material*? 3. To what do *bodily*, *corporal*, and *corporeal* apply? 4. How do *bodily* and *corporal* differ from *corporeal*? 5. To what is *corporal* now for the most part limited?

perplexity
plead

EXAMPLES

— punishment is practically abandoned in the greater number of schools.

has two parts, the one ——— and earthly, the other immaterial tual.

races are all clearly differentiated by other ——— traits than of the skin.

an not think of substance save in terms that imply ——— prop-

PITIFUL (page 337)

QUESTIONS

was the original meaning of *pitiful*? What does it now signify; How does *pitiful* differ in use from *pitiable*? 3. What was the ly and what is the present sense of *piteous*?

EXAMPLES

is something pleading and ——— in the simplicity of perfect

nost ——— sight one ever sees is a young man doing nothing; s early drag him to his doom.

most ——— cry of the poor souls!

PITY (page 368)

QUESTIONS

is *pity*? *sympathy*? 2. How does *sympathy* in its exercise differ n *pity*? 3. How does *pity* differ from *mercy*? 4. How does *com-sion* compare with *mercy* and *pity*? 5. How does *commiseration* er from *compassion*?

EXAMPLES

ng but the Infinite ——— is sufficient for the infinite pathos of fe.

He hallows every heart he once has swayed,
And when his presence we no longer share,
Still leaves ——— as a relic there.

PLEAD (page 369)

QUESTIONS

is it to *plead* in the ordinary sense? in the legal sense? 2. How *argue* and *advocate* differ? 3. What do *beseech*, *entreat*, and *im-re* imply? 4. How does *solicit* compare with the above words?

EXAMPLES

Speak to me low, my Savior, low and sweet,
* * *
Lest I should fear and fall, and miss thee so,
Who art not missed by any that ———.

:ing of the honor paid to good men, is it not time to ——— for a the writing of biographies?

PLEASANT (page 370)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *pleasant* add to the sense of *pleasing*? 2. How does *pleasant* compare with *kind*? 3. What does *good-natured* signify? How does it compare with *pleasant*?

EXAMPLES

Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to ——— dreams.

When fiction rises ——— to the eye,
Men will believe because they love the lie.

. . . If we must part forever,
Give me but one ——— word to think upon.

PLENTIFUL (page 371)

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of a term is *enough*, and what does it mean? 2. How does *sufficient* compare with *enough*? 3. What is *ample*? 4. To what do *abundant*, *ample*, *liberal*, and *plentiful* apply? 5. How is *copious* used? *affluent*? *plentiful*? 6. What does *complete* express? 7. In what sense are *lavish* and *profuse* employed? 8. To what is *luxuriant* applied?

EXAMPLES

My ——— joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow.

Can anybody remember when the right sort of men and the right sort of women were ———?

Share the advice betwixt you; if both gain all,
The gift doth stretch itself as 'tis received,
And is ——— for both.

He hasted, and opposed the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ——— shield.

POETRY (page 372)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *poetry*? 2. Does *poetry* involve *rime*? Does it require *meter*? 3. What is imperatively required beyond *verse*, *rime*, or *meter* to constitute *poetry*?

EXAMPLES

——— is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion, and insight of a human soul.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty ———.

And ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
Married to immortal ———.

POLITE (page 372)

QUESTIONS

1. What are the characteristics of a *civil* person? What more is *found* in one who is *polite*? 2. How does *courteous* compare with *civil*? 3. What does *courtly* signify? *genteel*? *urbane*? 4. In what sense is *polished* used? *complaisant*?

EXAMPLES

She is not ——— for the sake of seeming ———, but ——— for the sake of being kind.

He was so generally ——— that nobody thanked him for it.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired; ——— though coy, and gentle though retired.

POVERTY (page 374)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *poverty* strictly denote? What does it signify in ordinary use? 2. What does *privation* signify? How does it compare with *distress*? 3. What is *indigence*? *destitution*? *penury*? 4. What does *pauperism* properly signify? How does it differ from *beggary* and *mendicancy*?

POWER (page 375)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *power*? 2. Is *power* limited to intelligent agents, or how widely applied? 3. How does *ability* compare with *power*? 4. What is *capacity*, and how related to *power* and to *ability*? 5. What is *competency*? *faculty*? *talent*? 6. What are *dexterity* and *skill*? How are they related to *talent*? 7. What is *efficacy*? *efficiency*?

EXAMPLES

Bismarck was the one great figure of all Europe, with more ——— for good or evil than any other human being possessed at that time.

The soul, in its highest sense, is a vast ——— for God.

I reckon it is an oversight in a great body of metaphysicians that they have been afraid to ascribe our apprehensions of ——— to intuition. In consequence of this neglect, some never get the idea of ———, but merely of succession, within the bare limits of experience.

PRAISE (page 376)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *praise*? By how many is it given, and how is it expressed? 2. What is *applause*? by how many given? and how expressed? 3. What is *acclamation*? How does it differ from *applause*? 4. How does *approbation* differ from *praise*? 5. What does *approval* add to the meaning of *praise*? 6. How does *compliment* compare with *praise*? 7. What is *flattery*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes.
——— no man e'er deserved who sought no more.
Gladly then he mixed
Among those friendly powers, who him received
With joy and ———s loud.

PRAY (page 377)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *pray* in the religious sense? 2. In what lighter and more familiar sense may *pray* be used? Is this latter use now common?

EXAMPLES

Hesiod exhorted the husbandman to ——— for a harvest, but to do so with his hand upon the plow.

I kneel, and then ——— her blessing.

PRECARIOUS (page 377)

QUESTIONS

1. To what is the term *uncertain* applied? 2. What did *precarious* orginally signify? How is it now used, and how does it differ from *uncertain*?

EXAMPLES

. . . Thou know'st, great son,
The end of war's ———.

Life seems to be ——— in proportion to its value.

PRECEDENT (page 378)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *precedent*? 2. How does *case* fall short of the meaning of *precedent*? 3. What is an *obiter dictum*? How does it differ from a *precedent*?

EXAMPLES

Where freedom broadens slowly down
From ——— to ———.

Let us consider the reason of the ———, for nothing is law that is not reason.

PREDESTINATION (page 378)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *predestination*? 2. How does *fate* differ from *predestination*? 3. What does *necessity* signify in the philosophical sense? 4. What is *foreknowledge*? Does it involve *foreordination* or *predestination*?

EXAMPLES

For ——— has wove the thread of life with pain.

All high truth is the union of two contradictories. Thus ——— and free-will are opposites; and the truth does not lie between these two, but in a higher reconciling truth which leaves both true.

PREJUDICE (page 380)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *presumption*? On what is it founded? 2. On what are *prejudice* and *prepossession* based? How do these two words differ from each other?

EXAMPLES

When the judgment's weak, the ——— is strong.

The ——— is always in favor of what exists.

His fine features, manly form, and perfect manners awakened an instant ——— in his favor.

PRETENSE (page 380)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *pretense*? How does it differ from a *pretext*? 2. What is a *ruse*?

EXAMPLES

The claim of a stronger nation to protect a weaker has commonly been but a ——— for conquest.

It is not poverty so much as ——— that harasses a ruined man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse.

The independent English nobility conspired to make an insurrection, and to support the prince's ———s.

PREVENT (page 381)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original meaning of *prevent*? 2. What word is now commonly used in that sense? 3. What is the meaning of *obviate*? *preclude*? 4. How is *prevent* at present used?

EXAMPLES

The contrary supposition is obviously ———.

When the Siberian Pacific Railway is finished, what is there to ——— Russia from annexing nearly the whole of China?

There appears to be no way to ——— the difficulty.

PREVIOUS (page 382)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *antecedent* denote? 2. How does *preceding* differ from *antecedent* and *previous*? 3. How is *anterior* commonly used? *prior*? 4. Of what is *former* used? What does *former* always imply?

EXAMPLES

These matters have been fully explained in ——— chapters of this work.

The reader will be helped to an understanding of this process by a careful study of the diagram on the ——— page.

In ——— times many things were attributed to witchcraft that now have a scientific explanation.

PRICE (page 383)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the *cost* of an article? the *price*? 2. How do *cost* and *price* ordinarily differ? 3. In what exceptional case may *cost* and *price* agree? 4. What does *price* always imply? 5. What is the meaning of *value*? How does market *value* differ from intrinsic *value*? 6. How does *value* differ from *worth*? 7. To what are *charge* and *expense* ordinarily applied?

EXAMPLES

——— is the life-giving power of anything; ———, the quantity of labor required to produce it; ———, the quantity of labor which its possessor will take in exchange for it.

No man can permanently do business by making the ——— of his goods the same as their ——— to him, however such a method may help him momentarily in an emergency.

PRIDE (page 384)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *pride*? *haughtiness*? *arrogance*? *disdain*? How do these qualities compare with *pride*? 2. What does *superciliousness* imply according to its etymology? 3. How do *pride* and *vanity* differ? 4. What difference is noted between *self-conceit* and *conceit*? 5. How do *self-respect* and *self-esteem* compare with each other and with the other words of the group?

EXAMPLES

——— may puff a man up, but never prop him up.

There is nothing ——— can so little bear with as ——— itself.

——— is as ill at ease under indifference as tenderness is under the love which it can not return.

PRIMEVAL (page 385)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the derivation and signification of *aboriginal*? *autochthonic*? *primeval*? 2. What do *prime* and *primary* denote? What special sense has *primary* as in reference to a school? 3. How is *primordial* used? 4. What does *primitive* suggest, as in the expressions, the *primitive* church, *primitive* simplicity? 5. What is *pristine*? 6. How do *native* and *indigenous* compare?

EXAMPLES

Thou from ——— nothingness didst call
First chaos, then existence, Lord.

The ——— inhabitants of America are long since extinct, for even the races whom the white men conquered had themselves supplanted an earlier race.

All the later ages have wondered at and admired the whole-souled consecration of the ——— church.

PROFIT (page 387)

QUESTIONS

1. What are *returns* or *receipts*? 2. What is *profit* in the commercial sense? What in the intellectual and moral sense? 3. What is *utility*? 4. What does *advantage* originally signify? Does it now necessarily imply having or gaining superiority to another person, or securing anything at another's expense? 5. What is *gain*? *benefit*? *emolument*? 6. To what does *expediency* especially refer?

EXAMPLES

Silence has many ———s.

No man can read with ——— that which he can not learn to read with pleasure.

Godliness with contentment is great ———.

PROGRESS (page 388)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *progress*? 2. What do *attainment*, *proficiency*, and *development* imply? 3. What is *advance*? How does it differ from *progress*?

EXAMPLES

What is thy ——— compared with an Alexander's, a Mahomet's, a Napoleon's?

And dreams in their ——— have breath,
And tears, and tortures, and the touch of joy.

Human ——— consists in a continual increase in the number of those who, ceasing to live by the animal life alone and to feel the pleasures of sense only, come to participate in the intellectual life also.

PROHIBIT (page 389)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *prohibit*? 2. How does *forbid* compare with *prohibit*? 3. How does *prohibit* compare with *prevent*?

EXAMPLES

Though much I want which most would have,
Yet still my mind ——— to crave.

The laws of England, from the early Plantagenets, sternly ——— the

conversion of malt into alcohol, excepting a small portion for medicinal purposes.

Human law must ——— many things that human administration of law can not absolutely ———; is not this true also of the divine government?

PROMOTE (page 390)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *promote*? 2. To what does *promote* apply? To persons or things, and in what way?

EXAMPLES

The outlawed pirate of one year was ——— the next to be a governor and his country's representative.

The imperial ensign, which full high ———ed,
Shone like a meteor streaming in the wind.

PROPITIATION (page 390)

QUESTIONS

1. What did *atonement* originally denote? What is its present theological and popular sense? 2. What does *expiation* signify? *propitiation? satisfaction?*

EXAMPLES

——— has respect to the bearing which satisfaction has upon sin or the sinner. ——— has respect to the effect of satisfaction in removing the judicial displeasure of God.

When a man has been guilty of any sin or folly, I think the best ——— he can make is to warn others not to fall into the like.

Redemption implies the complete deliverance from the penalty, power, and all the consequences of sin; ——— is used in the sense of the sacrificial work, whereby the redemption from the condemning power of the law was insured.

PROPOSAL (page 391)

QUESTIONS

1. What does an *offer* or *proposal* do? 2. What does a *proposition* set forth? 3. For what is the *proposition* designed? the *proposal?* 4. In what way does *proposition* come to have nearly the sense of *proposal* in certain uses? 5. What is a *bid?* 6. What does an *overture* accomplish? In what special application is the word commonly used?

EXAMPLES

Garrison emphatically declared, "I can not listen to any ——— for a gradual abolition of wickedness."

The theme in confirmation must always admit of being expressed in a logical ———, with subject, predicate, and copula.

PROPOSE (page 392)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *propose* in its most frequent use differ from *purpose*? 2. How is *propose* used so as to be nearly equivalent to *purpose*? What important difference appears in this latter use?

EXAMPLES

I know, indeed, the evil of that I ———, but my inclination gets the better of my judgment.

Man ———s, but God disposes.

PROTRACT (page 392)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *protract*? 2. What is the significance of *defer* and *delay*, and how do these words differ in usage from *protract*? 3. How does *elongate* differ from *protract*? 4. Is *protract* ordinarily favorable or unfavorable in sense? 5. Is *continue* favorable or unfavorable?

EXAMPLES

Unseen hands ———
The coming of what oft seems close in ken.

Burton, a hypochondriac, wrote the "Anatomy of Melancholy," that marvel of learning, and ——— his life to the age of sixty-four.

PROVERB (page 393)

QUESTIONS

1. In what do the *proverb* and the *adage* agree? In what respects do they differ? 2. What is an *apothem*? an *aphorism*? How do these two words differ? 3. What is a *dictum*? a *saying*? 4. What is a *precept*? How does it differ from a *motto* or *maxim*? 5. How do *motto* and *maxim* differ from each other?

EXAMPLES

The ——— must be verified,
That beggars mounted, run their horse to death.

Books, like ———s, receive their chief value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed.

PRUDENCE (page 394)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the definition of *prudence*? 2. How does *providence* differ from *prudence*? 3. How does *care* compare with *prudence* and *providence*? 4. How is *frugality* related to *prudence*? 5. How do *foresight* and *forethought* compare with each other, and both with *providence*?

EXAMPLES

When desp'rate ills demand a speedy cure,
Distrust is cowardice, and ——— folly.

With a ——— unknown in other parts of Scotland, the peasantry have in most places planted orchards around their cottages.

PURCHASE (page 395)

QUESTIONS

1. From what language is *purchase* derived? 2. From what is *buy* derived? 3. How do *buy* and *purchase* agree in meaning? What single definition would answer for either? 4. How do *buy* and *purchase* differ in use? Give instances.

EXAMPLES

I'll give thee England's treasure,
Enough to ——— such another island,
So thou wilt make me live.
'Tis gold which ———s admittance.
——— the truth, and sell it not.

PURE (page 395)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *pure* signify? 2. In what sense are material substances said to be *pure*? 3. What does *pure* denote in moral and religious use? 4. How does *pure* compare with *innocent*? with *virtuous*?

EXAMPLES

Water from melted snow is ———r than rain-water, as it descends through the air in a solid form, incapable of absorbing atmospheric gases.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds ——— and quiet take
That for a hermitage.

In every place incense shall be offered unto my name and a ——— offering, saith the Lord of hosts.

QUEER (page 397)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *odd*? *singular*? Are *odd* and *singular* precise equivalents? 2. When is a thing called *strange*? 3. What is the primary meaning of *peculiar*? With what implication is it now commonly used? 4. What is the meaning of *eccentric*? How does it differ in use from *odd* or *queer*? 5. How does *erratic* compare with *eccentric*? 6. What is the primary meaning of *queer*? its common meaning? 7. What is the significance of *quaint*? *grotesque*?

EXAMPLES

A ———, shy man was this pastor—a sort of living mummy, dried up d bleached by Icelandic snows.

In setting a hen, says Grose, the good women hold it an indispensable le to put an ——— number of eggs.

Only a man of undoubted genius can afford to be ———.

The ——— architecture of these medieval towns has a strange fascina- n.

QUICKEN (page 398)

QUESTIONS

What is it to *accelerate*? to *despatch*? 2. What does the verb *speed* signify? *hasten*? *hurry*? What does *hurry* suggest in addition to the meaning of *hasten*?

EXAMPLES

The motion of a falling body is continually ———ed.

The muster-place is Lanrick mead!
——— forth the signal! Norman, ———!

The pulsations of the heart are ———ed by exertion.

QUOTE (page 398)

QUESTIONS

How does *cite* differ from *quote*? 2. What is it to *paraphrase*? to *plagiarize*?

EXAMPLES

A great man ——— bravely, and will not draw on his invention when memory serves him with a word as good.

The Devil can ——— Scripture for his purpose.

To appropriate others' thoughts or words mechanically and without dit is to ———.

RACY (page 399)

QUESTIONS

To what does *racy* in the first instance refer? *pungent*? 2. How does *piquant* differ from *pungent*? 3. How are these words and the word *spicy* used in reference to literary products?

EXAMPLES

Pure mother English, ——— and fresh with idiomatic graces.

The atmosphere was strangely impregnated with the ——— odor of rning peat.

The spruce, the cedar, and the juniper, with their balsamic breath, ed the air with a ——— fragrance.

RADICAL (page 400)

QUESTIONS

What is the primary meaning of *radical*? 2. What contrasted senses are derived from this primary meaning?

EXAMPLES

Timidity is a ——— defect in a reformer.

Social and political leaders look to vested interests, and hence are inclined to regard all ——— measures as ———.

RARE (page 400)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *unique*? Can any one of a number of things of the same kind be *unique*? 2. What is the primary meaning of *rare*? What added sense is often blended with this primary meaning? 3. Is *extraordinary* favorable or unfavorable in meaning?

EXAMPLES

Nothing is so ——— as time.

That which gives to the Jews their ——— position among the nations is what we are accustomed to regard as their sacred history.

And what is so ——— as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days.

REACH (page 401)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *reach* in the sense here considered? 2. What is it to *arrive*? 3. What does *attain* add to the meaning of *arrive*? What does *gain* add?

EXAMPLES

And grasping down the boughs
I ———ed the shore.

He gathered the ripe nuts in the fall,
And berries that grew by fence and wall
So high she could not ——— them at all.

The heights by great men ———ed and kept
Were not ———ed by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

It is only in this way that we can hope to ——— at truth.

REAL (page 402)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *real* derived? What does it mean? 2. From what is the *real* distinguished? 3. To what is *actual* opposed? 4. What shades of difference may be pointed out between the four words *actual*, *real*, *developed*, and *positive*?

EXAMPLES

In ——— life we do not die when all that makes life bright dies to us.

If there was any trouble, ——— or impending, affecting those she had served, her place was with them.

This was regarded as proof ——— of conspiracy.

REASON, *v.* (page 402)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *reason* about a matter? 2. From what is *argue* derived, and what does it mean? 3. What is it to *demonstrate*? to *prove*? How do these two words agree and differ?

EXAMPLES

There are two ways of reaching truth: by ————ing it out and by feeling it out.

In ————ing, too, the person owned his skill,
For e'en though vanquished, he could ———— still.

A matter of fact may be ————ed by adequate evidence; only a mathematical proposition can be ————ed.

REASON, *n.* (page 403)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *cause* differ from *reason* in the strict sense of each of the two words? 2. How is *reason* often used so as to be a partial equivalent of *cause*?

EXAMPLES

No one is at liberty to speak ill of another without a justifiable ————, even though he knows he is speaking truth.

I am not only witty myself, but the ———— that wit is in other men.

Necessity is the ———— of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.

Alas! how light a ———— may move
Dissension between hearts that love!

REASONING (page 404)

QUESTIONS

1. What do *argumentation* and *debate* ordinarily imply? 2. How does *reasoning* differ from both the above words in this respect? 3. To what kind of *reasoning* were *argument* and *argumentation* formerly restricted? How widely are the words now applied? 4. How do *argument* and *argumentation* compare with *reasoning* as regards logical form?

EXAMPLES

All ————, Inductive or Deductive, is a reaching of the unknown through the known; and where nothing unknown is reached there is no ————.

Early at Bus'ness, and at Hazard late,
Mad at a fox-chase, wise at a ————.

If thou continuest to take delight in idle ————, thou mayest be qualified to combat with the sophists, but never know how to live with men.

REFINEMENT (page 406)

QUESTIONS

1. To what does *civilization* apply, and what does it denote? 2. What is *refinement*? 3. What is the primary meaning of *cultivation*? the derived meaning? 4. By what word is *cultivation* now largely superseded? 5. What does *culture* denote?

EXAMPLES

What is ———? It is the humanization of man in society, the satisfaction for him in society of the true law of human nature.

Giving up wrong pleasure is not self-sacrifice, but self———.

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this ———.

RELIABLE (page 407)

QUESTIONS

1. What is to be said of the controversy regarding the formation and use of the word *reliable*? 2. What do *trusty* and *trustworthy* denote? 3. How does *reliable* compare with these words? 4. What meaning may *reliable* convey that *trusty* and *trustworthy* would not?

EXAMPLES

Good lack! quoth he, yet bring it me
My leathern belt likewise,
In which I bear my ——— sword,
When I do exercise.

The first voyage to America, of which we have any perfectly ——— account, was performed by the Norsemen.

RELIGION (page 408)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original sense of *piety*? the derived sense? 2. What is *religion*? What does it include? 3. What is *worship*? *devotion*? 4. What is *morality*? *godliness*? *holiness*? 5. How is *theology* related to *religion*?

EXAMPLES

——— is man's belief in a being or beings, mightier than himself and inaccessible to his senses, but not indifferent to his sentiments and actions, with the feelings and practises which flow from such belief.

———, whose soul sincere
Fears God, and knows no other fear.

To deny the freedom of the will is to make ——— impossible.

Systematic ——— may be defined as the substance of the Christian faith in a scientific form.

REND (page 410)

QUESTIONS

To what are *rend* and *tear* usually applied? Which is the stronger word? 2. In what connection is *rive* used, and in what sense? 3. What does *lacerate* signify? 4. How does *mangle* compare with *lacerate*? 5. What do *burst* and *rupture* signify? Which is the stronger word? When is a steam-boiler said to be *ruptured*? 6. What does *rip* signify?

EXAMPLES

Storms do not ——— the sail that is furled.

Oh, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious, periwig-pated fellow —— a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings.

And now a bubble ———s, and now a world.

The first blood shed in the revolutionary struggle; a mere drop in account, but a deluge in its effects, ———ing the colonies forever from the other country.

RENOUNCE (page 411)

QUESTIONS

From what is *renounce* derived, and in what sense used? *recant*? *retract*? 2. What is it to *discard*? 3. How does *revoke* compare with *recall* in original meaning and in present use? 4. What is the derivation and the distinctive meaning of *abjure*? 5. In what sense is *repudiate* used?

EXAMPLES

On his knees, with his hand on the Bible, Galileo was compelled to —— and curse the doctrine of the movement of the earth.

He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, ——— earth to forfeit heaven.

He had no spiritual adviser, no human comforter, and was entirely in the hands of those who were determined that he should ——— or die.

REPENTANCE (page 412)

QUESTIONS

What is *regret*? 2. What does *penitence* add to *regret*? 3. How does *repentance* surpass the meaning of *penitence*, *regret*, *sorrow*, etc.? 4. What is *compunction*? *contrition*? 5. What is *remorse*, and how does it compare with *repentance*?

EXAMPLES

What then? what rests?
Try what ——— can: what can it not?
Forgive me, Valentine, if hearty ———
Be a sufficient ransom for offense,
I tender't here.

So writhes the mind ——— has riven,
Unmeet for earth, undoomed to heaven.
Darkness above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death.

REPROOF (page 413)

QUESTIONS

1. Are *blame*, *censure*, and *disapproval* spoken or silent? 2. Are *comment*, *criticism*, *rebuke*, *reflection*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* expressed or not? 3. How of *admonition* and *animadversion*? 4. Are *comment* and *criticism* favorable or unfavorable? Do they imply superiority on the part of commentator or critic? 5. Do *reflection* and *reprehension* imply such superiority? How are these two words discriminated? 6. What does *rebuke* literally signify? To what kind of person is a *rebuke* administered? 7. To what kind of person is *reproof* administered? 8. What do *rebuke* and *reproof* imply on the part of him who administers them? 9. What is *animadversion*? *admonition*?

EXAMPLES

A ——— is intolerable when it is administered out of pride or hatred.

The best preservative to keep the mind in health is the faithful ——— of a friend.

Open ——— is better than secret love.

REPROVE (page 414)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *censure*? to *reprove*? to *reprimand*? 2. How does *admonish* compare with the other words in the group? Is its reference to the past or to the future? 3. What is it to *reproach*? Does this word imply authority or superiority? 4. What is the force of *expostulate* and *remonstrate*?

EXAMPLES

He that oppresseth the poor ———eth his Maker.

Her answer ———ed me; for she said, "I never ask their crimes, for we have all come short."

Moses was ———ed of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, see, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount.

This witness is true. Therefore ——— them sharply, that they may be sound in the faith.

REST (page 416)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *ease*? *quiet*? *rest*? 2. What is *recreation*, and how is it related to *rest*? 3. What is *repose* in the primary, and what in the derived, sense? 4. How does *repose* compare with *rest*? 5. What is a *pause*? 6. How does *sleep* compare with *repose* and *rest*?

EXAMPLES

Seek out, less often sought than found,
A soldier's grave—for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy ———.
Her manners had not that ———
That stamps the cast of Vere de Vere.
Shall I not take mine ——— in mine inn?

RESTRAIN (page 418)

QUESTIONS

What is it to *restrain?* 2. How does *constrain* differ from *restrain?* 3. How does *restrain* differ from *restrict?* 4. How does *repress* compare with *restrain? suppress?*

EXAMPLES

The English Puritans, ———ed at home, fled for freedom to America.
In no political system is it so necessary to ——— the powers of the vernment as in a democratic state.

REVENGE (page 419)

QUESTIONS

What is *revenge?* 2. How does *retaliation* compare with *revenge?* 3. What did *vengeance* formerly mean, and what does it now imply? 4. What is a *requital?* 5. How do *avenging* and *retribution* differ from *retaliation, revenge,* and *vengeance?* 6. What difference may be noted between *avenging* and *retribution?*

EXAMPLES

According to the wish of Sulla himself, . . . his monument was ected in the Campus Martius, bearing an inscription composed by him-f: "No friend ever did me a kindness, no enemy a wrong, without re-ving full ———."

By the spirit of ———, as we sometimes express it, we generally under-and a disposition, not merely to return suffering for suffering, but to in-ct a degree of pain on the person who is supposed to have injured , beyond what strict justice requires.

In all great religions we find one God, and in all, personal immortality th ———.

REVOLUTION (page 420)

QUESTIONS

What is the essential idea of *revolution?* 2. Does a *revolution* necessarily involve war? 3. What is *anarchy? insubordination? sedition? revolt? rebellion?* 4. How does *rebellion* differ from *revolution?* 5. By what class of persons is *insurrection* made? *mutiny?*

EXAMPLES

———s are not made; they come.
——— to tyrants is obedience to God.
Since government is of God, ——— must be contrary to his will.

REVOLVE (page 421)

QUESTIONS

1. When is a body said to *roll*? to *rotate*? to *revolve*? 2. In what sense may the earth be said to *revolve*? and in what sense to *rotate*? 3. What are some of the extended uses of *roll*? 4. What kind of a word is *turn*, and what is its meaning?

EXAMPLES

Any bright star close by the pole is seen to ——— in a very small circle whose center is the pole itself.

The sun ———s on an axis in the same direction in which the planets ——— in their orbits.

Human nature can never rest; once in motion it ———s like the stone of Sisyphus every instant when the resisting force is suspended.

RIGHT (page 424)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *right*? Is it general or special? 2. What is a *privilege*? an *exemption*? an *immunity*? 3. What is a *franchise*? a *prerogative*?

EXAMPLES

Friendship gives no ——— to make ourselves disagreeable.

All men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable ———s.

RUSTIC (page 426)

QUESTIONS

1. From what are *rural* and *rustic* alike derived? How do the two words agree in general signification? How are they discriminated in use? 2. What is the meaning of *pastoral*? of *bucolic*?

EXAMPLES

How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of ——— labor, hush'd
The plowboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song.
The ——— arbor which the summit crowned
Was woven of shining smilax, trumpet-vine,
Clematis, and the wild white eglantine.

When hunting tribes begin to domesticate animals, they enter usually upon the ——— stage.

SACRAMENT (page 427)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a religious *service* in the extended sense? 2. What is a *sacrament*? 3. What is an *observance*? an *ordinance*? 4. How do *sacrament* and *ordinance* differ? 5. What is a *rite*?

EXAMPLES

Religion will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be invigorated and reimpressed by external ———s.

Nothing tends more to unite men's hearts than joining together in the same prayers and ———s.

SALE (page 428)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *change* or *exchange*? 2. What is *barter*? *sale*? 3. What is a *bargain* in the strict sense? 4. What is *trade* in the broad and in the limited sense?

EXAMPLES

Honor sits smiling at the ——— of truth.

I'll give thrice as much land to any well-deserving friend,
But in the way of ———, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Stamps God's own name upon a lie just made
To coin a penny in the way of ———.

SAMPLE (page 429)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *sample*? a *specimen*? 2. How do *sample* and *specimen* compare as indications of the quality of that which they respectively represent?

EXAMPLES

There is, therefore, in this country, an implied warranty that the goods correspond to the ———.

Curzola is a perfect ——— of a Venetian town.

SCHOLAR (page 430)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the primary sense of *scholar*? the derived sense? 2. What does *pupil* signify? How is it technically used in educational work? 3. In what sense is *student* employed?

EXAMPLES

The accent or turn of expression of a single sentence will at once mark a ———.

The State of New York supplies all needed text-books free of charge to the ———s in the public schools.

The ———s in American colleges have taken up athletics with intense enthusiasm.

SCIENCE (page 430)

QUESTIONS

1. How does *science* compare with *knowledge*? 2. How does *art* compare with *science*? 3. What two senses of *art* must be discriminated from each other? 4. In which sense is *art* a system of rules? 5. In which sense does *art* transcend rule?

EXAMPLES

Beethoven took his ——— as seriously as a saint and martyr takes his religion.

Modern ——— may be regarded as one vast miracle, whether we view it in relation to the Almighty Being, by whom its objects and its laws were formed, or to the feeble intellect of man, by which its depths have been sounded, and its mysteries explored.

Printing has been aptly termed the ——— preservative of all other ———s.

SECURITY (page 431)

QUESTIONS

1. Of what kind of value or property must an *earnest* consist? 2. How do *pledge* and *security* differ from *earnest*? 3. How does *security* differ from *pledge*? 4. What is *bail*? *gage*?

EXAMPLES

The ——— for a national or state debt is the honesty of its people.

The surest ——— of a deathless name
Is the silent homage of thoughts unspoken.

And for an ——— of a greater honor,
He bade me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor.

SENSATION (page 433)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *sensation*? a *perception*? 2. How does an *emotion* differ from a *sensation*? 3. How does the popular term *feeling* compare with *sensation* and *emotion*? 4. What is a *sense*?

EXAMPLES

But ———, in the technical and limited sense of the term, is appropriated to the knowledge of material objects, and of the external world. This knowledge is gained or acquired by means of the ———s, and hence, to be more exact, we call it sensible ———, or, more briefly, sense ———.

———s sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.

SENSIBILITY (page 434)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *sensibility* in the philosophical sense? in popular use? 2. What does *sensitiveness* denote? 3. What is *susceptibility*? How does it compare with *sensitiveness*? 4. How are *susceptibility* and *sensitiveness* discriminated in physics?

EXAMPLES

The ——— of the external surface of the body is a special endowment adapted to the elements around and calculated to protect the interior parts from injury.

——— to pleasure is of necessity also ——— to pain.

Every mind is in a peculiar state of ——— to certain impressions.

SEVERE (page 435)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *severe*? *rigid*? *strict*? 2. How does *rigorous* compare with *rigid*? 3. What does *austere* signify? What element is always found in an *austere* character?

EXAMPLES

In mathematics we arrive at certitude by ——— demonstration.

He who the sword of heaven will bear
Should be as holy as ———.

——— law is often ——— injustice.

By ——— adherence to truth in official dealing with the natives, the English have come to be always believed in India.

SHELTER, *v.* (page 437)

QUESTIONS

1. When is anything said to be *correct*? 2. How does *shelter* compare with *cover*? 3. What does *defend* signify? 4. What does *guard* imply? 5. How does *protect* surpass *guard* and *defend*? 6. What does *shield* signify? How does it compare with *guard* or *defend*? 7. In what sense is the verb *harbor* commonly used?

EXAMPLES

He that ———eth his sins shall not prosper, but he that forsaketh them shall find mercy.

Thou who trod'st the billowy sea,
——— us in our jeopardy!
In youth it ———ed me,
And I'll protect it now.

SIN (page 439)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *sin*? 2. How is *transgression* discriminated from *sin* in the general sense? 3. What is *crime*? *guilt*? *depravity*?

EXAMPLES

Commit
The oldest ——— the newest kind of ways.

——— is not punished as an offense against God, but as prejudicial to society.

How ——— once harbored in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.

SKETCH (page 440)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *sketch*? How does it compare with *outline*? 2. In what special connection are *draft* and *plan* used? 3. How does a mechanical *drawing* differ from a *draft*? 4. What is a *design*? How does it exceed the meaning of *drawing*? 5. What is an *outline* in written composition? How does a *sketch* in this sense compare with an *outline*? 6. What is an *outline* of a sermon technically called? 7. What is a lawyer's *brief*? How does it compare with an *outline* or *sketch*?

EXAMPLES

A ——— that is without vigor, and in which the anatomy has not been defined, is a bad foundation for a good picture.

A little model the master wrought,
Which should be to the larger ———
What the child is to the man.

SKILFUL (page 442)

QUESTIONS

1. What does *skilful* signify? 2. How does *dexterous* compare with *skilful*? 3. How does a *skilled* compare with a *skilful* workman?

EXAMPLES

So ——— seamen ken the land from far,
Which shows like mists to the dull passenger.

Thousands of ——— workmen are thrown into enforced idleness by the strikes and lockouts of every year.

Much that has been received as the work of disembodied spirits has been but the ——— sleight of hand of spirits embodied.

SLANDER (page 442)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *slander*? to *defame*? to *libel*? 2. When is *defame* equivalent to *slander*? When is it equivalent to *libel*? 3. What is it to *asperse*? to *malign*? to *traduce*? to *disparage*? 4. How do *slander* and *libel* differ in legal signification from the other words? 5. Which words of the group apply to open attack in one's presence, and which to attack in his absence?

EXAMPLES

———ed to death by villains
That dare as well answer a man, indeed,
As I dare take a serpent by the tongue.

If the Scriptures seem to ——— knowledge, it is the knowledge that despises virtue.

Challenging each recreant doubter
Who ———ed her spotless name.

SLANG (page 443)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *colloquialism*? 2. What is *slang* in the primary and ordinary sense? in special senses? 3. What is a *vulgarism*? 4. What is *cant* in the sense here considered?

EXAMPLES

There is a ——— bred of vileness that is never redeemed? there is also a ——— that is the vigorous utterance of uncultured wit, that fills a gap in the language and mounts ultimately to the highest places.

A ——— is worse than ———, because it bears the ineffaceable stamp of ignorance.

SOCIALISM (page 445)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *socialism*? What term do many of its advocates prefer? 2. What is *communism*? *anarchism*?

EXAMPLES

——— in its full sense means the abolition of inheritance, the abolition of the family, the abolition of nationalities, the abolition of religion, the abolition of property.

———, in some modified form, is steadily making its way among thinking men under the guise of cooperation.

——— is the offspring of sore hearts and shallow brains. It is the wisdom of the man who burned down his house because his chimney smoked.

SPONTANEOUS (page 447)

QUESTIONS

1. When is anything properly said to be *spontaneous*? *voluntary*? *involuntary*? 2. How do *voluntary* and *involuntary* compare with each other? both with *spontaneous*?

EXAMPLES

——— is opposed to reflective. Those operations of mind which are continually going on without any effort or intention on our part are *spontaneous*.

No action that is not ——— has any merit.

SPY (page 447)

QUESTIONS

1. In what are the *spy* and the *scout* alike? 2. In what do they differ? 3. What are their respective rights in case of capture? 4. What is an *emissary?*

EXAMPLES

A daring ——— of General Stuart made his way to my quarters, and informed me that General Imboden had planned an attack upon the town.

I had grown uneasy in regard to the disjointed situation of our army and, to inform myself of what was going on, determined to send a ——— into the enemy's lines.

STATE, *v.* (page 449)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *state* derived? What does it mean? 2. What is the significance of *assert?* What element is prominent in this word? 3. What is the relative force of *affirm* and *assert? aseeverate? aver? assure?* 4. What does *affirm* signify in legal use, and how does it differ from *swear?* 5. What is it to *certify?* 6. What does *vindicate* signify?

EXAMPLES

The first condition of intelligent debate is that the question be clearly ———ed.

We ——— that the sciences dispose themselves round two great axes of thought, parallel and not unrelated, yet distinct—the natural sciences held together by the one, the moral by the other.

It is impossible for the mind to ——— anything of that of which it knows nothing.

STORM (page 450)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the essential meaning of *storm?* 2. What is a *tempest?*

EXAMPLES

The ——— is hard at hand will sweep away
Thrones, churches, ranks, traditions, customs, marriage.

Were any considerable mass of air to be suddenly transferred from beyond the tropics to the equator, the difference of the rotatory velocity proper to the two situations would be so great as to produce not merely a wind, but a ——— of the most destructive violence.

STORY (page 451)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *story?* Is it true or false? 2. What is an *anecdote?* a *narrative* or *narration?*

EXAMPLES

There are ———, common to the different branches of the Aryan stock. . . . They are ancient Aryan ———, . . . older than the Odyssey, older than the dispersion of the Aryan race.

———s are relations of detached, interesting particulars.

Fairy ———s have for children an inexhaustible charm.

SUBJECTIVE (page 452)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *subjective*? of *objective*? 2. How are these words illustrated in the case of a mountain? 3. What matters are purely *subjective*? 4. What matters are purely *objective*? 5. What is meant by saying that an author has a *subjective* or an *objective* style?

EXAMPLES

Subject, therefore, denotes the mind itself; and ———, that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the thinking subject. Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant, . . . while ——— means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing; and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal,—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.

SUGGESTION (page 454)

QUESTIONS

1. In what way does *suggestion* bring a matter before the mind? 2. What is an *intimation*? a *hint*? 3. What are the special characteristics of *insinuation* and *innuendo*?

EXAMPLES

Behold in the bloom of apples,
And the violets in the sward,
A ——— of the old, lost beauty
Of the garden of the Lord!

Time is truly the comforter, at once lessening the tendency to ——— of images of sorrow, and softening that very sorrow when the images arise.

An ——— is cowardly because it can seldom be directly answered, and the one who makes it can always retreat behind an assumed misconstruction of his words; but the ——— is the stab in the back, sneaking as it is malicious.

SUPERNATURAL (page 455)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the original meaning of *supernatural*? of *preternatural*? 2. What is commonly implied in the use of *preternatural*? 3. In what sense do some hold a miracle to be *supernatural*? What descriptive term would others prefer? 4. What is the meaning of *superhuman*? In what secondary sense is it often used?

EXAMPLES

It was something altogether ———, as when God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.

With an imagination of intense vividness and ——— activity, Choate was as practical as the most sordid capitalist that ever became an "incarnation of fat dividends."

SUPPORT (page 456)

QUESTIONS

1. What do *support* and *sustain* alike signify? 2. How does *sustain* surpass *support* in meaning and force? 3. What is the force and use of *bear* in this connection? 4. What is it to *maintain*? 5. How does *maintain* compare with *support* as to fulness and as to dignity? 6. What is it to *prop*? What is the limit upon the meaning of this word?

EXAMPLES

And Cain said, My punishment is greater than I can ———.

You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth ——— my house.

Can a soul like mine,
Unus'd to power, and form'd for humbler scenes,
——— the splendid miseries of greatness?

While less expert, though stronger far,
The Gael ———ed unequal war.

SUPPOSE (page 456)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *suppose*? 2. How does *conjecture* differ from *suppose*? 3. What does *think* signify in the sense here considered? How does it compare with *conjecture* or *suppose*?

EXAMPLES

Newton ———ed that if the earth were to be so composed as to be absolutely without pores, its dimensions might not exceed a cubic inch.

Let it not be ———ed that principles and opinions always go together.

SYNONYMOUS (page 457)

QUESTIONS

1. Are there any *synonymous* words in the strict sense of the term? 2. What is meant by *synonymous* words? 3. What are the two common faults with reference to *synonymous* words or *synonyms*?

EXAMPLES

The great source of a loose style is the injudicious use of those words termed ———.

To raise, with fitting observances, over the ruins of the historic fortress [Sumter] the ——— flag which had waved over it during its first bombardment.

SYSTEM (page 458)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *order*, in the sense here considered? 2. What does *method* denote? 3. What is a *system*? 4. To what does *manner* refer? 5. To what does *regularity* apply? 6. Can there be *order* without *regularity* or *regularity* without *order*, and how?

EXAMPLES

If this be madness, there is ——— in it.

A ——— is . . . an organized body of truth, or truths arranged under one and the same idea, which idea is as the life or soul which assimilates all those truths.

TEACH (page 461)

QUESTIONS

1. What is it to *teach*? 2. How does *instruct* surpass *teach* in signification? 3. What secondary sense has *instruct*? 4. What is the full meaning of *educate*? 5. What is it to *train*? 6. To what is *train* commonly applied where *educate* could not well be used? 7. What is it to *discipline*? 8. What does *nurture* signify, and how does it compare with *educate*?

EXAMPLES

Plato returned to Athens and began to ———; like his master, he ——— without money and without price.

For the most effective mechanical work both mind and hand must be ———ed in childhood.

The Highlanders flocking to him from all quarters, though ill-armed, and worse ———ed, made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him.

TERM (page 462)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the literal meaning of *term*? 2. Is this meaning retained in the figurative uses of the word? 3. What are the *articles* of a contract? the *terms* of a contract? 4. What is a *condition*? 5. What is a *term* in the logical sense? 6. How does *term* in ordinary use compare with *word*, *expression*, or *phrase*?

EXAMPLES

For beauty's acme hath a ——— as brief
As the wave's poise before it break in pearl.

But what are these moral sermons [of Seneca]? ———s, nothing but ———s.

The very ——— miser is a confession of the misery which attends avarice.

TERSE (page 463)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of *short* or *brief*? 2. What is the derivation and meaning of *concise*? of *condensed*? of *compendious*? 3. What is the derivation and meaning of *succinct*? of *terse*? 4. What is the force of *summary*? 5. What is a *sententious* style? a *pithy* utterance?

EXAMPLES

With all his lucidity of statement, Hamilton was not always ———.

In most cases it will be found that the Victorian idiom is clearer, but less ——— than the corresponding Elizabethan idiom which it has supplanted.

TESTIMONY (page 463)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *testimony*? 2. How does it compare with *evidence*? 3. How does a *deposition* differ from an *affidavit*?

EXAMPLES

The word ———, in legal acceptation, includes all the means by which any alleged matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to us for investigation, is established or disproved.

As to the fruits of Sodom, fair without, full of ashes within, I saw nothing of them, though from the ——— we have, something of this kind has been produced.

TIME (page 465)

QUESTIONS

1. To what do *sequence* and *succession* apply? 2. What does *time* denote? How is it conceived of with reference to events? 3. How do *duration* and *succession* compare with *time*?

EXAMPLES

Every event remembered is remembered as having happened in ——— past. This gives us the idea in the concrete, . . . We can now, by a process of abstraction, separate the ——— from the event, and we have the abstract idea of *time*.

The ——— of each earthquake is measured generally only by seconds, or even parts of a second.

It has been conjectured that our idea of ——— is founded upon the conscious ——— of sensations and ideas in our own minds.

TOOL (page 466)

QUESTIONS

1. What is a *tool*? 2. How does *instrument* compare in meaning with *tool*? 3. What special *tools* are ordinarily called *instruments*? 4. What is an *implement*? 5. What is a *utensil*? In what special relations is the

word used? 6. What is an *appliance?* How does *appliance* compare with *tool?* 7. What is a *mechanism?* 8. What is a *machine* in the most general sense? in the technical and common use? 9. What is an *apparatus?* 10. Which of these words have figurative use? 11. How are *instrument* and *tool* contrasted in figurative use?

EXAMPLES

The time is coming when the ———s of husbandry shall supplant the weapons of war.

Mix salt and sand, and it shall puzzle the wisest of men, with his mere natural ———s, to separate all the grains of sand from all the grains of salt.

The pick, stone-saw, wedge, chisel, and other ———s were already in use when the pyramids were built.

TOPIC (page 468)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *topic* derived, and with what meaning? 2. How is *question* used in a similar sense, and why? 3. Is the general *subject* or *theme* properly known as the *topic?* To what is that name more appropriately given?

EXAMPLES

My father . . . always took care to start some ingenious or useful ——— of discourse, which might tend to improve the minds of his children.

One of the most important rules in a deliberative assembly is, that every speaker shall speak to the ———.

The ——— of the Iliad is not the war of Troy, but the wrath of Achilles exhibited during and in connection with the war of Troy.

TRANSACT, TRANSACTION (page 469)

1. How does *transact* differ from *do?* 2. How does *transact* differ from *treat* and *negotiate?* 3. How does *negotiate* compare with *treat?* 4. How do *transactions* differ from *proceedings?*

EXAMPLES

In the first Parliament of James the House of Commons refused for the first time to ——— business on a Sunday.

The treaty of peace that closed the war of 1812 had been already ——— before the battle of New Orleans was fought.

Any direction of Christ or any direction or act of his apostles respecting the ——— of business in the church, is binding upon us, unless such direction or act was grounded upon peculiar circumstances then existing.

TRANSIENT (page 470)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the derivation of *transient* and *transitory?* 2. How does *transient* differ in signification from *transitory?* 3. What is the dis-

tinctive meaning of *temporary*? 4. From what is *ephemeral* derived, and with what sense? 5. How does *ephemeral* differ from *transient* or *transitory*? 6. What does *ephemeral* suggest besides brevity of time? 7. What is the derivation and meaning of *fugitive*? 8. What is the distinctive meaning of *evanescent*?

EXAMPLES

Mirth is short and ———, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.

Neither gratitude nor revenge had any share in determining his [Charles II.'s] course; for never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and ——— impressions.

A ——— chairman is commonly appointed at the opening of a meeting to conduct proceedings till a permanent presiding officer shall be elected.

UNION (page 471)

QUESTIONS

1. What is *unity*? 2. What is *union*? 3. How are *unity* and *union* contrasted? 4. When may *unity* be predicated of that which is made up of parts?

EXAMPLES

Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in ———.

Out of the ——— of Roman and Teutonic elements arose the modern world of Europe.

UTILITY (page 472)

QUESTIONS

1. From what is *utility* derived, and what is its primary meaning? 2. How is *utility* discriminated from *use* and *usefulness*? 3. What is the derivation and primary meaning of *expediency*? 4. How are *expediency* and *utility* used as regards moral action? Which is the inferior word in such use? 5. How does *policy* in such use compare with *expediency* and *utility*?

EXAMPLES

Principle is ever my motto, not ———.

Two words form the key of the Baconian doctrine, ——— and progress. The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary.

Justice itself is the great standing ——— of civil society, and any departure from it, under any circumstances, rests under the suspicion of being no ——— at all.

The fundamental objection to the doctrine of ———, in all its modifications is that taken by Dr. Reid, viz., "that agreeableness and ——— are not moral conceptions, nor have they any connection with morality. What a man does merely because it is agreeable is not virtue."

VACANT (page 473)

QUESTIONS

What is the meaning of *empty*? of *vacant*? 2. To what does *vacant* especially refer? 3. What is the difference between an *empty* house and a *vacant* house? 4. What is the difference in dignity between the two words? 5. What is the significance of *void* and *deveid*? 6. What does *waste* imply? 7. In what sense is *vacuous* used?

EXAMPLES

——— heads console with ——— sound.
The watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whispering wind
And the loud laugh that spoke the ——— mind.

VENAL (page 474)

QUESTIONS

From what is *venal* derived, and with what meaning? *mercenary*? *hireling*? 2. How are *mercenary* and *venal* discriminated from *hireling*?

EXAMPLES

The closing quarter of the nineteenth century may be termed the ——— of American politics. Never before has legislation been so universally, unscrupulously, and unblushingly for sale.

The body of Greeks, immortalised under the name of the Ten Thousand, . . though embarking on a foreign ——— service, were by no means vasts, or even men of extreme poverty.

It is not the hire, but the working only for the hire that makes the ———.

VENERATION (page 476)

QUESTIONS

By what qualities is *awe* inspired? 2. What elements are present and what lacking in *awe*? 3. What is *dread* and by what aroused? 4. How do *reverence* and *veneration* differ from *awe* or *dread*? 5. How does *adoration* compare with *veneration*?

EXAMPLES

Man craves an object of ———; and if not supplied with that which l has appointed, will take what offers.

The Italian climate robs age of its ———, and makes it look newer n it is.

VENIAL (page 477)

QUESTIONS

From what is *venial* derived, and what does it signify? 2. How does *venial* compare with *pardonable*? 3. How does *excusable* differ from the above words? 4. What very different word is sometimes confounded with *venial*?

EXAMPLES

Theft on the part of a starving man is one of the most ——— of offenses.

Under all the circumstances, the error was ———.

VERACITY (page 477)

QUESTIONS

1. Do *truth* and *verity* apply to thought and speech or to persons? 2. To what does *veracity* apply? *truthfulness?* 3. Into what two classes may the words in this group of synonyms be divided, and what words will be found in each class?

EXAMPLES

On a certain confidence in the ——— of mankind is founded so much of the knowledge on which we constantly depend, that, without it, the whole system of human things would go into confusion.

If all the world and love were young,
And ——— in every shepherd's tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee and be thy love.

VIRTUE (page 480)

QUESTIONS

1. What is the prominent idea in *virtue?* 2. How does *goodness* differ from *virtue?* 3. Of what relations are *honesty* and *probity* used? 4. How is *honesty* used in a sense higher than the commercial? 5. What, in the full sense, is *integrity?* 6. What is *honor?* 7. What is *purity? duty?* 8. What do *rectitude* and *righteousness* denote? 9. To what does *uprightness* especially refer? 10. What is *virtuousness?*

EXAMPLES

——— is the fruit of exertion; it supposes conquest of temptation.

In seeing that a thing is right, we see at the same time that it is our ——— to do it.

It is true that ——— is the best policy; but if this be the motive of honest dealing, there is no real ———.

Where is that chastity of ——— that felt a stain like a wound?

INDEX OF SYNONYMS

xplanation of how to use this index, see Special Note on .)

	PAGE
.....	3
ace	411
ider	467
l, addicted	32
.....	4
.....	5
.....	6
l	11
te	53
n, insanity	305
on	6
ment	13
abandon	3
.....	6
.....	276
ccessory	23
cessory	23
.....	7
.....	8
e, abomination	12
thy	72
... .	278
.....	9
r	316
ermanent	362
ssor	375
tiful	367
n, abnegation	11
bandon	3
ace	411
juate	84
.....	162
ous	427
.....	9
n	11
me	282
.....	11
.....	138
al, criminal	178
, abhor	8
on	12
l, primeval	395
main	474
.....	18
l, plentiful	371
d, candid	139
itioned, previous ..	382
ned, previous	382
restrain	418
it	13
viation	6

	PAGE
abrogate, abolish	11
cancel	136
abrupt, *bluff*	125
steep	456
abscond	14
absent, *abstracted*	18
absolute	15
infinite	300
perfect	362
pure	395
absolution, *pardon, n.*	356
absolve	16
pardon, v.	355
absorb	18
absorbed, *abstracted*	18
abstain, *cease*	149
abstaining, *abstinence*	17
abstemiousness, *abstinence* ..	17
abstention, *abstinence*	17
abstinence	17
abnegation	11
abstract, *v.*	18
abstract, *n.*, *abridgment*	13
abstracted	18
abstruse, *complex*	166
mysterious	287
obscure	347
absurd	19
incongruous	297
abundance, *wealth*	482
abundant, *large*	313
plentiful	371
abuse	20
abomination	12
abutting, *adjacent*	26
abyss, *abyss*	20
academic, *academical*	22
accede, *agree*	42
accelerate, *quicken*	398
accept, *agree*	42
assume	93
confess	170
acceptable, *delightful*	186
accepted, *authentic*	103
access, *entrance*	220
accessible, *friendly*	256
accession, *entrance*	220
accessory, *a.*, *auxiliary*	103
accessory, *n.*	23
appendage	79

	PAGE
accident	24
hazard	275
acclaim, *praise*	376
acclamation, *praise*	376
accommodate, *adapt*	29
accommodation, *compromise*	167
accompaniment, *appendage*	79
circumstance	158
accompany, *follow*	250
accomplice, *accessory*	23
associate, n.	91
accomplish, *attain*	99
do	198
transact	469
accomplished, *polite*	372
skilful	442
accomplishment, *act*	27
end, n.	214
accord, *v., agree*	42
accord, *n., harmony*	271
accordance, *harmony*	271
accordingly, *therefore*	464
accost, *address, v.*	33
account, *v., calculate*	136
history	281
reason, n.	403
record	405
report	412
story	451
accountability, *duty*	207
accountable, *responsible*	415
accouterments, *arms*	83
caparison	140
accredited, *authentic*	103
accumulate, *amass*	60
accurate, *perfect*	362
accuse, *arraign*	84
accustomed, *addicted*	32
usual	472
acerb, *bitter*	122
acerbity, *acrimony*	26
acetous, *bitter*	122
ache, *pain*	354
achieve, *attain*	99
do	198
get	262
succeed	454
achievement, *act*	27
end, n.	214
victory	479
work	487
acid, *bitter*	122
acidulated, *bitter*	122
acidulous, *bitter*	122
acknowledge, *avow*	105
confess	170
acknowledgment, *apology*	75

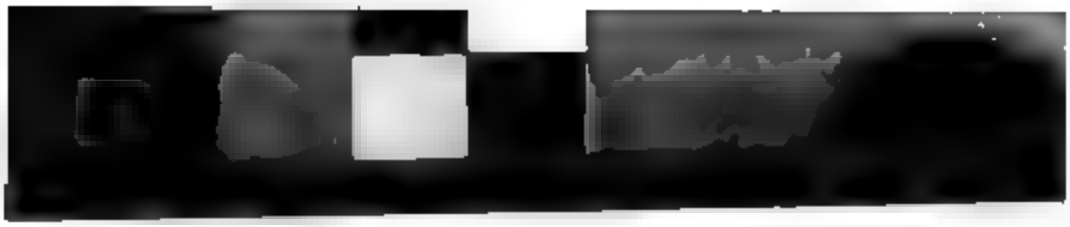
	PAGE
acquaintance	25
knowledge	311
acquiesce, *agree*	42
acquire, *attain*	99
get	262
purchase	395
acquit, *absolve*	16
pardon, v.	355
acquittal, *pardon, n.*	356
acrid, *bitter*	122
acrimonious, *bitter*	122
morose	335
acrimony	26
enmity	218
act, *v., transact*	469
act, n.	27
exercise	229
motion	336
transaction	467
action, *act*	27
battle	114
behavior	119
exercise	229
morose	336
operation	351
transaction	469
work	487
active	28
alert	47
alive	49
industrious	299
nimble	344
activity, *alacrity*	46
exercise	229
actor, *agent*	41
cause	146
actual, *real*	402
actualize, *do*	198
actuate, *influence*	300
acumen	28
acute, *astute*	94
sagacious	427
acuteness, *acumen*	28
adage, *proverb*	393
adapt	29
adapted, *adequate*	34
fit	246
add	32
append	78
attach	95
addendum, *appendage*	79
addicted	32
addition, *appendage*	79
address, v.	36
appeal	77
address, n.	34
speech	446

	PAGE
allege	51
-kilful	442
	34
gn	169
	246
ful	371
e, attachment	97
	35
attachment	97
	36
rewell	238
ance	220
	36
dd	32
	95
in	171
adjacent	36
defer	182
ent, obeyance	7
appendage	79
n, oath	346
dopt	29
ge	65
nt, compromise	167
r, execute	228
e, fine	245
n, amazement	61
	37
e	37
, entrance	220
gree	42
	55
	105
se	170
ce, entrance	220
e, alloy	56
, reprove	414
n, reproof	413
t, youthful	466
, veneration	476
dmire	37
ate	475
	38
lever	162
l	442
s, address, n.	34
rity	192
, praise	376
lon, alloy	56
v., aggrandize	41
	51
d	63
ess	388
ite	390
m	398
ient, progress	388

	PAGE
advantage, *profit*	387
utility	472
victory	479
adventure, *accident*	24
adventurous, *brave*	127
adversary, *enemy*	217
adverse	89
adversity, *misfortune*	331
advert, *allude*	56
advertise, *announce*	69
advised, *conscious*	173
advocate, *abet*	6
plead	369
aerial, *airy*	45
affable, *friendly*	256
affair, *battle*	114
business	133
transaction	469
affect, *assume*	93
affectation, *hypocrisy*	285
pretense	380
affection, *attachment*	97
disease	197
friendship	257
love	321
affectionate, *friendly*	256
affidavit, *oath*	346
testimony	463
affiliate, *associate, v.*	90
affinity, *analogy*	66
attachment	97
kin	311
affirm, *allege*	51
state	449
affirmation, *testimony*	463
affix, *add*	32
append	78
attach	95
confein	171
afflict, *chasten*	155
affliction, *grief*	266
misfortune	331
affluence, *wealth*	482
affluent, *plentiful*	371
afford, *endure*	216
affray, *feud*	241
affright, *v., frighten*	258
affright, *n., alarm*	47
fear	238
affront	89
aforesaid, *previous*	382
afraid	40
age, *time*	465
aged, *old*	350
agency, *operation*	351
agent	41
cause	146

	PAGE
aggrandize	41
aggravate, *affront*	39
amass	60
aggression, *attack, n.*	99
aggrieve, *abuse*	20
agile, *active*	28
nimble	344
agility, *alacrity*	46
agitate, *shake*	486
agitation, *storm*	450
agnomen, *name*	338
agnostic, *skeptic*	441
agony *pain*	354
agree	42
agreeable, *amiable*	64
comfortable	168
delightful	186
pleasant	370
agreement, *compromise*	167
contract	176
harmony	271
agriculture	43
agricultural, *rustic*	426
aid, *v., abet*	6
promote	390
aid, *n., adherent*	35
auxiliary	103
help	276
subsidy	453
aider, *adherent*	35
ailment, *disease*	197
aim	44
account, *n.*	408
design	190
direction	196
air	44
pretense	380
airy	45
akin, *alike*	49
alacrity	46
alarm	47
frighten	258
alarmed, *afraid*	40
alarming, *awful*	106
alert	47
active	28
alive	49
nimble	344
vigilant	479
alertness, *alacrity*	46
alien, a. & n.	48
alienate, *surrender*	457
alienation, *insanity*	305
alike	49
synonymous	457
aliment, *food*	251
alive	49

	PAGE
all, *every*	225
allay	50
allege	51
state	449
allegiance	51
allegory	52
fiction	243
alleviate	53
allay	50
alley, *way*	482
alliance	53
association	92
kin	311
allot	54
apply	80
apportion	82
devote	191
allow	55
confess	170
endure	216
allowable, *admissible*	87
allowance, *pay, n.*	359
permission	363
subsidy	453
alloy	56
allude	56
allure	57
draw	202
ally, *v., associate, v.*	90
ally, *n., accessory*	23
adherent	35
associate, n.	91
auxiliary	103
almsgiving, *benevolence*	120
also	57
altar, *change, v.*	151
alteration, *change, n.*	152
altercation	58
alternative	60
although, *notwithstanding, con.*	345
amalgamate, *mix*	311
amass	60
amateur	61
amazement	61
perplexity	364
ambiguous, *clear*	161
equivocal	232
obscure	347
ambition	62
ameliorate, *amend*	63
amenable, *docile*	200
responsible	415
amend	63
amends, *reward*	422
amiable	64
amicable, *friendly*	250
amid	65



	PAGE
amid	65
friendship	260
my	271
pardon, n.	356
amid	65
amid	65
rge	313
ful	371
	65
	82
ntertain	218
nt, entertainment	219
s, alike	49
	66
abridgment	13
revolution	420
s, oath	346
antique	72
ne	348
	350
ual	395
t	134
	67
d	278
anxiety	73
	354
, story	451
ration, reproof	413
s., brutish	131
s.	68
alive	49
l, airy	45
	49
	207
n, alacrity	46
y, anger	67
ly	218
	241
d	278
history	281
old	82
ad	78
h	95
e, abolish	11
minate	231
rk, remark	409
s	69
h	446
effront	39
ce, abomination	12
abolish	11
d	138
rd, absurd	19
	397
	70
ble, responsible	415

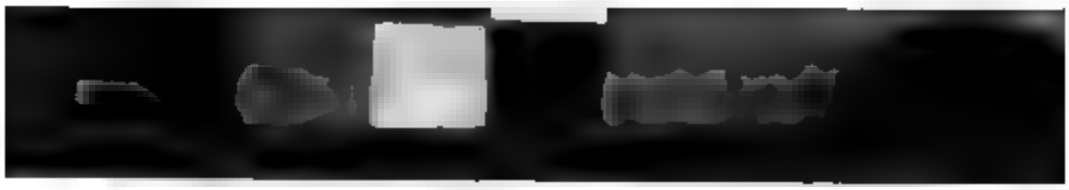
	PAGE
antagonism, antipathy	72
enmity	218
antagonist, enemy	217
antagonistic, adverse	39
antecedent, n., cause	146
precedent	378
previous	382
antepast, anticipation	71
anterior, previous	382
anticipate	71
abide	9
prevent	381
anticipation	71
antipathy	72
hatred	278
antiquated, antique	72
obsolete	348
old	350
antique	72
old	350
anxiety	73
care	141
anxious, afraid	40
eager	207
any, every	225
apathy	74
stupidity	451
stupor	452
aperture, cavity	147
apiece	75
aphorism, proverb	393
apocalypse, revelation	419
apologise for, palliate	354
apologue, fiction	243
apology	75
defense	182
apostate, heretic	276
apostrophize, address, v.	53
apothegm, proverb	393
appal, frighten	258
appalling, awful	106
apparatus, tool	466
apparel, dress	204
apparent	76
clear	161
evident	226
appeal	77
ask	90
appeal to, address, v.	33
appear	78
appearance or semblance of, have, appear	78
appearance, air	44
appease, allay	50
appellation, name	333

	PAGE
append	78
add	32
attach	100
appendage	79
appendix, *appendage*	79
appetence, *appetite*	80
desire	190
appetite	80
desire	190
applaud, *admire*	37
applause, *praise*	376
appliance, *tool*	466
application, *exercise*	229
industry	299
apply	80
adapt	29
allot	54
appeal	77
attach	95
devote	191
fix	247
apply for, *ask*	90
apply to, *address, v.*	33
ask	90
appoint, *allot*	54
apportion	82
apportion	82
allot	54
devote	191
apposite, *fit*	246
appreciate, *esteem, v.*	223
apprehend, *anticipate*	71
arrest	88
catch	146
perceive	361
apprehension, *alarm*	47
anticipation	71
anxiety	73
fear	238
idea	287
knowledge	311
apprehensive, *afraid*	40
apprised, *conscious*	173
approach, *address, v.*	33
approach, *n.*, *approximation*	83
entrance	220
approbation, *praise*	376
appropriate, *abstract*	18
apply	80
apportion	82
assume	93
devote	191
fit	246
approval, *praise*	376
approve, *admire*	37
agree	42
approximation	83

	PAGE
appurtenance, *appendage*	79
a priori, *transcendental*	470
apt, *clever*	162
fit	246
likely	318
sagacious	427
skilful	442
aptitude, *dexterity*	192
power	375
arbiter, *judge*	308
arbitrary, *absolute*	15
arbitrate, *interpose*	306
arbitration, *compromise*	167
arbitrator, *judge*	308
archaic, *obsolete*	348
archetype, *example*	227
idea	287
ideal	288
model	334
archive, *record*	405
archives, *history*	281
ardent, *eager*	207
ardor, *enthusiasm*	220
arduous, *difficult*	196
argue, *plead*	369
reason, v.	402
argument, *altercation*	58
reason, n.	403
reasoning	404
argumentation, *reasoning*	404
arise, *rise*	424
arising, *beginning*	118
armament, *army*	84
armor, *arms*	83
arms	83
army	84
array	87
arraign	84
arrange	85
adapt	29
arrangement, *array*	87
compromise	167
contract	175
array	87
army	84
arrange	85
dress	204
arrest	88
obstruct	349
arrive, *reach*	401
arrive at, *attain*	99
arrogance, *pride*	384
arrogant, *absolute*	15
dogmatic	200
arrogate, *assume*	93

	PAGE
art, *artifice*	88
business	188
science	430
artful, *astute*	94
article, *term*	463
article of belief, *doctrine*	200
article of faith, *doctrine*	200
articulate, *speak*	446
artifice	88
fraud	256
artificer, *artist*	89
artisan, *artist*	89
artist	89
artistic, *tasteful*	460
artless, *candid*	139
rustic	426
as, *because*	116
ascend, *rise*	424
ascendency, *victory*	479
ascertain, *discover*	196
ascribe, *attribute, v.*	100
ashes, *body*	125
ask	90
plead	369
pray	377
asperity, *acrimony*	36
asperse, *slander*	442
asphyxia, *stupor*	452
aspiration, *aim*	44
ambition	62
desire	190
assail, *attack, v.*	96
assassinate, *kill*	310
assault, v., *attack, v.*	98
assault, n., *attack, n.*	99
assemblage, *company*	164
assemble, *convoke*	178
assembly, *company*	164
assent, v., *agree*	42
assent, n., *faith*	232
assert, *allege*	51
state	449
assertion, *assurance*	93
assets, *wealth*	482
asseverate, *allege*	51
state	449
assiduity, *industry*	299
assiduous, *industrious*	299
assign, *allege*	51
allot	54
apply	80
apportion	82
attribute, v.	100
commit	164
devote	191
assist, *abet*	6
help	276
promote	391
assistant, *accessory*	23
auxiliary	102
associate, v.	90
accessory	23
apply	80
attach	95
attribute, v.	100
conjoin	171
mix	381
associate, n.	91
association	92
acquaintance	25
class	159
assort, *arrange*	85
assuage, *alleviate*	98
assumption, *assurance*	93
pretense	380
pride	384
assurance	93
effrontery	210
faith	232
impudence	296
assure, *confirm*	170
state	449
assured, *conscious*	178
astonishment, *amazement*	61
perplexity	364
astute	94
as well, *also*	57
as well as, *also*	57
at ease, *comfortable*	163
atheist, *skeptic*	441
atom, *part, n.*	357
particle	358
at once, *immediately*	293
atonement, *propitiation*	390
at rest, *comfortable*	163
atrocious, *barbarous*	113
attack	95
add	32
append	78
apply	80
associate, v.	90
conjoin	171
fix	247
attached, *addicted*	32
adjacent	36
attachment	97
appendage	79
friendship	257
love	321
attack, v.	96
attack, n.	99

	PAGE
attain	99
get	262
reach	401
succeed	454
attainment, *progress*	398
wisdom	485
attempt, *v.*, *endeavor*, *v.*	215
attempt, *n.*, *endeavor*, *n.*	216
attend, *follow*	250
listen	318
attendant, *accessory*	23
attention, *care*	141
industry	299
attestation, *testimony*	463
attire, *dress*	204
attitude	100
attract, *allure*	57
draw	202
attraction, *love*	321
attractive, *amiable*	64
beautiful	115
pleasant	370
attribute, *v.*	100
attribute, *n.*	101
characteristic	154
emblem	211
audacity, *effrontery*	210
temerity	461
augment, *add*	32
aggrandize	41
amplify	65
augur	102
augury, *sign*	438
august, *awful*	106
royal	425
auspicious, *propitious*	391
austere, *severe*	435
authentic	103
real	402
author, *cause*	146
authoritative, *absolute*	15
authentic	103
dogmatic	200
authority, *permission*	363
power	375
precedent	378
authorization, *permission*	363
authorized, *authentic*	103
autobiography, *history*	281
autochthonic, *primeval*	385
autocratic, *absolute*	15
automatic, *spontaneous*	447
auxiliary	103
appendage	79
avail, *profit*	387
utility	472
avaricious	104
avenge	104
requite	415
avenging, *revenge*	419
avenue, *way*	482
aver, *allege*	51
avow	165
state	449
averse, *reluctant*	409
aversion, *abomination*	13
antipathy	72
hatred	278
avocation, *business*	133
avouch, *avow*	165
state	449
avow	165
confess	170
state	449
await, *abide*	9
awake, *vigilant*	479
award, *allot*	54
aware, *conscious*	173
awe, *amazement*	61
fear	238
veneration	476
awful	106
awkward	106
rustic	426
axiom	107
proverb	393
babble	107
backbite, *slander*	462
backer, *adherent*	35
backward, *reluctant*	409
backwardness, *modesty*	334
bad, *pernicious*	364
badinage, *banter*	113
baffle	108
hinder	280
bail, *security*	431
balk, *baffle*	108
hinder	280
balky, *restive*	417
balmy, *calm*	137
ban, *v.*, *banish*	110
oath	346
band, *company*	164
bandit, *robber*	425
baneful, *pernicious*	364
banish	110
exterminate	231
bank	111
bankrupt, *break*	128
bankruptcy	128
banquet, *feast*	239
banter	112
wit	486



	PAGE
rier	118
er	280
diment	295
	320
uct	349
n, *barbarous*	113
, *barbarous*	113
n, *language*	312
s	113
eak	128
but	134
contract	175
	428
for, purchase	395
le, *v., obstruct*	349
le, *n., barrier*	113
	113
dary	126
diment	295
business	133
	428
'or, purchase	395
rutish	131
dation	254
ul	367
vain	474
iess, modesty	334
adical	400
undation	254
o, beat	115
lution	9
ablution	9
abyss	20
beat	115
	114
rray, array	87
ull	136
bank	111
ght	317
, *bright*	129
ride	9
y	144
re	216
ort	456
air	44
vior	119
ition	196
under, endure	216
th, endure	216
nimal	62
brutish	131
	115
uer	172
n, beautiful	115
l	115
	245
rful	266

	PAGE
beautify, *adorn*	38
because	116
therefore	464
bechance, *happen*	267
become, *make*	322
becoming	117
fit	246
be cured or healed, *recover*	406
bedeck, *adorn*	38
befall, *happen*	267
befitting, *becoming*	117
fit	246
befoul, *defile*	134
befriend, *help*	276
beg, *ask*	90
plead	369
pray	377
beggary, *poverty*	374
beginning	113
beguile, *entertain*	218
behavior	119
air	44
behold, *discern*	196
look	320
be in possession of, *have*	274
belabor, *beat*	115
beleaguer, *attack, v.*	98
belief, *doctrine*	200
faith	252
fancy	257
idea	287
belittle, *disparage*	199
belles-lettres, *literature*	313
bellow, *call*	135
bemoan, *mourn*	338
bend	119
benefaction, *gift*	268
beneficence, *benevolence*	120
benefit, *profit*	387
utility	472
benevolence	120
mercy	327
benevolent, *humane*	284
benign, *propitious*	391
benignant, *amiable*	64
humane	284
propitious	391
benignity, *benevolence*	120
mercy	327
be possessed of, *have*	274
bequest, *gift*	268
bereavement, *misfortune*	331
be restored, *recover*	406
beseech, *ask*	90
plead	369
pray	377
beseeming, *becoming*	117

	PAGE
beset, *attack, v.*	98
beside, *adjacent*	96
besides, *also*	57
but	184
yet	487
besiege, *attack, v.*	98
bestial, *brutish*	131
bestow, *give*	264
betide, *happen*	267
betoken, *augur*	102
better, *amend*	68
between, *amid*	65
betwixt, *amid*	65
bevy, *flock*	249
bewail, *mourn*	336
bewilderment, *amazement*	61
perplexity	364
bewitching, *beautiful*	115
charming	154
bias, *bend*	119
prejudice	380
bid, *pray*	377
proposal	391
bide, *abide*	9
big, *large*	313
bigotry, *fanaticism*	286
bills, *money*	335
bind	121
fix	247
bind up, *bind*	121
biography, *history*	281
birth, *kin*	311
bit, *particle*	356
biting, *bitter*	122
bitter	122
bitterness, *acrimony*	26
enmity	218
feud	241
bizarre, *queer*	397
blab, *babble*	107
black, *dark*	180
blame, *v., condemn*	168
reprove	414
blame, *n., reproof*	415
blameless, *innocent*	304
perfect	362
blanch, *bleach*	122
bland, *calm*	137
blandishment, *praise*	376
blank, *bleak*	123
vacant	473
blaspheming, *oath*	346
blasphemy, *oath*	346
blaze, *v., burn*	132
blaze, n., fire	246
light	317
blazon, *announce*	69
bleach	122
bleak	123
blemish	124
injury	302
blend, *mix*	331
blessed, *happy*	270
holy	282
blessedness, *happiness*	268
blessing, *mercy*	327
blind, *artifice*	89
bliss, *happiness*	262
blissful, *happy*	270
blithe, *happy*	270
blithesome, *happy*	270
block, *barrier*	113
hinder	290
obstruct	349
blood, *kin*	311
bloodshed, *massacre*	324
blooming, *beautiful*	115
blot, *blemish*	124
stain	446
blot out, *cancel*	138
blow	124
misfortune	331
bluff	125
blunt, ***bluff***	125
blur, ***blemish***	124
blurt, ***babble***	107
blurt out, *babble*	107
blustering, *bluff*	125
boast, *ostentation*	352
boasting, *ostentation*	352
bode, *augur*	102
bodily, *physical*	364
body	125
bold, *bluff*	125
brave	127
boldness, *assurance*	95
effrontery	219
impudence	294
pertness	365
bolt, *abscond*	14
look	320
bondage, *fetter*	240
bonds, *fetter*	240
bonny, *beautiful*	115
bonus, *subsidy*	453
bookish, *academic*	22
books, *literature*	310
boon, *gift*	283
boorish, *awkward*	106
rustic	424
bootless, *vain*	474
boozy, ***drunk, a.***	205
border, *bank*	111
boundary	136

	PAGE
ıg, *adjacent*	88
ɔcity	147
	126
y	225
care	141
foundation	254
bank	111
ıdary	126
n.	214
ss, *infinite*	300
us, *plentiful*	371
il, *generous*	261
tiful	371
benevolence	120
	269
ıdy	458
boundary	126
boundary	126
attle	114
nd	119
w	124
youthful	486
ntation	352
nind	329
v., *burn*	182
n., *blemish*	124
ı, *shake*	436
frontery	210
, *ostentation*	352
	127
prowess	393
altercation	58
	240
cavity	147
	138
	410
ff, *defer*	182
v.	213
p, *defer*	182
rk, *barrier*	113
fication	252
g, *alive*	49
; *behavior*	119
ation	209
lft	263
check	155
ain	418
ıth, *way*	482
, *terse*	468
, *sketch*	440
sient	470
robber	425
	129
r	162
y	270
y, *light*	317

	PAGE
brilliant, *bright*	129
brim, *bank*	111
bring, *carry*	144
bring about, *do*	198
make	322
bring into being, *make*	322
bring over, *persuade*	361
bring to an end, *cease*	149
bring to pass, *do*	196
make	322
brink, *bank*	111
brisk, *active*	28
alert	47
alive	49
nimble	[illegible]
briskness, *alacrity*	46
pertness	365
broad, *large*	318
broil, *altercation*	58
feud	241
brood, *flock*	249
brook, *endure*	216
brotherly *friendly*	256
browbeat, *frighten*	258
bruise, *beat*	115
brush, *cleanse*	160
brusk, *bluff*	125
brutal, *barbarous*	113
brutish	131
brute, *a.*, *brutish*	131
brute, *n.*, *animal*	68
brutish	131
buccaneer, *robber*	425
bucolic, *rustic*	426
buffet, *blow*	124
build, *make*	322
bulky, *large*	318
bullion, *money*	335
bulwark, *barrier*	113
defense	182
bungling, *awkward*	106
buoyant, *happy*	270
burden, *load*, *n.*	319
burglar, *robber*	425
burlesque, *caricature*	143
wit,	486
burn	182
burning, *eager*	207
fire	246
burrow, *cavity*	147
burst, *break*	128
rend	410
bury, *hide*	278
immerse	294
business	133
duty	207
transaction	469
work	487

	PAGE
bustling, *active*	28
nimble	344
busy, *industrious*	299
but	134
notwithstanding, conj.	345
butcher, *kill*	310
butchery, *massacre*	324
buy, *purchase*	395
by	134
by dint of, *by*	134
by means of, *by*	134
byword, *proverb*	393
cabal	135
cabalistic, *mysterious*	337
cackle, *babble*	107
cajole, *allure*	57
calamity, *accident*	24
blow	124
catastrophe	145
misfortune	331
calculate	136
esteem, v.	223
calculated, *fit*	246
call	136
appeal	77
convoke	178
employ	213
callow, *youthful*	488
call together, *convoke*	178
call upon, *pray*	377
calm, *v., allay*	50
calm, a.	135
rest	416
calmness, *apathy*	74
patience	358
rest	416
calumniate, *slander*	442
canaille, *mob*	333
cancel	138
candid	139
honest	283
candor, *veracity*	477
canon, *law*	315
cant, *hypocrisy*	285
slang	443
tip	465
capability, *power*	375
capable, *adequate*	34
clever	162
capacious, *large*	313
capacity, *power*	375
caparison	140
capital	140
money	335
principal, a.	386
capitulate, *surrender*	457
caprice, *fancy*	237
capricious, *fickle*	242
captain, *chief*	156
captious	140
captivate, *allure*	57
captivating, *charming*	154
captive, *arrest*	88
capture, *catch*	146
carcass, *body*	125
cardinal, *principal, a.*	386
care	141
anxiety	73
oversight	353
prudence	394
careen, *tip*	465
career	142
careful, *vigilant*	479
carefulness, *prudence*	394
carelessness, *neglect*	342
caress	143
cargo, *load, n.*	319
caricature	143
carnage, *massacre*	324
carnal, *brutish*	131
carnival, *carousal*	144
carol, *sing*	440
carousal	144
carouse, *carousal*	144
carp at, *disparage*	198
carping, *captious*	140
carriage, *air*	44
behavior	119
carry	144
convey	177
keep	310
support	456
carry on, *keep*	310
transit	469
carry out, *do*	198
execute	228
carry through, *do*	198
cartel, *contract*	175
case, *event*	225
precedent	378
rest	416
sample	429
cash, *money*	335
cashier, *break*	128
cast, *calculate*	136
send	433
caste, *class*	159
castigate, *beat*	115
chasten	155
castle, *fortification*	252
cast up, *add*	32
casualty, *accident*	24
hazard	275

	PAGE
fallacy	238
, *catastrophe*	145
, *record*	405
ke	145
	146
	88
, *lock*	320
cause	146
, *causes*	146
, *make*	324
	146
, *n.*	403
bitter	122
, *acrimony*	26
burn	132
care	141
nce	394
ni	479
afraid	40
ity	147
vity	147
captious	140
	147
	149
on	3
	198
v.	213
continual	175
	264
ider	487
	150
	310
fame	285
alacrity	46
y	147
, *captious*	140
v., arraign	84
nn	168
e	414
n., reproof	413
	150
ne, polite	372
sacrament	427
uthentic	103
me	173
	402
demonstration	188
n, testimony	468
conscious	173
onfess	170
	449
end, n.	214
	415
ster	112
s	151
tter	240
ccident	24

	PAGE
chance, *event*	225
happen	267
hazard	275
change, v.	151
convey	177
change, n.	153
motion	336
sale	428
changeable, *fickle*	242
changeful, *fickle*	242
changeless, *permanent*	362
channel, *way*	482
chant, *sing*	440
char, *burn*	132
character	153
characteristic	154
characteristic	154
charge, *v., arraign*	84
attack, v.	98
attribute, v.	100
charge, *n., care*	141
career	142
load, n.	319
oversight	353
price	388
charitable, *humane*	284
charity, *benevolence*	120
love	321
charming	154
amiable	84
beautiful	115
chase, *follow*	250
hunt	285
chasm, *cavity*	147
chaste, *pure*	395
tasteful	460
chasten	155
reprove	414
chastening, *misfortune*	331
chastise, *beat*	115
chasten	155
chastisement, *misfortune*	331
chastity, *virtue*	490
chat, *babble*	107
conversation	176
speak	446
chatter, *babble*	107
speak	446
chattering, *garrulous*	259
cheat, *artifice*	88
fraud	256
hypocrite	286
cheating, *fraud*	256
check	155
hinder	280
obstruct	349
reproof	413

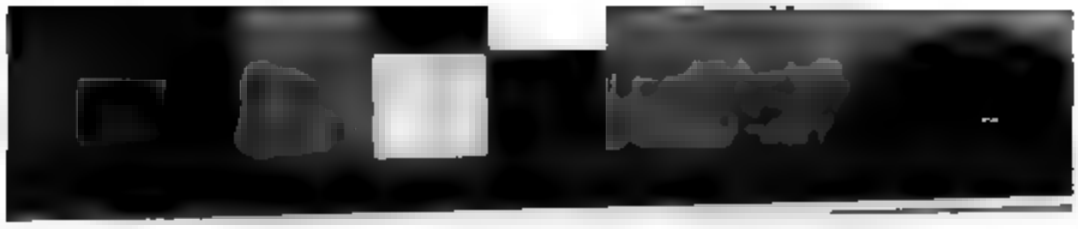
	PAGE
check, *reprove*	414
restrain	418
checkmate, *check*	155
conquer	172
cheer, *v.*, *cherish*	156
entertain	218
cheer, *n.*, *entertainment*	219
happiness	268
cheerful, *bright*	129
comfortable	168
happy	270
cheering, *a.*, *bright*	129
happy	270
cheering, *n.*, *praise*	376
cheerless, *bleak*	123
cheers, *praise*	376
cheery, *bright*	129
comfortable	168
happy	270
cherish	156
support	456
chide, *reprove*	414
chiding, *reproof*	418
chief	156
principal, *a.*	386
chief city *capital*	140
chieftain head, *chief*	156
childish, *youthful*	488
childlike *youthful*	488
chill, *bleak*	123
chilling, *bleak*	123
chilly, *bleak*	123
chimerical, *absurd*	19
fanciful	236
chirp, *sing*	440
chirrup, *sing*	440
chivalric, *brave*	127
chivalrous, *brave*	127
generous	261
choice, *alternative*	60
choke, *obstruct*	349
choler, *anger*	67
choose	157
chronicle, *history*	281
record	405
chum, *associate*, *n.*	91
churlish, *morose*	335
circle, *class*	159
circulate, *announce*	69
circumlocution	157
circumscribe, *restrain*	418
circumspect, *vigilant*	479
circumspection, *care*	141
prudence	394
circumstance	158
event	225
circumstantial, *minute*	330
circumvent, *baffle*	100
citadel, *fortification*	252
cite, *allege*	51
arraign	84
quote	398
civil, *polite*	372
civilization, *refinement*	406
claim, *allege*	51
assume	89
right, *n.*	424
state	449
clamor, *call*	126
clan, *class*	159
clarified, *fine*	245
clash, *collision*	162
clashing, *collision*	162
clasp, *catch*	146
lock	320
class	159
classic, *pure*	395
classical, *pure*	395
classify, *arrange*	85
clay, *body*	125
clean, *cleanse*	160
innocent	304
neat	340
pure	395
cleansing, *ablution*	9
cleanly, *neat*	340
cleanse	160
amend	63
cleansing, *ablution*	9
clear, *v.*, *absolve*	16
clear, *a.*	161
evident	226
fine	245
innocent	304
pure	395
clear sighted, *astute*	91
sagacious	427
cleave, *rend*	410
cleft, *cavity*	147
clemency, *mercy*	327
clever	163
skilful	442
cleverness, *acumen*	28
dexterity	192
power	375
cling to, *cherish*	156
clique, *class*	159
cloak, *v.*, *hide*	276
palliate	354
cloak, *n.*, *pretense*	380
clog, *v.*, *hinder*	280
obstruct	349
clog, *n.*, *impediment*	295
load, *n.*	[illegible]

	PAGE
end, v.	213
adjacent	86
cious	104
rm	469
end, n.	214
rese	204
dress	204
bscure	347
awkward	106
	426
ify	429
sociation	92
	159
kward	106
ich	146
, accessory	23
ate, n.	91
ary	103
alliance	53
	471
luff	125
h	181
	313
	426
ank	111
ture	57
ade	365
ress	143
	315
ompel	165
absolute	15
power	375
, knowledge	311
e, knowledge	311
, conscious	173
, name	338
adhesive	36
ney	335
agree	42
ce, analogy	66
k	123
modesty	334
accessory	23
ate, n.	91
mass	60
ke	178
calm	137
array	87
ny	164
m, socialism	445
academic	22
arrange	85
	162
arrange	85
ism, slang	443
conversation	176
tense	380

	PAGE
color, *stain*	446
colossal, *large*	313
coma, *stupor*	462
combat, *v., attack, v.*	98
combat, *n., battle*	114
combination, *cabal*	135
union	471
combine, *agree*	42
associate, v.,	90
attack	95
conjoin	170
mix	331
combustion, *fire*	246
come after, *follow*	250
comely, *beautiful*	115
becoming	117
come to, *reach*	401
come to an end, *cease*	149
come to pass, *happen*	267
comfort, *cherish*	156
console	174
happiness	268
comfortable	163
comical, *queer*	397
comity, *friendship*	257
command, *govern*	265
law	315
order	351
oversight	359
power	375
commander, *chief*	156
commanding, *absolute*	15
commandment, *law*	315
commemorate, *celebrate*	150
commencement, *beginning*	118
commendation, *praise*	376
commensurate, *adequate*	34
comment *definition*	184
remark	409
reproof	413
commerce, *business*	133
commingle, *mix*	331
comminuted, *fine*	245
minute	330
commiseration, *pity*	368
commit	164
do	198
commix, *mix*	331
commodious, *comfortable*	163
large	313
common, *general*	260
mutual	337
normal	344
usual,	472
commonplace, *general*	260
commonwealth, *people*	360

	PAGE
communicate, announce	69
give	264
communication, *conversation*	176
communion, *conversation*	176
sacrament	427
communism, socialism	445
community, association	92
people	360
commute, change	151
compact, a., terse	463
compact, n., alliance	53
contract	175
companion, accessory	23
associate, n.	91
companionable, *friendly*	256
companionship, *acquaintance,*	25
association	92
company	164
association	92
class	159
compare, *contrast*	175
comparison, *analogy*	66
compass, *attain*	99
compassion, *mercy*	327
pity	368
compassionate, humane	284
compel	165
bind	121
drive	204
influence	300
make	322
compend, abridgment	18
compendious, *terse*	463
compendium, abridgment	18
compensate, requite	415
compensation, *pay n.*	359
reward	422
competence, *wealth*	462
competency, *power*	375
wealth	462
competent, *adequate*	34
competition, *ambition*	62
competitor, *enemy*	217
complain	165
complaint, *disease,*	197
complaisant, *friendly*	256
polite	373
complete, v., do	[illegible]
end, v.	213
complete, a., *perfect*	362
plentiful	371
radical	400
completed, perfect	362
completion, end, n.	214
complex	166
obscure	347

	PAGE
compliant, docile	290
meek	315
complicate, involve	307
complicated, complex	166
obscure	347
compliment, praise	376
comply *agree*	43
component, *part, n.*	357
compose, *allay*	50
arrange	65
make	322
composed, calm	137
composite, *complex*	166
composition, *compromise*	167
composure, *patience*	358
compound, *complex*	166
mix	301
compounding, compromise	167
comprehend, catch	146
perceive	361
comprehension, knowledge	311
compromise	167
compulsion, necessity	341
compulsive, absolute	15
compulsory, absolute	15
compunction, repentance	412
compute, *calculate*	136
comrade, *associate, n.*	91
con, *time*	465
concatenate, *conjoin*	171
concavity, *cavity*	147
conceal, *hide*	278
palliate	354
concealed, *latent*	314
conceal oneself *abscond*	14
concede, *allow*	55
confess	170
conceit, *egotism*	210
fancy	237
idea	287
pride	384
conceive, perceive	361
conceivable, *likely*	318
concept, idea	287
conception, fancy	237
idea	287
concern, *anxiety*	78
business	133
care	141
concert, *harmony*	271
union	471
concession, compromise	167
conciliation, compromise	167
concise, terse	463
conclave, cabal	135
company	164



	PAGE
e, *cease*	149
, *v.*	213
ion, *end, n.*	214
onstration	188
itant, *appendage*	79
umstance	159
, *harmony*	271
se, *company*	164
ng	464
ecnee, *desire*	190
agree	42
ence, *harmony*	271
ion, *blow*	124
sion	163
n	168
ove	414
nation, *reproof*	413
ed, *terse*	463
	169
n, *cause*	146
	462
nce, *pity*	368
with, *console*	174
, *pardon, v.*	355
, *v., keep*	310
act	[illegible]
, *n., behavior*	119
lation, *conversation*	176
racy, *alliance*	53
ciation	92
al	135
rate, *accessory*	28
ciate, *v.*	90
ciate, *n.*	91
diary	103
ration, *alliance*	53
ciation	92
deliberate	185
	264
nce, *company*	164
peration	176
	170
w	105
ion, *apology*	75
commit	164
ce, *assurance*	93
h	232
restrain	418
, *boundary*	126
	170
ration, *fire*	246
, *battle*	114
sion	162
ing, *adverse*	39
n, *a.*	48
ngruous	297
, *adopt*	29

	PAGE
conformity, *harmony*	271
confound, *mix*	331
refute	407
confront, *abide*	2
confuse, *abash*	5
displace	198
mix	331
confused, *complex*	166
heterogeneous	277
confusion, *amazement*	61
chagrin	151
perplexity	364
revolution	420
confute, *refute*	407
congé, *farewell*	288
congenial, *delightful*	186
congenital, *inherent*	301
conglomerate, *complex*	166
heterogeneous	277
congratulate	171
congregation, *company*	164
congruity, *harmony*	271
congruous, *becoming*	117
fit	246
conjectural, *likely*	318
conjecture, *v., suppose*	456
conjecture, *n., hypothesis*	286
conjoin, *apply*	80
associate, v.	90
attach	95
conjugal union, *marriage*	328
conjure, *pray*	377
conjunction, *association*	92
union	471
connect, *apply*	80
associate, v.	90
attach	95
attribute, v.	100
conjoin	171
connection, *association*	92
connoisseur, *amateur*	61
conquer	172
beat	115
consanguinity, *kin*	311
conscious	173
consciousness, *mind*	329
consecrate, v.	191
consecrated, *holy*	282
consent, *v., agree*	42
consent, *n., harmony*	271
permission	363
consent to, *allow*	55
consequence	173
demonstration	188
end, n.	214
event	225
consequent, *consequence*	173

	PAGE
consequently, *therefore*	464
conserve, *keep*	310
consider, *calculate*	136
deliberate	185
esteem, v.	223
considerable, *important*	295
large	313
consideration, *friendship*	257
prudence	394
reason, n.	403
consign, *commit*	164
consistency, *harmony*	271
console	174
consolidate, *fix*	247
consonance, *harmony*	271
consort, *associate, n.*	91
conspicuous, *evident*	226
conspiracy, *cabal*	135
constancy, *industry*	299
constant, *continual*	175
permanent	368
consternation, *alarm*	47
fear	238
constituent, *part, n.*	357
constitute, *make*	322
constitution, *character*	153
polity	373
constitutional, *radical*	400
constrain, *compel*	165
make	322
restrain	418
modesty	334
construct, *make*	322
consult, *deliberate*	185
consume, *absorb*	16
burn	132
consummate, *v., do*	198
perfect	362
consummation, *act*	27
end, n	214
contact, *collision*	162
contagion	174
contain, *involve*	307
contaminate, *defile*	184
contemplate, *look*	320
contemptible, *pitiful*	367
contend, *reason, v.*	402
content, *satisfy*	429
contented, *comfortable*	163
contention, *altercation*	58
feud	241
contentment, *happiness*	268
conterminous, *adjacent*	36
contest, *battle*	114
feud	241
contiguity, *approximation*	33
contiguous, *adjacent*	36
continence, *abstinence*	17
continent, *pure*	393
contingency, *accident*	24
event	225
hazard	275
continual	175
continue, *abide*	9
protract	392
continuous, *continual*	175
contract	175
contraction, *abbreviation*	6
contradictory, *alien, a.*	45
incongruous	297
contrariety, *difference*	194
contrary, *adverse*	39
perverse	366
contrast	175
contrast, *n., difference*	194
contrasted, *alien, a.*	45
contravene, *object, v.*	346
contriteness, *repentance*	412
contrition, *repentance*	412
contrivance, *artifice*	88
contrived, *fit*	246
control, *govern*	265
oversight	353
controlling, *absolute*	15
principal, a.	386
controversy, *altercation*	58
feud	241
controvert, *reason, v.*	402
contumacious, *obstinate*	340
rebellious	404
conundrum, *riddle, n.*	421
convene, *convoke*	178
convenient, *comfortable*	163
convention, *company*	164
conventional, *academic*	22
conversation	176
converse, *conversation*	176
converse, *speak*	446
conversion, *change, n.*	153
convert, *change, v*	151
convert, n	176
convey	177
convict, *condemn*	168
conviction, *faith*	232
convince, *persuade*	565
convocation, *company*	164
convoke	178
cool, *calm*	137
cooperate, *help*	276
cooperation, *union*	471
copious, *plentiful*	371
copy, *v., follow*	250
copy, *n., duplicate*	206
model	334

	PAGE
'riendly	256
physical	366
on, association	92
, physical	366
ody	125
, particle	358
v., amend	63
en	155
., perfect	362
e, mutual	337
dent, synonymous	457
ding, synonymous	457
te, confirm	170
decay	181
	184
ense	229
	383
dress	204
lass	159
ous, adjacent	36
lculate	136
nce, abet	6
t, baffle	108
	155
r	280
rt, duplicate	206
infinite	300
d, rustic	426
rustic	426
ssociate, v.	90
fortitude	253
ss	393
s, brave	127
areer	142
ion	196
	482
dress, v.	33
	143
, polite	372
address, n.	34
olite	372
contract	175
de	276
e	354
'	437
desire	190
avaricious	104
ck	249
hten	258
afraid	40
modesty	334
morose	335
break	128
blemish	124
	147

	PAGE
craft, artifice	88
business	133
deception	181
crafty, astute	94
crater, cavity	147
crave, ask	90
craving, appetite	20
desire	190
craziness, insanity	305
create, make	322
creator, cause	146
credence, faith	232
credible, likely	316
credit, faith	232
fame	235
credulity, fanaticism	236
creed, faith	232
cremate, burn	132
crew, cabal	135
crime, abomination	12
sin	439
criminal	178
criminality, sin	439
criterion	179
critic, amateur	61
critical, captious	140
important	295
minute	330
criticism, reproof	413
croak, complain	165
crook, bend	119
crop, harvest	272
cross off, or out, cancel	[illegible]
crotchety, fickle	242
queer	397
crowd, company	164
mob	333
throng	464
crowd out, displace	198
cruel, barbarous	113
crush, break	128
conquer	172
crusty, morose	335
cry, call	136
cudgel, beat	115
cuff, blow	124
cull, choose	157
culpable, criminal	178
cultivated, polite	372
cultivation, agriculture	43
education	209
refinement	406
culture, agriculture	43
education	209
refinement	406
cultured, polite	372
cunning, a., astute	94

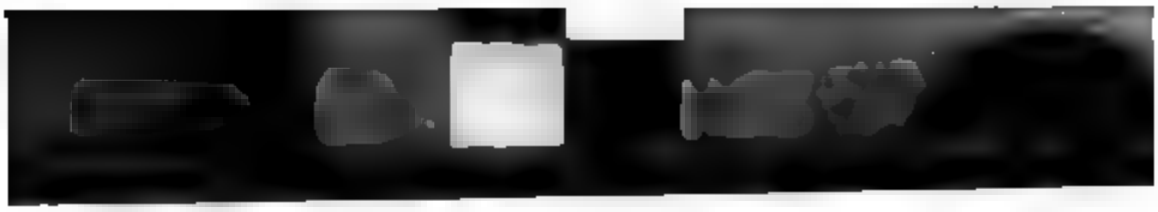
	PAGE
cunning, *n.*, *artifice*	68
deception	181
curb, *check*	155
govern	265
restrain	418
cure, *recover*	406
curious, *inquisitive*	304
queer	397
rare	400
currency, *money*	355
current, *authentic*	103
curse, *abomination*	12
oath	346
cursing, *oath*	346
curve, *bend*	119
custody, *fetter*	240
custom, *habit*	267
customary, *general*	260
usual	472
cut, *blow*	124
cutting, *bitter*	122
bleak	123
cynical, *captious*	140
daily	179
dainty, *delicious*	186
fine	245
tasteful	460
damage, *abuse*	20
injury	302
danger	180
hazard	275
dangerous, *formidable*	252
dapper, *neat*	340
daring, *brave*	127
dark	180
mysterious	337
obscure	347
darksome, *obscure*	347
dart, *send*	432
dashing, *brave*	127
date, *time*	465
daub, *blemish*	124
daunt, *abash*	5
frighten	258
dauntless, *brave*	127
dawdling, *slow*	448
day-dream, *dream*	203
dazzling, *bright*	129
deadly, *pernicious*	364
deal, *apportion*	62
sale	428
deathless, *eternal*	224
debar, *prohibit*	389
debase, *abase*	4
debasement, *alloy*	56

	PAGE
debate, *v.*, *deliberate*	185
reason, v.	402
debate, *n.*, *altercation*	58
reasoning	404
debauch, *carousal*	144
decamp, *abscond*	14
decay	181
decease, *die*	193
deceit, *deception*	181
fraud	256
deceitful, *vain*	474
deceiver, *hypocrite*	266
decent, *fit*	246
deception, *fraud*	256
decide, *fix*	247
decided, *obstinate*	340
deciding, *important*	295
decisive, *important*	295
deck, *adorn*	85
declaim, *speak*	446
declare, *allege*	51
announce	69
avow	105
speak	446
state	449
decline, *abate*	6
die	193
decompose, *decay*	181
decorate, *adorn*	88
decorous, *becoming*	117
fit	246
decoy, *allure*	57
decrease, *abate*	6
decree, *law*	315
decrepit, *old*	350
decry, *slander*	442
dedicate, *apply*	80
devote	191
deduction, *demonstration*	188
induction	298
deed, *act*	27
transaction	469
work	487
deem, *calculate*	134
esteem, v.	223
suppose	456
deep, *abyss*	20
obscure	347
defacement, *blemish*	124
defame, *abuse*	20
slander	442
default, *neglect*	342
defeat, *beat*	115
conquer	172
defect, *blemish*	124
defective, *dependent, n.*	186

	PAGE
sep	310
r	437
	182
ry	75
fortification	262
	182
	280
act	392
esteem, n.	223
il, *meek*	325
	184
	20
	147
clear	161
	164
end	119
blemish	124
ful	442
abuse	4
lass	159
rptic	441
fer	182
r	280
act	392
slow	443
n.	185
	432
is, *pernicious*	264
r, *v.*	185
	443
fine	245
ul	460
	186
ctful	186
ul	460
n., *entertain*	218
n., *entertainment*	219
ness	268
, happy	270
	186
tful	115
sing	154
ous	186
l	270
e, *admire*	37
on, *sketch*	440
acy, *sin*	439
nt, *dependent*, n.	188
insanity	305
sive	264
	446
ity	147
	187
tion	181
vain	474
ash	90

	PAGE
demeanor, *air*	44
behavior	119
dementia, *insanity*	305
demolish	187
break	128
demonstrable, *real*	402
demonstrate, *reason*, *v.*	402
demonstration	188
demur, *object*, *v.*	346
demure, *meek*	325
den, *cavity*	147
denial, *abnegation*	11
denomination, *name*	338
term	462
denouement, *catastrophe*,	143
denounce, *condemn*	168
dense, *obscure*	347
dent, *blemish*	124
cavity,	147
denunciation, *oath*	346
reproof	413
deny *renounce*	411
depart, *abscond*	14
die,	199
depart from, *abandon*	8
dependent, n.	188
deplore, *mourn*	338
deportment, *behavior*	119
depose, *state*	449
deposit, *put*	396
deposition, *testimony*	468
depravity, *sin*	439
depreciate, *disparage*	198
slander	442
depredator, *robber*	425
depress, *abuse*	4
depression, *cavity*	147
depth, *abyss*	20
cavity	147
wisdom	485
depute, *send*	432
deputy, *delegate*	165
derange, *displace*	199
derangement, *insanity*	305
derision, *banter*	112
derogate from, *disparage*	198
descent, *kin*	311
description, *definition*	184
report	413
descry, *discern*	196
discover	196
look	320
desecrate, *abuse*	20
desert, *abandon*	8
deserter, *heretic*	276
deserved, *condign*,	169

	PAGE
design	190
aim	44
end, n.	214
idea	287
model	334
reason, n.	408
sketch	440
designation, *name*	338
designer, *cause*	146
desire	190
appetite	80
fancy	237
desirous, *eager*	207
desist, *cease*	149
end, v.	213
desolate, *bleak*	123
despair	191
despatch, *kill*	310
quicken	398
send	432
desperation, *despair*	191
despicable, *pitiful*	367
despise, *abhor*	8
despite, *notwithstanding, prep.*	345
despoiler, *robber*	425
despondency, *despair*	191
despotic, *absolute*	15
destine, *allot,*	54
devote	191
destiny, *necessity*	341
destitution *poverty,*	374
destroy, *abolish*	11
break	128
demolish	187
exterminate	231
subvert	454
destructive, *pernicious*	364
detach, *abstract*	18
detail, *circumstance*	158
detailed, *minute,*	330
detain *arrest*	88
keep	310
detect, *discover*	196
detective, *spy*	447
deter, *hinder*	280
deterioration, *alloy*	56
determination, *aim*	44
determinative, *important*	295
determine, *fix*	247
determined, *obstinate*	348
determining, *important*	295
detest, *abhor*	8
detestation, *abomination*	12
antipathy	72
hatred	278
detract, *slander*	442
detract from, *disparage*	198
detriment, *injury*	302
detrimental, *pernicious*	364
develop, *amplify*	65
developed, *real*	402
development, *education*	209
progress	388
deviate, *bend*	119
wander	481
device, *artifice*	88
design	190
devote	191
apply	80
devoted, ***addicted***	33
faithful	243
holy	282
devotion, ***allegiance***	51
attachment	97
enthusiasm	220
friendship	257
love	321
religion	406
dexterity	192
address, n.	34
power	375
dexterous, ***clever***	162
happy	270
skilful	442
dialect, ***language***	312
dialog(ue), ***conversation***	176
diaphanous, ***clear***	161
dictatorial, ***absolute***	15
dogmatic	190
diction	193
language	312
dictum, ***proverb***	393
die	194
diet, ***food***	251
difference	194
differentiate, ***contrast***	175
difficult	195
obscure	347
difficulty, *impediment*	285
predicament	379
diffidence, *modesty*	334
diffuseness, *circumlocution*	157
digest, *abridgment*	13
dignity, *aggrandize*	41
digress, *wander*	481
dilate, *amplify*	65
dilatory, *slow*	443
dilemma, *predicament*	379
dilettante, *amateur,*	61
diligence, *industry*	299
diligent, *active*	26
industrious	299



	PAGE
dim, *dark*	180
faint	231
obscure	347
diminish, *abate*	6
diminutive, *minute*	330
dip, *immerse*	294
tip	465
dire, *awful*	106
direct, *govern*	265
direction	196
care	141
order	351
oversight	353
directly, *immediately*	293
direful, *awful*	106
disadvantage, *injury*	302
disagreement, *difference*	194
disallow, *prohibit*	389
abnegation	11
disappear, *abscond*	14
disappointment, *chagrin*	151
misfortune	381
disapproval, *reproof*	413
disapprove, *object, v.*	346
disarrange, *displace*	198
disaster, *accident*	24
blow	124
catastrophe	145
misfortune	381
disavow, *renounce*	411
disbelief, *doubt, n.*	201
disbeliever, *skeptic*	441
discard, *renounce*	411
discern	196
discover	196
look	320
discernible, *evident*	226
discerning, *astute*	94
sagacious	427
discernment, *acumen*	28
wisdom	485
discharge, *absolve*	16
banish	110
cancel	138
do	198
send	432
disciple, *adherent*	35
convert	176
scholar	430
discipline, *v., chasten*	155
teach	461
discipline, *n., education*	209
disclaim, *renounce*	411
disclose, *confess*	170
discover	196
disclosure, *revelation*	419
discolor, *stain*	448
discomfort, *conquer*	172

	PAGE
discomposure, *chagrin*	151
disconcert, *abash*	5
discontinuance, *abeyance*	7
discontinue, *abandon*	3
cease	149
discord, *altercation*	58
discordant, *heterogeneous*	277
incongruous	297
discouragement, *despair*	191
discourse, *conversation*	176
speak, speech	446
discourteous, *bluff*	125
discover	196
catch	146
discredit, *abase*	4
disparage	198
discrepancy, *difference*	194
discrepant, *incongruous*	297
discretion, *address, n.*	34
prudence	394
wisdom	485
discriminate, *abstract*	18
contrast	175
discern	196
discriminating, *astute*	94
discrimination, *difference*	194
discuss, *reason, v.*	402
discussion, *altercation*	58
disdain, *pride*	384
disease	197
disfigurement, *blemish*	124
disgrace, *v., abase*	4
disgrace, *n., stain*	448
disguise, *v., hide*	278
disguise, *n., pretense*	380
disgust, *abomination*	12
antipathy	72
dishonesty, *fraud*	256
dishonor, *v., abase*	4
disparage	198
stain	448
dishonor, *n., blemish*	124
disinclined, *reluctant*	409
disinfect, *cleanse*	160
disintegration, *revolution*	420
disinterested, *generous*	254
dislike, *v., abhor*	8
dislike, *n., antipathy*	72
hatred	278
dislodge, *banish*	110
dismal, *bleak*	123
dark	180
dismay, *v., frighten*	258
dismay, *n., alarm*	47
chagrin	151
fear	238
dismiss, *banish*	110
send	432

	PAGE
disobedient, *rebellious*	404
disorder, *disease*	197
revolution	420
disown, *renounce*	411
disparage	198
abuse	20
slander	442
disparity, *difference*	194
dispassionate, *calm*	137
dispense, *apportion*	82
display, *ostentation*	852
displease, *affront*	89
displeasure, *anger*	67
pique	307
disport, *entertain*	218
dispose, *arrange*	85
influence	300
persuade	365
disposed, *addicted*	32
disposition, *appetite*	80
array	87
character	153
mind	329
disprove, *refute*	407
disputation, *altercation*	58
dispute, *v.*, *reason, v.*	402
dispute, *n.*, *altercation*	58
feud	241
disquiet, *anxiety*	73
disquietude, *alarm*	47
fear	238
disquisition, *speech*	446
disregard, *neglect*	343
dissemble *hide*	278
dissembler, *hypocrite*	280
dissension, *altercation*	58
feud	241
dissenter, *heretic*	276
dissertation, *speech*	446
dissimilar, *heterogeneous*	277
dissimilarity, *difference*	194
dissimilitude, *difference*	194
dissimulation, *deception*	181
hypocrisy	285
pretense	380
dissipation, *excess*	228
dissolve, *defer*	182
distant, *alien, a.*	48
distaste, *antipathy*	72
distemper, *disease*	197
distinct, *clear*	161
evident	226
distinction, *characteristic*	154
difference	194
fame	235
distinguish, *abstract*	18
discern	196

	PAGE
distract, *abstract*	18
distraction, *perplexity*	364
distress, *grief*	266
misfortune	331
pain	354
poverty	374
distribute, *allot*	54
apportion	82
distributively, *apiece*	75
distrust, *v.*, *doubt, v.*	201
distrust, *n.*, *doubt, n.*	201
disturb, *displace*	198
disturbance, *altercation*	58
anxiety	73
perplexity	364
storm	450
disused, *obsolete*	348
diurnal, *daily*	179
diverge, *bend*	119
wander	481
divergence, *difference*	194
diversify, *change, v.*,	151
diversion, *entertainment*	218
diversity, *change, n.*,	152
difference	194
divert, *abstract*	18
entertain	218
divide, *allot*	54
apportion	82
divine, *v.*, *augur*	103
divine, *n.* *holy*	282
division, *part, n.*,	357
topic	468
do	196
execute	228
make	322
transact	469
docile	200
doctrinal, *dogmatic*	200
doctrine	200
faith	232
document, *record*	405
dodge, *artifice*	88
doer, *agent*	41
dogged, *morose*	335
obstinate	348
dogma, *doctrine*	200
dogmatic	200
absolute	15
doing, *act*	27
transaction	469
work	487
domicile, *home*	283
dominant, *principal, a.*,	386
domineering, *absolute*	15
dogmatic	200
dominion, *power*	378
donation, *gift*	269

	PAGE
ndemn	168
rance	220
entrance	220
, *abeyance*	7
latent	314
aling, *deception*	181
merse	294
	201
	201
rily,	304
skeptic	441
equivocal	222
re	347
rious	377
brave	127
nquer	172
etch	440
aw	202
	202
	57
nce	300
sketch	440
t, *protract*	392
, *awful*	106
., *alarm*	47
ly	78
	236
ation	476
awful	106
	203
bleak	128
the people, *mob*	338
	204
reise	229
	460
drink up, *absorb*	16
bout, *carousal*	144
	204
el	165
nce	300
en	398
	482
, *quicken*	396
l, *banish*	110
, *way*	482
ter	397
wit	486
ock	349
slow	443
, *work*	487
	205
drunk, a	205
equivocal	222
rious	377
merse	294
ak	128
	443
stupidity	451

	PAGE
dumb, *taciturn*	459
duplicate	206
duplicity, *deception*	181
fraud	256
durable, *permanent*	362
duress, *fetter*	240
duration, *time*	465
duress, *fetter*	240
dusky, *dark*	180
obscure	347
dust, *v., cleanse*	160
dust, *n., body*	125
duty	207
business	133
virtue	480
dwell, *abide*	9
dwelling, *home*	382
dwindle, *abate*	6
dye, *stain*	448
each, *apiece*	75
every	223
eager	207
eagerness, *alacrity*	46
enthusiasm	220
earlier, *previous*	382
earn, *attain*	99
get	262
earnest, *eager*	207
security	431
earnestness, *enthusiasm*	220
earnings, *pay n.*	359
ease	208
easiness, *ease*	208
ebb, *abate*	6
eccentric, *queer*	397
eclipse, *misfortune*	331
economy, *frugality*	259
law	315
ecstasy, *enthusiasm*	220
happiness	268
edge, *bank*	111
boundary	126
edict, *law*	315
educate, *teach*	461
education	209
efface, *conceal*	138
effect, *v., do*	198
make	322
effect, *n., act*	27
consequence	171
end,	214
operation	351
effeminate, *feminine*	240
efficacy, *power*	375
efficiency, *power*	375
effort, *endeavor, n.*	216
industry	299

	PAGE
effrontery	210
assurance	93
impudence	296
effulgence, *light*	317
effulgent, *bright*	129
egoism, *egotism*	210
egotism	210
either, *every*	225
ejaculate, *call*	136
eject, *banish*	110
elderly, *old*	350
elect, *choose*	157
election, *alternative*	60
elegance, *refinement*	406
elegant, *beautiful*	115
fine	245
polite	372
tasteful	460
element, *humane*	284
part, n.	357
particle	358
propitious	391
elevate, *aggrandise*	41
promote	390
elevated, *drunk, a.*	205
high	279
eliminate, *abstract*	18
elongate, *protract*	392
emanate, *rise*	424
emancipation, *liberty*	316
embarrass, *hinder*	280
involve	307
obstruct	349
embarrassment, *perplexity*	364
embellish, *adorn*	38
emblem	211
sign	438
embolden, *abet*	6
embrace, *caress*	143
embroil, *involve*	307
emend, *amend*	68
emergency, *necessity*	341
emigrate	212
eminence, *fame*	235
eminent, *high*	279
emissary, *spy*	447
emit, *send*	432
emolument, *profit*	387
emotion, *sensation*	433
employ	218
apply	80
employed, *industrious*	299
employment, *business*	133
exercise	229
work	487
empty, *vacant*	473
vain	474
emulation, *ambition*	62
enactment, *law*	315
enchanting, *charming*	154
enclosure, *boundary*	126
encomium, *praise*	376
encounter, *v., attack*	98
encounter, *n., battle*	114
collision	162
encourage, *abet*	6
cherish	156
console	174
help	276
promote	390
encroachment, *attack, n.*	99
encumber, *hinder*	280
encumbrance, *impediment*	295
load, n.,	319
end, v.	213
abolish	11
cease	149
end, n.	214
aim	44
consequence	173
design	190
event	225
reason, n.	403
endeavor, v.	215
endeavor, n.	216
aim	44
endless, *eternal*	224
endorse, *confess*	170
endowment, *foundation*	254
endurance, *fortitude*	253
patience	358
endure	216
abide	9
enduring, *permanent*	362
enemy	217
energetic, *active*	28
energy, *power*	375
enforce, *execute*	228
engage, *bind*	121
employ	218
engaged, *industrious*	299
engagement, *battle*	114
contract	175
engaging, *amiable*	64
engross, *absorb*	16
employ	218
enigma, *riddle, n.*	423
enigmatic, *equivocal*	222
enigmatical, *equivocal*	222
mysterious	337
obscure	347
enjoy, *admire*	37
enjoyment, *entertainment*	219
happiness	268
enlarge, *add*	32
amplify	65

	PAGE
ı, *teach*	461
ıment, *wisdom*	485
entertain	218
	218
	241
·d	278
aggrandize	41
a, *large*	318
plentiful	371
·ing, *charming*	154
ıggrandize	41
ıt, *record*	405
·, *example*	227
catch	146
ollow,	250
, *complex*	165
ve	307
ach	401
ı	218
ıh	156
ıment	219
	237
sm	220
stic, eager	207
llure	57
ı	202
uade	365
perfect	362
al	400
hide	278
	220
ng, *charming*	154
catch	146
appeal	77
	90
ı	369
	377
ntrance	220
ment, *fortification*	252
commit	164
ıtrance	220
·d	405
te, *calculate*	136
tion, *record*	405
e, *announce*	69
ı	446
	221
eternal	224
al, *transient*	470
event	225
name	338
abridgment	13
ime	465
dequate	34
	40
ı, *honest*	283
ustice	309
ıt, *synonymous*	457

	PAGE
equivocal	222
precarious	377
equivocation, *deception*	181
fallacy	233
era, *time*	465
eradicate, *abolish*	11
exterminate	231
erase, *cancel*	138
err, *wander*	481
erratic, *queer*	397
erroneous, *absurd*	19
error, *delusion*	187
erudition, *knowledge*	311
wisdom	485
espousal, *marriage*	323
espousals, *marriage*	323
essay, *v.*, *endeavor, v.*	215
essay, *n.*, *endeavor, n.*,	216
essential, *important*	295
inherent	301
necessary	341
necessity	349
radical	400
real	400
establish, *confirm*	170
make	322
reason, v.,	402
establishment, *foundation*	254
esteem, v.	223
admire	37
esteem, n.,	223
attachment	97
friendship	257
esthetic, *tasteful*	460
esthetical, *tasteful*	460
estimate, *v.*, *calculate*	136
esteem, v.,	223
estimate, *n.*, *esteem, n.*	223
estimation, *attachment*	97
esteem, n.	223
eternal	224
infinite	300
ethereal, *airy*	45
eucharist, *sacrament*	427
eulogy *praise*	370
euphony, *meter*	328
evanescent, *transcient*	470
evasion, *fallacy*	233
even, *horizontal*	288
event	225
circumstance	158
consequence	173
everlasting, *eternal*	224
ever-living, *eternal*	224
every	225
every-day, *general*	260
usual	472
evict, *banish*	110

	PAGE
evidence, *demonstration*	166
testimony,	463
evident	226
clear	161
evil, n., *abomination*	12
injury	302
pernicious	364
sin,	439
exact, *minute*	330
exacting, *absolute*	15
exaggeration, *caricature*	143
exalt, *aggrandize*	41
promote	390
exalted, *high*	279
example	227
model,	334
precedent	378
sample	429
exasperate, *affront*	39
exasperation *anger*	67
excavation, *cavity*	147
excellence, *virtue*	480
excellent, *fine*	245
except, *but*	134
except to, *object, v.*	346
excerpt, *quote*	398
excess	328
exchange, v., *change, v.*	151
exchange, n., *sale*	428
excite, *influence*	300
promote	390
excitement, *enthusiasm*	220
exclaim, *call*	136
exculpate, *absolve*	16
exculpation, *apology*	75
excusable, *venial*	477
excuse, *apology*	75
pardon, v.	354
pretense	380
excursion, *journey,*	307
execration, *abomination*	12
oath	346
execute	226
do	198
kill	310
make	332
execution, *act*	27
operation	351
exemplar *example*	227
exemplary *condign*	169
innocent	304
exemplification, *example*	227
sample	429
exempt, *absolve*	16
exemption, *right, n*	424
exercise	229
act	27
apply	80

	PAGE
exertion, *act*	27
endeavor, n.	216
exercise	229
industry	290
work	487
exhaust, *absorb*	16
tire	466
exhausted, *faint*	231
exhausting, *difficult*	195
exhibition, *array*	67
exhilarated, *drunk, a.*	205
exigency, *necessity*	341
exile, *banish*	110
existent, *alive*	49
existing, *alive*	49
exonerate, *absolve*	16
exorbitance, *excess*	328
expand, *amplify*	65
expatiate, *amplify*	65
expatriate, *banish*	110
expect, *abide*	9
anticipate	71
expectancy, *abeyance*	7
anticipation	71
expectation, *abeyance*	7
anticipation	71
expediency, *profit*	387
utility	472
expedite, *quicken*	398
expedition, *journey*	307
expeditious, *active*	26
expel, *banish*	110
exterminate	231
expenditure, *expense*	229
price	364
expense	229
price	363
experience, *acquaintance*	25
knowledge	311
expert, *clever*	163
skilful	442
expertness, *dexterity*	192
ease	203
power	375
expiration, *end, n.*	214
expire, *die*	199
end, v.	213
explanation, *definition*	184
propitiation	390
explicit	230
clear	161
exploit, *act*	27
expose, *discover*	196
exposed, *bleak*	123
exposition, *definition*	184
expostulate with, *reprove*	414
express, a., *explicit*	230

	PAGE
speak	446
	449
n, *air*	44
n	193
age	313
	462
cancel	138
beautiful	115
ous.	186
	245
ul	460
aneous	230
ary, *extemporaneous*	230
, *extemporaneous*	230
dd	92
fy	65
ict	392
appendage	79
large	313
id, n.	214
, *palliate*	354
te	231
h	11
, *subvert*	454
abolish	11
inate	231
ire	87
uote	398
ary, queer	397
	400
nce, *enthusiasm*	220
	228
nza, *caricature*	[illegible]
adical	400
end, n.	214
ity	441
, *plentiful*	371
, *socialism*	445
gory	52
	243
make	322
, *deception*	181
	243
ess, will	486
quicken	398
ise	208
duplicate	206
	334
mstance	158
	225
ibal	135
erverse	366
ent	41
ower	375
	193
it	231
sternal	222

	PAGE
fag, tire	466
failure, *bankruptcy*	111
misfortune	331
neglect	342
faint	231
faint-hearted, *afraid*	40
faint	231
fainting, *stupor*	452
fair, *admissible*	37
beautiful	115
candid	139
honest	288
fairness, *justice*	309
fair play, *justice*	309
fairylike, *airy*	45
faith	282
religion	406
faith, article of, *doctrine*	100
faithful	282
honest	282
faithfulness, *allegiance*	51
justice	309
virtue	480
fall, *happen*	267
fallacy	288
delusion	187
fall out, *happen*	267
fall upon, *attack, v.*	98
false, absurd	19
falsehood, *deception*	181
fiction	248
faltering, *faint*	231
fame	235
familiar, *general*	260
usual	472
familiarity, *acquaintance*	25
acquisition	92
family *kin*	311
fanaticism	336
enthusiasm	220
fanciful	286
fickle	242
fancy	237
dream	203
idea	287
imagination	290
fantastic, *fanciful*	286
queer	397
fantasy, *dream*	203
idea	287
imagination	290
fare, *food*	251
farewell	288
farming, *agriculture*	43
fascinating, *charming*	155
fashion, n., *air*	44
habit	267
make	322

	PAGE
fasten, *attack*	95
bind	121
fix	247
fastening, *lock*	320
fastidious, *tasteful*	460
fasting, *abstinence*	17
fatigued, *faint*	231
fastness, *fortification*	252
fatality, *necessity*	341
fate, *necessity*	341
predestination	378
fatigue, *tire*	466
fatuity, *idiocy*	289
fault, *blemish*	124
sin	439
faultfinding, *captious*	140
faultless, *innocent*	304
perfect	362
fauna, *animal*	68
favor, *n.*, *esteem, n.*	223
friendship	257
mercy	327
favorable, *friendly*	256
propitious	391
favored, *fortunate*	253
fealty, *allegiance*	51
fear	238
alarm	47
anxiety	73
fearful, *afraid*	40
awful	106
fearless, *brave*	127
feast	239
feat, *act*	27
feature, *characteristic*	158
federation, *alliance*	53
association	92
fee, *pay, n.*	359
feeble, *faint*	231
feed, *food*	251
feeling, *sensation*	433
sensibility	434
feign, *assume*	93
felicitate, *congratulate*	171
felicitous, *happy,*	270
felicity, *happiness*	268
fellow, *associate, n.*	91
fellowship, *acquaintance*	25
association	92
felonious, *criminal*	178
female, *feminine*	240
feminine	240
ferocious, *fierce*	244
ferret out, *discover*	196
fervency, *enthusiasm*	220
fervent, *eager*	207
fervor, *enthusiasm*	220
festival, *feast*	239
festivity, *feast*	239
fetter, *v.*, *bind*	121
fetter, n.	240
feud	241
fickle	242
fiction	243
allegory	52
fidgety, *restive*	417
field-works, *fortification*	252
fierce	244
fiery, *fierce*	244
fight, *battle*	114
figment, *fiction*	243
figure, *emblem*	211
fill, *satisfy*	429
final cause, *design*	190
finale, *end, n.*	214
financial	245
find, *discover*	196
find fault, *complain*	165
find fault with, *reprove*	414
find out, *discover*	196
fine	245
beautiful	115
minute	330
tasteful	460
finesse, *artifice*	88
deception	181
finis, *end, n.*	214
finish, *v.*, *cease*	149
do	198
end, v.	213
finish, *n.*, *end, n.*	214
finished, *perfect*	362
fire	246
fireside, *home*	282
firm, *faithful*	233
obstinate	348
first, *principal, a.*	386
fiscal, *financial*	245
fissure, *cavity*	147
fit	246
adapt	29
adequate	34
apply	80
becoming	117
condign	169
fitful, *fickle*	242
fitted, *adequate*	34
fit,	246
fitting, *adequate*	34
becoming	117
fit,	246
fix	247
adapt	29
apply	80
attach	95
bind	121

PAGE
afirm 170
dicament 379
obstinate 348
manent 362
us, criminal 178
burn 132
..... 246
it 317
hake 436
light 317
burn 132
it 317
t, bright 129
rizontal 288
caress 143
, praise 376
us, racy 399
lemish 124
econd 14
, transcient 470
light 317
career 142
send 432
er 444
cy, pertness 365
transcient 470
..... 249
eat 115
ture, agriculture 43
, v., abound 13
ceed 454
, n., ostentation 352
bound 13
..... 424
le 249
ke 436
ting, fickle 242
..... 250
shake 436
transcient 470
food 251
emy 217
ffle 108
der 280
..... 250
r, accessory 23
erent 35
diocy 289
promote 390
riendly 256
caress 143
s, love 321
..... 251
diness, temerity 461
absurd 19
ness, idiocy, ... 289
undation 254
k, trace 468

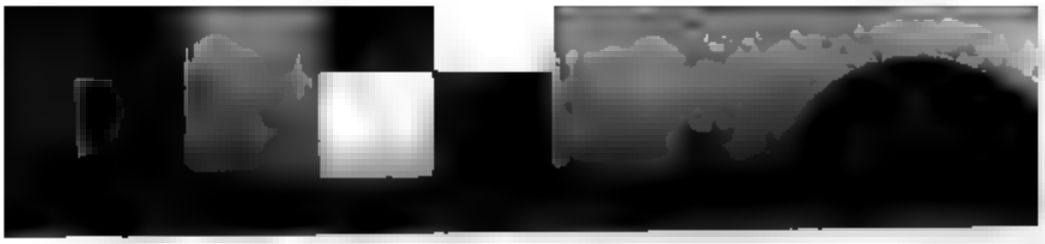
footpad, robber .....
footprint, trace .....
footstep, trace .....
for, because .....
forager, robber .....
forbearance, mercy .....
pardon, n. .....
patience .....
forbid, prohibit .....
force, v., compel .....
make .....
force, n., army .....
operation .....
power .....
forces, army .....
forcible, racy .....
forebode, augur .....
foreboding, anticipation .....
anxiety .....
forecast, anticipation .....
prudence .....
foregoing, previous .....
foreign, alien, a. .....
foreigner, alien, n. .....
foreknowledge, predestination
foremost, principal, a. .....
foreordination, predestination
foresight, anticipation .....
prudence .....
wisdom .....
forestall, prevent .....
foretaste, anticipate .....
foretell, augur .....
forethought, anticipation .....
care .....
prudence .....
forgive, absolve .....
pardon, v. .....
forgiveness, mercy .....
pardon, n. .....
forgiving, humane .....
form, arrange .....
body .....
formal, academic .....
formalism, hypocrisy, ...
former, cause .....
previous .....
formidable .....
form or system of government, policy .....
formula, law .....
forsake, abandon .....
forswear, renounce .....
fort, fortification .....
forthwith, immediately .....
fortification .....
fortitude .....
patience .....

	PAGE
fortress, *defense*	162
fortification	252
fortuity, *accident*	24
hazard	275
fortunate	258
happy	270
fortune, *event*	225
wealth	482
forward, *v., promote*	390
forward, *a., previous*	382
send	432
forwardness, *impudence*	296
pertness	365
foster, *cherish*	156
help	276
promote	390
foul, *pernicious*	364
foundation	254
fount, *beginning*	118
fountain, *beginning*	118
cause	146
fracas, *altercation*	58
feud	241
fraction, *part, n*	357
fractious, *perverse*	366
restive	417
fracture, *break*	128
fragment, *part, n*	357
frame, *body*	125
make	322
franchise, *right n.*	424
frank, *bluff*	125
candid	139
honest	288
frankness, *veracity*	477
fraternity, *association*	92
fraud	256
artifice	88
deception	181
fray, *feud*	241
free, *absolve*	16
generous	261
spontaneous	447
freebooter *robber*	425
freedom, *liberty*	316
free-handed, *generous*	261
free-hearted, *generous*	261
freethinker, *skeptic*	441
freight, *load n*	319
frenzy, *enthusiasm*	220
insanity	305
frequent, *general*	260
usual	472
fresh, *new*	348
fretful, *captious*	140
restive	417
fretfulness, *anger*	67
anxiety	73

	PAGE
fretting, *anxiety*	73
friend, *associate, n.*	91
friendliness, *friendship*	267
friendly	258
propitious	301
friendship	257
acquaintance	25
association	91
attachment	97
love	321
fright, *alarm*	47
fear	235
frighten	258
frightened, *afraid*	40
frightful, *awful*	105
frisky, *restive*	417
frivolous, *vain*	474
frolic, *entertainment*	219
frolicsome, *airy*	45
front, *previous*	382
frontier, *boundary*	128
froward, *perverse*	366
frugality	259
abstinence	17
prudence	394
fruit, *harvest*	272
fruitless, *vain*	474
frustrate, *baffle*	108
hinder	280
fuddled, *drunk a*	205
fugitive, *transient*	470
fulfil, *do*	198
keep	310
fulfilment, *end, n*	214
full, *drunk, a*	205
plentiful	371
fun, *entertainment*	219
wit	486
function, *duty*	207
fundamental, *radical*	400
funds, *money*	335
funny *queer*	397
furious, *fierce*	244
furnish, *give*	264
further, *quicken*	398
promote	390
yet	487
further, *a., but*	134
fury, *anger*	67
fuse, *mix*	331
fusion, *alliance*	53
futile, *vain*	474
gabble, *babble*	107
gage, *security*	431
gaiety, *happiness*	268
gain, *attain*	99
get	262
profit	387

	PAGE
gain, *reach*	401
gainsay, *object, v.*	346
gallant, *brave*	127
gallantry, *prowess*	393
gang, *cabal*	135
gap, *cavity*	147
garb, *dress*	204
gardening, *agriculture*	43
garments, *dress*	204
garnish, *adorn*	38
garrulous	259
gas, *fluid*	250
gate, *entrance*	220
gateway, *entrance*	220
gather, *amass*	60
convoke	178
gathering, *company*	164
gawky, *awkward*	106
gay, *airy*	45
happy	270
gaze, *look*	320
gender	260
general	260
usual	472
generosity, *benevolence*	120
generous	261
plentiful	371
genial, *comfortable*	168
friendly	256
genius	262
character	158
genteel, *polite*	372
gentle, *amiable*	64
calm	137
humane	284
meek	325
gentleness, *mercy*	327
genuine, *authentic*	103
honest	283
pure	395
real	402
get	262
attain	99
make	322
purchase	395
get to, *reach*	401
gibe, *sneer*	444
gift	263
subsidy	453
gifted, *clever*	152
gigantic, *large*	313
gild, *adorn*	38
girlish, *youthful*	488
give	264
allot	54
convey	177
surrender	457
give instruction, *teach*	461
give lessons, *teach*	461
given, *addicted*	32
give notice of, *announce*	69
give oneself up, *surrender*	457
give over, *cease*	149
surrender	457
give up, *surrender*	457
given over or up, *addicted*	32
glad, *happy*	270
gladness, *happiness*	268
glance, *look*	320
glare, *light*	317
glaring, *right*	129
evident	226
gleam, *light*	317
gleaming, *bright*	129
light	317
glimmer, *light*	317
glimmering, *right*	129
glistening, *bright*	129
light	317
glistering, *light*	317
glitter, *light*	317
glittering, *bright*	129
gloomy, *bleak*	128
dark	160
morose	335
glorious, *bright*	129
glory, *fame*	295
gloss over, *palliate*	354
glow, *light*	317
glowing *bright*	129
eager	207
glut, *satisfy*	429
go after, *follow*	250
goal, *aim*	44
end, n.	214
go astray, *wander*	461
godliness, *religion*	408
gold, *money*	335
good, *honest*	283
profit	387
good-by, *farewell*	238
good-natured, *amiable*	64
pleasant,	370
goodness, *virtue*	480
goods, *wealth*	482
good will, *benevolence*	120
friendship	257
gorge, *cavity*	147
gossip, *babble*	107
govern	265
grace, *mercy*	327
graceful	266
beautiful	115
becoming	117
gracious, *humane*	284
gracious, *polite*	372

	PAGE
gracious, *propitious*	391
grade, *class*	159
gradual, *slow*	443
grain, *particle*	358
grand, *awful*	106
large	313
grant, *allot*	54
apportion	82
confess	170
give	264
gratuity	268
subsidy,	453
grasp, *attain*	99
catch	148
grateful, *delightful*	186
gratification, *happiness*	268
gratify, *entertain*	218
gratifying, *delightful*	186
grave, *important*	295
gray, *old*	350
great, *important*	295
large	313
greatest, *principal, a.*	386
greedy, *avaricious*	104
greet, *address, v.*	93
grief	266
grievance, *injustice*	303
grieve, *mourn*	336
grip, *catch*	146
gripe, *catch*	148
grotesque, *fanciful*	236
queer	397
ground, *foundation*	254
reason n	403
groundwork, *foundation*	254
group, *arrange*	85
company	164
flock	249
growl, *complain*	165
growth, *harvest*	272
progress	388
grudge, *hatred*	273
pique	367
gruff, *morose*	335
grumble, *complain*	165
grunt, *complain*	165
guard, *v., keep*	310
guard, *n., defense*	162
shelter	437
guerdon, *reward*	422
guess, *hypothesis*	286
guess, *suppose*	458
guile, *artifice*	88
deception	181
guileless, *candid*	139
innocent	304
pure	395
guilt, *sin*	489
guiltless, *innocent*	304
pure	395
guilty, *criminal*	178
gulf, *abyss*	20
gummy, *adhesive*	16
gyves, *fetter*	240
habiliments, *dress*	204
habit	207
dress	204
habitation, *home*	282
habitual, *general*	260
usual	472
habituated, *addicted*	32
habitude, *habit*	207
hail, *address, v.*	31
hale, *healthy*	275
half-hearted, *faint*	231
half-seas-over, *drunk, a.*	205
hallow, *devote*	191
hallowed, *holy*	282
hallucination, *delusion*	187
dream	203
insanity	305
hamper, *hinder*	280
handcuffs, *fetter*	240
handicraft, *business*	133
handsome, *beautiful*	115
fine	245
handy, *skilful*	442
hankering, *desire*	190
hap, *accident*	24
happen	267
happening, *accident*	24
happiness	268
happy	270
clever	162
fortunate	29
skilful,	443
harangue, *speech*	446
harass, *tire*	446
harbor, *cherish*	156
shelter	437
hard, *difficult*	185
severe	435
hardihood, *effrontery*	210
temerity	461
hardship, *misfortune*	331
hark, *listen*	318
harken, *listen*	318
harm, *v., abuse*	20
harm, *n., injury*	302
misfortune	331
harmful, *pernicious*	364
harmless, *innocent*	304
harmonize, *agree*	42
arrange	85
harmony	271
melody	329



	PAGE
arms	88
son	140
ter	122
	435
, acrimony	26
	272
ast, harvest	272
stival, harvest	272
me, harvest	272
le harvest	272
ne, harvest	272
, harvest	272
	320
uicken	398
temerity	461
ck	249
r	6
	273
	273
nation	12
thy	72
	218
n, pride	384
absolute	15
w	202
	274
assacre	324
	275
nt	24
r	180
, precarious	377
f	156
	468
g, obstinate	348
stinate	348
ver	406
healthy	275
	275
amass	60
n	318
me	282
e, home	282
riendly	256
y	275
follow	250
	318
care	141
abstracted	111
ss, neglect	342
ly	461
tip	465
	276
te	390
ccessory	23
ary	103
associate, n.	91
, accessory	23
nnounce	69

	PAGE
herd, flock	240
heresiarch, heretic	276
heretic	276
heroic, brave	127
heroism, fortitude	259
prowess	398
hesitancy, doubt, n.	201
hesitate, fluctuate	249
object, v	346
hesitation, doubt, n.	201
heterogeneous	277
complex	166
hidden, latent	314
mysterious	337
obscure	347
hide	276
abscond	14
palliate	354
high	279
steep	450
highest, principal, a.	336
highroad, way	482
highway, way	482
highwaymen, robber	425
hinder	280
check	155
obstruct	349
prohibit	369
restrain	418
hindrance, barrier	113
impediment	295
hint, allude	56
suggestion	454
hire, v., employ	213
hire, n., pay, n.	359
hireling, vain	474
history	281
record,	405
hit, beat	115
blow	124
hitch, attach	95
bind	121
hitherto, yet	487
hoard, amass	60
hoard up, amass	60
hoary, old	350
holdenish, rustic	426
hold, arrest	68
cavity	147
esteem, v.	223
have	274
keep	310
restrain	418
hold back, restrain	418
hold dear, cherish	156
hold in, restrain	418
hold up, support,	456
hole, cavity	147

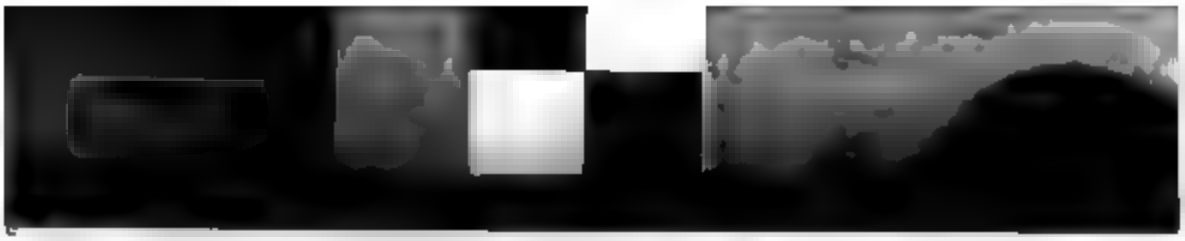
	PAGE
holiness, *religion*	408
hollow, *cavity*	147
holy	282
perfect	362
pure	395
homage, *allegiance*	51
home	252
homogeneous, *alike*	49
honest	283
candid	139
honesty, *veracity*	477
virtue	480
honor, *v.*, *adore*	97
venerate	475
honor, *n.*, *fame*	235
justice	309
virtue	480
honorable, *honest*	288
honorarium, *pay*, *n.*	359
hook, *lock*	320
hope, *v.* *anticipate*	71
hope, *n.*, *anticipation*	71
hopelessness, *despair*	191
horizontal	283
horrible, *awful*	106
horror *abomination*	10
fear	238
horticulture, *agriculture*	43
host, *army*	84
company	164
throng	464
hostile *adverse*	89
alien, a.	46
hostility *antipathy*	72
enmity	218
feud	241
hatred	278
hot, *eager*	207
house, *home*	282
housings, *caparison*	110
howbeit, *notwithstanding*, *conj.*	345
however, *but*	133
notwithstanding*, *conj.	345
huge, *large*	313
hum, *sing*	440
human *humane*	284
humane	284
humanity, *benevolence*	120
humble, *abase*	4
abash	5
chasten	155
conquer	172
meek	325
humiliation, *chagrin*	151
humor, *fancy*	237
wit	486
hunt	285
hunting, *hunt*	283

	PAGE
hurl, *send*	432
hurry *quicken*	389
hurt, *injury*	303
hurtful, *pernicious*	384
husbandry *agriculture*	43
hygienic, *healthy*	275
hypocrisy, *deception*	181
hunt	285
hypocrite	286
hypocritical, *captious*	149
hypothesis	296
idea	287
fancy	237
ideal	288
ideal	288
example	227
idea	287
perfect	362
identical, *alike*	49
synonymous	457
idiocy	289
idiom, *language*	312
idle	289
vain	474
ignite, *burn*	132
ignorant	290
brutish	131
ill, *misfortune*	231
ill-advised, *absurd*	19
ill-considered, *absurd*	19
ill-defined, *faint*	231
ill-doing *sin*	439
illegal *criminal*	176
ill fortune, *misfortune*	231
ill-humored, *morose*	335
illimitable, *infinite*	300
illinformed, *ignorant*	290
illiterate, *ignorant*	290
ill-judged, *absurd*	19
ill luck *misfortune*	231
Ill-matched, *incongruous*	297
illness, *disease*	197
ill-treat, *abuse*	20
illuminated, *bright*	129
illumination, *light*	317
illumined, *bright*	129
ill-use, *abuse*	20
illusion, *delusion*	187
illustrate, *adorn*	26
illustration, *allegory*	52
sample	429
ill-will, *enmity*	218
hatred	278
image, *idea*	287
emblem	211
fancy	237
model	334

	PAGE
ion	290
	237
	287
ive, *fanciful*	286
suppose	456
bsorb	16
brutish	131
follow	250
, *caricature*	148
ate	206
!	334
te, *innocent*	304
t	362
	395
t, *inherent*	301
, *youthful*	488
able, *infinite*	300
ely	293
ial, *old*	350
val	285
large	313
immerse	294
	294
s, *emigrate*	212
	294
y, *apathy*	74
criminal	178
y, *sin*	439
eternal	224
e, *obstinate*	348
, *right, n.*	428
e, *permanent*	362
collision	162
nt, *injury*	302
give	264
candid	139
ity, *justice*	309
lity, *apathy*	74
e, *anger*	67
, *eager*	207
s	417
arraign	84
check	155
r	280
ict	349
ni	295
rive	204
nce	300
ade	365
	432
g, *imminent*	294
e, *absolute*	15
ible, *latent*	314
ion, *blemish*	124
, *absolute*	15
stic	300
ble, *eternal*	224
ment	362

	PAGE
impertinence, *impudence*	396
pertness	365
impertinent, *alien, a.*	48
meddlesome	324
imperturbable, *calm*	137
impetuous, *eager*	207
fierce	244
implement, *tool*	466
implicate, *involve*	307
implication, *suggestion*	454
implicit, *latent*	314
implied, *latent*	314
implore, *ask*	90
plead	369
pray	377
imply, *allude*	56
involve	307
impolite, *bluff*	125
important	295
importunate, *eager*	207
importune, *pray*	377
impose on, *abuse*	20
imposing, *awful*	106
imposition, *deception*	161
fraud	256
imposter, *hypocrite*	286
imposture, *artifice*	88
fraud	256
imprecation, *oath*	346
impregnable, *formidable*	252
impressibility, *sensibility*	434
impression, *idea*	287
trace	466
imprisonment, *fetter*	240
impromptu, *extemporaneous*	280
improvement, *profit*	387
progress	368
impudence	396
assurance	92
effrontery	210
pertness	365
impulse, *appetite*	80
impulsive, *spontaneous*	447
impute, *attribute, v.*	100
inaction, *abeyance*	7
inactive, *idle*	289
slow	448
in addition, *also*	57
inadvertness, *neglect*	342
inapplicable, *alien, a.*	48
inappropriate, *alien, a.*	48
incongruous	297
inapposite, *incongruous*	297
inasmuch as, *because*	116
inattention, *neglect*	342
inattentive, *abstracted*	18
inauguration, *beginning*	118
inborn, *inherent*	301

	PAGE
Inbred, *inherent*	301
incandescence, *light*	317
incandescent, *bright*	129
incapacity, *idiocy*	289
inception, *beginning*	118
incessant, *continual*	175
incident, *accident*	24
circumstance	158
event	223
story	451
incinerate, *burn*	132
incite, *influence*	300
persuade	365
incivility, *impudence*	296
inclination, *aim*	44
appetite	80
attachment	97
desire	190
direction	196
fancy	287
incline, *bend*	119
draw	202
influence	300
persuade	365
tip	465
inclined, *addicted*	32
include, *involve*	307
included, *latent*	314
incoherent, *incongruous*	297
incommensurable, *incongruous*	297
incomparable, *rare*	400
incompatible, *adverse*	39
incongruous	297
incomprehensible, *mysterious*	337
obscure	347
inconclusive, *absurd*	19
incongruous	297
inconsiderate, *blunt*	125
inconsistency, *difference*	194
inconsistent, *incongruous*	297
inconstant, *fickle*	242
vain	474
incorrect, *absurd*	19
incorruptible, *faithful*	283
increase, *add*	32
amplify	65
harvest	272
progress	388
incredulity, *doubt, n.*	201
incorporate, *mix*	331
incorrupt, *pure*	395
incubus, *load, n.*	319
inculcate, *teach*	461
indefinite, *equivocal*	222
indelible, *permanent*	362
indemnity, *subsidy*	453
indentation, *cavity*	147
independence, *liberty*	316
indestructible, *permanent*	362
indeterminate, *equivocal*	222
indicate, *allude*	56
indication, *characteristic*	154
sign	438
indict, *arraign*	84
indifference, *apathy*	74
neglect	341
indifferent, *abstracted*	18
indigence, *poverty*	374
indigenous, *native*	333
primeval	385
indignation, *anger*	67
indispensability, *necessity*	341
indispensable, *necessary*	341
indispensableness, *necessity*	341
indispensible, *inherent*	301
indisposed, *reluctant*	409
indisposition, *disease*	197
indistinct, *equivocal*	222
faint	281
obscure	347
individuality, *apiece*	75
indoctrinate, *teach*	461
indolent, *idle*	289
indomitable, *formidable*	253
obstinate	349
indubitable, *evident*	226
induce, *draw,*	202
influence	300
persuade	365
induction	293
demonstration	184
industrious	299
active	36
industry	299
indwelling, *inherent*	301
inebriated, *drunk, a.*	205
ineffectual, *vain*	474
inelegant, *rustic*	426
inequality, *difference*	194
inert, *idle*	289
slow	443
inevitable, *necessary*	341
inexorable, *severe*	435
inexplicable, *mysterious*	337
infallible, *necessary*	341
infatuated, *absurd*	19
infect, *defile*	154
infection, *contagion*	174
inference, *demonstration*	184
induction	293
infidel, *skeptic*	441
infinite	309
infirmity, *disease*	197
infixed, *inherent*	301
inflexible, *obstinate*	348
severe	435



	PAGE
influence	300
bend	119
govern	265
operation	351
persuade	365
influential, *important*	295
inform, *state*	449
teach	461
information, *education*	209
knowledge	311
wisdom	485
Informed, *conscious*	178
Infrequent, *rare*	400
Infringement, *attack, n.*	99
Ingathering, *harvest*	272
ingenious, *clever*	162
skilful	442
ingenuity, *address, n.*	[illegible]
ingenuous, *candid*	139
honest	283
ingenuousness, *veracity*	477
ingleside, *home*	282
ingrained, *inherent*	301
radical	400
ingredient, *part, n.*	357
Ingress, *entrance*	220
inhabit, *abide*	9
inharmonious, *incongruous*	297
inherent	301
latent	314
inhering, *inherent*	301
Inhibit, *check*	150
prohibit	389
Inhuman, *barbarous*	118
Inimical, *adverse*	89
Iniquitous, *criminal*	178
Iniquity, *abomination*	12
injustice	303
sin	439
Initiate, *teach*	461
Initiation, *beginning*	118
Injunction, *order*	351
injure, *abuse*	20
injurious, *pernicious*	364
injury	302
blemish	[illegible]
injustice	303
injustice	303
injury	302
inlet, *entrance*	[illegible]
in like manner, *also*	57
innate, *inherent*	301
native	339
radical	400
innocent	304
candid	139
pure	395
innocuous, *innocent*	304

	PAGE
innovation, *change, v.*	152
innoxious, *innocent*	304
innuendo, *suggestion*	454
innumerable, *infinite*	300
inoffensive, *innocent*	304
inquiring, *inquisitive*	304
inquisition, *hunt*	285
inquisitive	304
insalubrious, *pernicious*	364
insanity	305
inscription, *record*	405
inscrutable, *mysterious*	337
Insecure, *precarious*	377
Insecurity, *danger*	180
Insensibility, *apathy*	74
stupidity	451
stupor	452
Insensible, *brutish*	131
Inseparable, *inherent*	301
Insight, *acumen*	28
wisdom	485
Insinuate, *allude*	5b
Insinuation, *suggestion*	454
Insolence, *effrontery*	210
impudence	296
pride	384
Insolvency, *bankruptcy*	111
Inspect, *look*	320
Inspection, *oversight*	352
Inspiration, *enthusiasm*	220
in spite of, *notwithstanding, prep.*	345
Instalment, *part, n.*	357
Instance, *precedent*	376
sample	429
instanter, *immediately*	293
instantly, *immediately*	293
instigate, *influence*	300
Instil, *teach*	461
Instinct, *mind*	329
Instinctive, *spontaneous*	447
Institution, *foundation*	254
Instruct, *teach*	461
Instruction, *education*	209
order	351
instrument, *agent*	41
record	405
tool	466
insubordinate, *rebellious*	404
Insubordination, *revolution*	420
Insult *affront*	39
Insurrection, *revolution*	420
integrity, *justice*	309
virtue	480
intellect, *mind*	329
intellectual, *clever*	162
intelligence, *knowledge*	311
mind	329

	PAGE
intelligent, *clever*	162
sagacious	427
intelligible, *clear*	161
intemperance, *excess*	228
intense, *eager*	207
intensity, *enthusiasm*	220
intent, a., *eager*	207
intent, n., *aim*	44
design	190
end, n.	214
intention, *aim*	44
design	190
intentness, *industry*	299
inter, *hide*	278
intercede, *interpose*	306
intercept, *interpose*	306
interchangeable, *mutual*	337
synonymous	457
intercourse, *conversation*	176
interdict, *prohibit*	389
interest, *entertain*	218
interfere, *interpose*	306
intermeddle, *interpose*	306
interminable, *eternal*	224
infinite	300
intermingle, *mix*	331
intermission, *abeyance*	7
rest	416
intermit, *cease*	149
internal, *inherent*	301
interpose	306
interpretation, *definition*	184
interrupt, *hinder*	280
interpose	306
obstruct	349
interruption, *abeyance*	7
in the midst of, *amid*	65
intimacy, *acquaintance*	25
intimate, *allude*	56
intimation, *suggestion*	454
intimidate, *frighten*	258
intolerance, *fanaticism*	236
intoxicated, *drunk*, a.	205
intractable, *obstinate*	348
perverse	366
rebellious	404
restive	417
intrenchment, *fortification*	252
intrepid, *brave*	127
intrepidity, *prowess*	393
intricate, *complex*	166
obscure	347
intrinsic *inherent*	301
introduce, *allege*	51
introduction, *entrance*	220
introductory, *previous*	382
intrusion, *attack*, n.	99
intrusive, *inquisitive*	304
intrusiveness, *meddlesome*	306
intrusiveness, *impudence*	290
intuition, *knowledge*	311
intuitive, *transcendental*	479
invade, *attack*, v.	98
invariable, *continual*	175
permanent	362
invasion, *attack*, n.	99
inveigle, *allure*	57
invent, *discover*	196
invention, *artifice*	88
fiction	243
inventory, *record*	405
invincible, *formidable*	252
invisible, *latent*	314
invoke, *appeal*	77
pray	377
involuntary, *spontaneous*	447
involve	307
involved, *complex*	166
latent	314
obscure	347
inwrought, *inherent*	301
iota, *particle*	358
irate, *bitter*	121
ire, *anger*	67
irons, *fetter*	240
irony, *banter*	113
irrational, *absurd*	19
irreconcilable, *incongruous*	297
irrelevant, *alien*, a.	48
irresolute, *faint*	231
fickle	242
irresolution, *doubt*, n.	201
irresponsible, *absolute*	15
irritable, *captious*	140
irritate, *affront*	39
irritation, *anger*	67
pique	367
issue, v., *rise*	424
issue, n., *consequence*	173
end, n.	214
event	235
topic	468
item, *circumstance*	158
jabber, *babble*	107
jade, *tire*	406
jam, *throng*	464
jar, *shake*	416
jealous, *envious*	232
jeer, *sneer*	444
jeering, *banter*	113
jeopardy, *danger*	180
hazard	275
jest, *wit*	486
job, *business*	132
jocularity, *wit*	486

	PAGE
happy	270
, prudence	394
ake	436
se	42
iate, v.	90
	95
in	171
	331
add	82
tual	337
	436
m, carousal	144
ppy	270
te	436
cle	358
	307
hake	436
ppy	270
iness	262
ppy	270
iry	46
	270
	308
, idea	287
nce	394
m	435
sagacious	427
ness, prudence	394
m	435
liepiace	198
union	471
union	471
bal	135
ence, law	315
admissible	87
m	169
t	283
, but	134
	309
	308
	480
on, apology	75
se	182
justice	309
new	343
ful	468
ute	94
	162
	207
	245
ious	427
acumen	28
ted, sagacious	[illegible]
ed, sagacious	427
	310
ate	150
in	418
rt	456

	PAGE
keep back, restrain	418
keep down, restrain	418
keep in, restrain	418
keep under, restrain	418
keep up, support	456
kill	310
kin	311
kind, amiable	64
friendly	356
humane	284
kin	311
pleasant	370
propitious	391
kind-hearted, humane	284
kind-heartedness, benevolence	120
kindly, friendly	356
pleasant	370
propitious	391
kindness, benevolence	120
mercy	327
kindred, a., alike	[illegible]
kin	311
king, chief	166
kinglike, royal	425
kingly, royal	425
kiss, caress,	143
kitchen-gardening, agriculture	43
knack, ease	208
knock, blow	124
knowing, astute	94
clever	162
knowledge	311
acquaintance	35
education	209
science	430
wisdom	465
labor, industry	299
work	487
laborious, difficult	195
lacerate, rend	410
laconic, terse	463
lading, load, n.	319
lament, mourn	336
lamentable, pitiful	367
lance, send	432
land, reach	401
landmark, boundary	126
lane, way	482
language	312
diction	193
speech	446
languid, faint	231
large	318
plentiful	371
largess, gift	268
lascivious, brutish	131
lash, blow	124
lasting, permanent	362

	PAGE
latch, *lock*	320
late, *new*	348
latent	314
laudation, *praise*	376
laughable, *queer*	397
launch, *send*	482
laurels, *fame*	235
lavation, *ablution*	9
lave, *defense*	180
laving, *ablution*	9
lavish, *abuse*	20
plentiful	371
lavishness, *excess*	228
law	315
justice	309
lawfulness, *justice*	309
lawlessness, *revolution*	420
lay, *put*	396
lay hold of, *catch*	146
lazy, *idle*	289
lead, *draw*	202
follow	250
influence	300
persuade	365
leader, *chief*	156
leading, *principal, a.*	386
league, *alliance*	53
associate, v.	90
lean *tip*	465
learned, *academic,*	23
learner *scholar*	430
learning, education	209
knowledge	311
wisdom	485
leave *abandon*	8
abscond	14
permission	363
leave off *cease*	149
leave-taking, *farewell*	238
legality *justice*	309
legate, *delegate*	185
legend, *fiction,*	243
story	451
legions, *army*	84
legislation, *law*	315
legitimate, *authentic,*	108
leisure, *vacant*	473
lengthen, *protract*	392
lenience, *mercy*	327
leniency, *mercy*	327
patience	358
lenity *mercy*	327
lessen, *abate*	6
alleviate	53
let *allow*	55
let go, *surrender*	457
lethargy, *apathy*	74
stupor	452

	PAGE
lettered, *academic*	23
level, *horizontal*	283
liable, *likely*	318
responsible	413
libel, *slander*	442
liberal, *generous*	261
plentiful	371
liberality, *benevolence*	120
liberate, *absolve*	16
liberty	316
permission	362
right, n.	424
license, *liberty*	316
permission	363
right, n.	424
lie, *deception*	181
life, *behavior*	119
lift, *carry*	144
light, *a., airy*	45
light,	317
knowledge	311
lighten, *alleviate*	53
like, *alike*	49
synonymous	457
likely	318
apparent	76
likeness, *analogy*	66
approximation	83
duplicate	206
likewise, *also*	57
liking, *appetite*	80
fancy	237
love	321
limit, *boundary*	126
end, n.	214
limitless, *infinite*	300
limpid, *clear*	161
line, *boundary*	126
line of achievement, *career*	142
line of battle, *array*	87
lingering, *slow*	443
link, *associate, v.*	90
liquid, *fluid*	253
list, *listen*	314
tip	465
listen	314
listless, *abstracted*	1
faint	231
literal, *verbal*	478
literary, *academic*	23
literary productions, *literature*	319
literary works, *literature*	319
literature	319
litter, *flock*	249
little, *minute*	330
live, *v., abide*	9
live, *a., alive*	49

	PAGE
liveliness, alacrity	46
pertness	365
lively, active	28
airy	45
alert	47
alive	49
nimble	344
racy	399
living, alive	94
living being, animal	68
living creature, animal	68
living organism, animal	66
load, n.	319
loath, reluctant	409
loathe, abhor	8
locate, fix	247
lock	320
lodge, abide	9
association	92
lofty, high	279
loneliness, retirement	418
long, large	318
longing, appetite	80
desire	190
eager	207
long-suffering, patience	358
look	320
look, v., appear	76
look, n., air	44
look forward to, anticipate	71
loquacious, garrulous	259
lordly, absolute	15
Lord's Supper, sacrament	427
loss, injury	302
lot, fate	249
portion	374
lovable, amiable	64
love	321
love, v., admire	87
love, n., attachment	97
friendship	257
lovely, amiable	64
beautiful	115
loving, amiable	64
friendly	256
lower, abase	4
abate	6
disparage	198
lower classes, mob	333
lowly, meek	325
loyal, faithful	233
loyalty, allegiance	51
lucid, clear	161
lucky, fortunate	259
happy	270
lucre, wealth	482
ludicrous, absurd	19
ludicrous, queer	397
luminous, bright	129
lunacy, insanity	305
lure, allure	57
draw	202
knowledge	311
luscious, delicious	186
lust, appetite	80
luster, light	317
lustrous, bright	129
luxuriance, excess	228
wealth	482
luxuriant, plentiful	371
luxuriate, abound	18
luxury, wealth	482
lying, deception	181
machination, artifice	88
machine, tool	466
madness, insanity	305
magisterial, dogmatic	200
magnanimous, general	261
magnificent, royal	425
magnify, aggrandize	41
mail, arms	68
main, principal, a.	366
maintain, allege	51
keep	310
state	449
support	456
majestic, awful	106
royal	425
make	322
compel	165
make better, amend	63
make haste, quicken	398
make known, announce	69
make out, make	322
make prisoner, arrest	68
make up, add	32
make	322
make use of, employ	213
make void, cancel	136
make white, bleach	122
maladroit, awkward	106
malady, disease	197
male, masculine	328
malediction, oath	346
malevolence, enmity	218
hatred	273
malice, enmity	218
hatred	273
malign, abuse	20
slander	442
malignity, acrimony	26
enmity	218
hatred	273
maltreat, abuse	20

	PAGE
manacles, *fetter*	240
manage, *govern*	265
manageable, *docile*	300
management, *care*	141
oversight	353
mandate, *law*	315
order	351
maneuver, *artifice*	88
manful, *masculine*	323
mangle, *rend*	410
mania, *insanity*	305
manifest, *clear*	161
evident	226
manifestation, *sign*	438
revelation	419
manifold, *complex*	166
manlike, *masculine*	323
manly, *masculine*	323
manner, *air*	44
behavior	119
system	456
manners, *address*, n.	34
behavior	119
mannish, *masculine*	323
manufacture, *make*	322
marauder *robber*	425
marches, *boundary*	126
marge, *bank*	111
boundary	126
margin, *bank*	111
boundary	126
marine *nautical*	339
maritime, *nautical*	339
mark, *aim*	44
characteristic	154
sign	438
trace	468
market gardening, *agriculture*	43
marriage	323
marshal, *arrange*	85
masculine	323
mask, *v.*, *hide*	278
mask, *n.*, *pretense*	380
mass, *throng*	464
massacre	324
kill	310
masses, *mob*	333
massive, *large*	313
master, *chief*	156
conquer	172
mastery, *victory*	479
mate, *associate*, n.	91
material, *important*	295
matrimony, *marriage*	323
matter, *topic*	468
maudlin, *drunk*, a.	205
maxim, *proverb*	393
mean, *pitiful*	367
means, *agent*	41
wealth	482
measure, *criterion*	170
meter	328
measureless, *infinite*	300
mechanic, *artist*	89
mechanism, *tool*	460
meddle, *interpose*	306
mix	331
meddlesome	324
inquisitive	304
meddling, *inquisitive*	304
meddlesome	324
mediate, *interpose*	306
meditate, *deliberate*	135
meed, *poverty*	374
reward	422
meek	325
meet, *becoming*	117
condign	169
fit	246
meeting, *collision*	162
company	164
melancholy, *grief*	266
meliorate, *amend*	63
melody	326
member, *part*, n.	357
term	462
memoir, *history*	261
memorandum, *record*	405
memorial, *history*	261
record	405
trace	468
memory	327
mend, *amend*	63
mendicancy, *poverty*	374
mention, *allude*	56
mercenary, *auxiliary*	103
vain	474
merciful, *humane*	284
propitious	391
merciless, *barbarous*	113
mercy	327
pardon, n.	350
pity	368
mere, *pure*	395
merely, *but*	134
merited, *condign*	169
merriment, *entertainment*	219
happiness	268
merry, *happy*	270
metamorphose, *change*, v.	151
metaphor, *allegory*	52
mete out, *allot*	54
meter	328
poetry	372

	PAGE
system	458
composition, *poetry*	372
dia, *capital*	140
center	150
center	150
the midst of), *amid*	65
ir	44
power	375
, *emigrate*	212
ism	187
k	325
s, *mercy*	327
, *army*	94
, *caricature*	143
	329
avity	147
mix	331
, *complex*	166
rogeneous	277
with, amid	65
	330
	245
ous, supernatural	455
appiness	268
l, *happy*	270
nture, accident	24
ortune	331
neous, heterogeneous	277
ce, catastrophe	145
ortune	331
, *injury*	302
ous, pernicious	364
sin	439
oy, abuse	20
e, pitiful	367
ess, frugality	259
avaricious	104
misfortune	331
ne	331
lent	24
	124
trophe	145
g, alarm	47
ity	73
t, n.	201
	238
accident	24
trophe	145
ortune	331
placement	198
ued, incongruous	297
l, incongruous	297
, displace	198
, absurd	19
doubt, v.	201
abuse	20
rticle	358

	PAGE
mitigate, *abate*	6
alleviate	53
amend	63
palliate	354
mix	331
mixed, *complex*	166
heterogeneous	277
mob	353
mobile, *active*	26
mock, *sneer*	444
mockery, *banter*	112
mode, *system*	458
model	334
example	227
idea	287
ideal	288
moderate, *v.*, *abate*	6
alleviate	53
check	155
moderate, *a.*, *slow*	448
moderation, *abstinence*	17
modern, *new*	343
modest, *meek*	325
modesty	334
modify, *change, v.*	151
mold, *bend*	119
govern	265
model	334
molder, *decay*	181
molecule, *particle*	358
molest, *abuse*	20
mollify, *allay*	50
momentary, *resultant*	470
momentous, *important*	295
monetary, *financial*	245
money	335
wealth	482
monomania, *insanity*	305
monstrous, *absurd*	19
mood, *fancy*	237
moor, *bind*	121
mop, *cleanse*	160
morality, *religion*	408
virtue	480
moreover, *but*	134
morose	335
severe	435
moroseness, *acrimony*	26
mortification, *chagrin*	151
mortify, *abash*	5
mother tongue, *language*	313
motion	336
act	27
topic	468
motive, *cause*	146
reason, n.	403
motto, *proverb*	393
mourn	336

	PAGE
mournful, *pitiful*	367
move, *v.*, *carry*	144
convey	177
influence	300
persuade	365
move, *n.*, *motion*	336
movement, *act*	27
motion	336
mover, *agent*	41
moving, *pitiful*	367
mourning, *grief*	266
muddled, *drunk*, *a.*	205
muddy, *obscure*	347
mulish, *obstinate*	348
restive	417
multiform, *complex*	166
multitude, *army*	64
company	164
throng	464
munificence, *benevolence*	120
munificent, *generous*	261
royal	425
muniment, *history*	279
record	405
murder, *kill*	310
murky, *dark*	180
murmur, *babble*	107
complain	165
music, *melody*	326
muster, *convoke*	178
mutable, *fickle*	242
mutation, *change*, *n.*	152
mute, *taciturn*	459
mutinous, *rebellious*	404
restive	417
mutiny, *revolution*	420
mutual	337
mysterious	337
dark	180
obscure	347
mystic, *mysterious*	337
mystical, *mysterious*	337
myth, *fiction*	243
story	451
naive, *candid*	139
name	338
allude	56
term	462
narration, *history*	281
report	412
story	451
narrative, *history*	281
report	412
story	451
natal, *native*	339
nation, *people*	360
native	339

	PAGE
inherent	301
primeval	388
radical	400
natty, *neat*	340
natural, *inherent*	301
native	339
normal	343
physical	366
radical	400
nature, *character*	152
nauseate, *abhor*	6
nautical	338
naval, *nautical*	339
near, *adjacent*	36
nearness, *approximation*	33
neat	340
becoming	117
terse	463
necessary	341
necessitate, *compel*	165
necessity	341
predestination	370
need, *necessity*	341
needed, *necessary*	341
needful, *necessary*	341
nefarious, *criminal*	178
neglect	342
neglectfulness, *neglect*	342
negligence, *neglect*	342
negligent *abstracted*	13
negotiate, *transact*	469
neighborhood, *adjacent*	36
neighborly, *friendly*	256
neophyte, *convert*	176
never-ending, *eternal*	224
never-failing, *eternal*	224
nevertheless, *but*	134
notwithstanding, *conj.*	345
new	343
new-fangled, *new*	343
new-fashioned, *new*	343
new-made, *new*	343
next, *adjacent*	36
nice, *fine*	245
neat	340
tasteful	460
niggardly, *avaricious*	104
nigh, *adjacent*	36
nimble	344
active	25
alert	47
noble, *awful*	106
generous	261
high	270
noise, *sound*	445
noisome, *pernicious*	364
nonconformist, *heretic*	276

	PAGE
mogeneous, *heterogene-*	
e	277
nsical, *absurd*	19
l	344
neral	260
ual	472
cavity	147
remark	409
m	438
und	445
money	335
, *announce*	69
, *idea*	287
ety, *fame*	235
hstanding, conj.	345
t	134
hstanding, prep.	345
h, *cherish*	156
hment, *food*	251
fiction	248
ry	451
a., *new*	343
y, *change, n.*	152
, *amateur*	61
immediately	293
t	487
s, *pernicious*	364
ory, *vain*	474
nce, *abomination*	12
vain	474
r, abolish	11
ncel	138
er, *calculate*	136
erless, *infinite*	300
ers, *poetry*	372
als, *marriage*	423
, *cherish*	156
re, *cherish*	156
ucation	209
sch	461
nent, *food*	251
ion, *food*	251
	346
ate, *obstinate*	348
ence, *allegiance*	51
ent, *docile*	200
follow	250
ep	310
dictum, *precedent*	378
, *v.*	346
m	44
sign	190
ason, n.	403
ive, *subjective*	452
gation, *reproof*	413
tion, *contract*	175
ty	207
, *bind*	121

	PAGE
oblige, *compel*	165
obliging, *pleasant*	370
polite	372
obliterate, *abolish*	11
cancel	138
oblivion, *pardon, n.*	356
oblivious, *abstracted*	16
obnoxious, *pernicious*	364
obscure	347
complex	166
dark	180
equivocal	222
mysterious	337
observance, *sacrament*	437
observation, *remark*	409
observe, *celebrate*	150
discern	196
follow	250
keep	310
obsolescent, *obsolete*	348
obsolete	348
obstacle, *barrier*	113
impediment	295
obstinate	348
perverse	366
restive	417
obstruct	349
check	155
hinder	280
obstruction, *barrier*	113
impediment	295
obtain, *attain*	99
get	262
purchase	397
obtrusive, *meddlesome*	324
obtuseness, *stupidity*	451
obviate, *prevent*	381
obvious, *clear*	161
evident	226
occasion, *cause*	146
make	322
occult, *latent*	314
mysterious	337
occupation, *business*	133
exercise	229
work	487
occupied, *industrious*	299
occupy, *entertain*	218
have	274
occur, *happen*	267
occurrence, *circumstance*	158
event	225
ocean, *nautical*	339
oceanic, *nautical*	339
odd, *queer*	397
rare	400
of consequence, *important*	295

	PAGE
offend, *affront*	59
offense, *abomination*	12
anger	67
pique	367
sin	489
offer, *v.*, *allege*	51
offer, *n.*, *proposal*	391
off-hand, *extemporaneous*	230
office, *duty*	205
officious, *active*	28
meddlesome	324
officiousness, *impudence*	296
of importance, *important*	295
of moment, *importance*	295
old	350
obsolete	348
primeval	385
olden, *old*	350
old-fashioned, *antique*	72
omen, *sign*	438
omission, *neglect*	342
oneness, *union*	471
onerous, *difficult*	195
only, *but*	184
onset, *attack*, *n.*	99
onslaught, *attack*, *n.*	99
on the alert, *vigilant*	479
on the lookout, *vigilant*	479
on the watch, *alert*	47
opaque, *dark*	180
open, *bluff*	125
candid	139
evident	226
open-handed, *generous*	261
open-hearted, *generous*	261
opening, *beginning*	118
cavity	147
entrance	220
operation	351
act	27
exercise	227
operative, *artist*	89
operator, *agent*	41
opinion, *faith*	282
idea	287
opinionated, *dogmatic*	200
obstinate	348
opponent, *enemy*	217
oppose, *contrast*	175
hinder	280
object, *v.*	346
obstruct	349
opposed, *adverse*	89
alien, *a.*	48
reluctant	409
opposing, *adverse*	89
opposite, *adverse*	89

	PAGE
opposition, *ambition*	61
antipathy	73
collision	103
oppress, *abuse*	10
option, *alternative*	60
opulence, *wealth*	485
oral, *verbal*	479
oration, *speech*	446
oratory, *speech*	446
order	231
arrange	35
array	37
class	159
law	315
system	456
orderly, *neat*	341
order of battle, *array*	37
ordinance, *law*	315
sacrament	437
ordinary, *general*	260
normal	344
usual	472
organic, *radical*	400
orgy, *carousal*	144
orifice, *cavity*	147
origin, *beginning*	118
cause	146
foundation	254
original, *a.*, *authentic*	103
native	339
original, *n.*, *ideal*	288
model	334
primeval	385
radical	400
transcendental	470
originate, *make*	322
originator, *cause*	146
ornament, *adorn*	38
oscillate, *fluctuate*	249
shake	436
ostentation	352
pride	384
ostracise, *banish*	110
ought	353
oust, *banish*	110
outcome, *consequence*	173
end, *n.*	214
event	225
outgo *expense*	229
outgrowth, *consequence*	173
outlandish, *rustic*	426
outlay, *expense*	229
price	383
outline, *abridgment*	13
sketch	440
out of date, *obsolete*	348
outrage, *injury*	303

	PAGE
outset, *beginning*	118
outwit, *baffle*	108
overbearing, *absolute*	15
dogmatic	200
overcome, *beat*	115
conquer	172
drunk, a.	205
over-confidence, *temerity*	461
overflow, *abound*	13
overflowing, *plentiful*	371
overlook, *pardon, v*	355
overmaster, *conquer*	172
overmatch, *conquer*	172
overplus, *excess*	228
overpower, *conquer*	172
oversight	353
care	141
neglect	342
overt, *evident*	226
overtake, *catch*	146
overthrow, *abolish*	11
conquer	172
demolish	187
exterminate	231
refute	407
subvert	453
overture, *proposal*	391
overturn, *demolish*	187
subvert	454
overwhelm, *hide*	278
involve	307
own, *avow*	105
confess	170
have	274
pabulum, *food*	251
pacific, *calm*	137
pacify, *allay*	50
pack, *flock*	249
load, n.	319
pact, *contract*	175
pageant, *ostentation*	352
pageantry, *ostentation*	352
pain	354
pains, *industry*	299
painting, *sketch*	440
palaver, *babble*	107
palliate	354
palpable, *evident*	226
paltry, *pitiful*	367
pamper, *caress*	143
panegyric, praise	376
pang, *pain*	354
panic, *alarm*	47
fear	238
parable, *allegory*	52
parade, *array*	87
ostentation	352
paradox, *riddle, n.*	423
paradoxical, *absurd*	19
parapet, *barrier*	113
paraphrase, *quote*	398
parcel, *portion*	374
pardon, v.	355
absolve	16
pardon, n.	356
mercy	327
pardonable, *venial*	477
parity, *analogy*	66
parley, *conversation*	178
parody, *caricature*	143
paroxysm, *pain*	354
parsimonious, *avaricious*	104
parsimoniousness, *frugality*	259
parsimony, *frugality*	259
part, n	357
portion	374
partiality, *prejudice*	380
participation, *association*	92
participator, *accessory*	23
particle	358
part, n.	357
particular, *circumstance*	158
minute	330
parting salutation, *farewell*	238
partisan, *adherent*	85
partition, *part, n.*	357
partner, *accessory*	23
associate, n.	91
partnership, *alliance*	58
association	92
pass, *way*	482
passable, *admissible*	37
passage, *career*	142
motion	336
way	482
passage of arms, *battle*	114
passageway, *way*	482
pass by, *pardon, v.*	355
passing, *transient*	470
passion, *anger*	67
appetite	80
enthusiasm	220
passiveness, *apathy*	74
patience	358
pass over, *pardon, v*	355
pastime, *entertainment*	219
pastoral, *rustic*	426
patent, *evident*	226
path, *way*	482
pathetic, *pitiful*	367
pathway, *way*	482
patience	358
industry	299
patois, *language*	312

	PAGE
patriarchal, *old*	350
primeval	385
pattern, *example*	227
idea	287
ideal	288
model	334
precedent	378
pauperism, *poverty*	374
pause, *cease*	149
rest	416
pay, n.	359
requite	415
payment, *pay, n.*	359
pay off, *requite*	415
peace, *rest*	416
peaceful, *calm*	187
peacefulness, *rest*	416
peculiar, *queer*	397
rare	400
peculiarity, *characteristic*	154
pecuniary, *financial*	245
pedantic, *academic*	22
peeping, *inquisitive*	304
peer, *associate, n.*	91
peevish, *captious*	140
peevishness, *anger*	67
pelf, *wealth*	482
pellucid, *clear*	161
penetrating, *astute*	94
penetration, *acumen*	28
entrance	220
penetrative, *astute*	94
penitence, *repentance*	412
pension, *subsidy*	453
penurious, *avaricious*	104
penury, *poverty,*	374
people	360
perceive	361
discern	196
perceptible, *evident*	226
perception, *knowledge*	311
sensation	433
peremptory, *absolute*	15
perennial, *eternal*	224
perfect	362
pure	395
radical	400
perforation, *cavity*	147
perform, *do*	198
execute	228
make	322
transact	469
performance, *act*	27
execute	229
operation	351
work	487
performer, *agent*	41
peril, *danger*	180
hazard	275
perilous, *precarious*	377
period, *end, n.*	214
time	465
periphrasis, *circumlocution*	157
perish, *die*	193
permanent	362
permissible, *admissible*	37
permission	363
permit, *a., allow*	55
endure	216
permit, *n., permission*	363
pernicious	364
perpetrate, *do*	198
perpetual, *continual*	175
eternal	224
permanent	362
perplexing, *equivocal*	222
perplexity	364
amazement	61
anxiety	73
care	141
doubt, n.	201
predicament	379
persecute, *abuse*	20
perseverance, *industry*	299
persistence, *industry*	299
persistent, *obstinate*	348
permanent	362
personality, *character*	153
perspicacious, *astute*	94
sagacious	427
perspicacity, *acumen*	28
perspicuous, *clear*	161
persuade, *allure*	365
bend	119
influence	300
pertinacious, *obstinate*	348
pertinent, *fit*	246
pertness	365
impudence	296
perverse	366
pervert, *abuse*	20
heretic	276
perverting, *pernicious*	364
pest, *abomination*	12
pestiferous, *pernicious*	364
pestilential, *pernicious*	364
pet, *caress*	143
petition, *ask*	90
pray	377
pettishness, *anger*	67
petulance, *anger*	67
petulant, *captious*	160
perverse	366
phalanx, *army*	84

	PAGE
n, *delusion*	187
, *imagination*	290
un, *hypocrisy*	285
ropy, *benevolence*	120
apathy	74
diction	193
	462
ogy, *diction*	193
	366
ernative	60
re	157
choose	157
sketch	440
que, *beautiful*	115
rt, *n.*	357
bleak	123
hypocrisy	285
ion	408
ligion	408
amass	60
ge, *journey*	307
robber	425
ity	147
racy	399
	367
robber	425
ss	20
pitiful	367
rse	463
pitiful	367
	367
barbarous	113
	368
y	327
humane	284
x	247
	396
order, *arrange*	85
alm	137
e, *quote*	398
abomination	12
ear	161
nt	226
ontal	283
c	426
ken, *bluff*	125
sign	190
	287
h	440
orizontal	283
	369
	247
academic	22
tic, *academic*	22
praise	376
ess, *wit*	486
ology	75
plead	369
allege	51
pray	377
pleasant	370
amiable	64
comfortable	163
delightful	186
pleasantry, *wit*	486
please, *entertain*	218
pleased, *happy*	270
pleasing, *amiable*	64
delightful	186
pleasant	370
pleasurable, *delightful*	186
pleasant	370
pleasure, *entertainment*	219
happiness	268
pledge, *contract*	175
security	431
plenteous, *plentiful*	371
plentiful	371
plenty, *wealth*	482
pleonasm, *circumlocution*	157
pliable, *docile*	200
pliant, *docile*	200
plight, *predicament*	379
plunderer, *robber*	425
plunge, *immerse*	294
poem, *poetry*	372
poesy, *poetry*	372
poetry	372
point, *v.*, *allude*	56
point, *n.*, *circumstance*	158
end, *n.*	214
topic	468
poisonous, *pernicious*	364
policy, *polity*	373
polished, *fine*	245
polite	372
polite	372
politeness, *address*, *n.*	34
refinement	406
polity	373
law	315
polute, *defile*	184
pommel, *beat*	115
pomp, *ostentation*	352
pomposity, *ostentation*	352
pompousness, *ostentation*	352
ponder, *deliberate*	185
populace, *mob*	333
popular, *general*	260
population, *people*	360
pore, *cavity*	147
port, *air*	44
portal, *entrance*	220
portend, *augur*	102

	PAGE
portent, *sign*	488
portentous, *awful*	106
portion	374
part, n.	357
portion out, *allot*	54
portrayal, *sketch*	440
position, *circumstance*	158
positive, *absolute*	15
dogmatic	200
radical	400
real	402
possess, *have*	274
possessions, *wealth*	482
possibility, *accident*	24
event	225
possible, *admissible*	37
postpone, *defer*	182
hinder	280
protract	392
potency, *power*	375
potential, *latent*	314
potentiality, *power*	375
pound, *beat*	115
poverty	374
power	375
cause	146
powerful, *important*	295
practise, *v.*, *follow*	250
practise, *n.*, *exercise*	229
habit	267
practised, *skilful*	442
praise	376
prate, *babble*	107
prattle, *babble*	107
pray	377
ask	90
precarious	377
precaution, *care*	141
precedent, *a.*, *previous*	382
precedent, *n.*	378
cause	146
example	227
preceding, *previous*	382
precept, *doctrine*	200
precipitancy, *temerity*	461
precipitation, *temerity*	461
precipitous, *steep*	450
precept, *proverb*	393
precious, *rare*	400
precise, *minute*	330
preclude, *prevent*	381
prohibit	389
preconception, *prejudice*	380
predestination	378
predicament	379
predicate, *state*	449
predict, *augur*	102
predilection, *fancy*	231
predominant, *principal, a.*	386
predominating, *principal, a.*	386
preeminent, *principal, a.*	386
prefer, *choose*	157
promote	390
preference, *alternative*	60
prejudice	380
injury	302
preliminary, *previous*	382
premium, *subsidy*	453
prenomen, *name*	338
preoccupied, *abstracted*	47
prepared, *fit*	244
prepossession, *prejudice*	380
preposterous, *absurd*	19
queer	397
prerogative, *right, n.*	424
presage, *augur*	102
sign	488
prescience, *wisdom*	485
present, *gift*	263
give	264
presentiment, *anticipation*	71
presently, *immediately*	293
preserve, *keep*	310
press, *plead*	369
throng	464
press forward, *quicken*	398
presumable, *apparent*	76
likely	318
presume, *assume*	93
presumption, *assurance*	93
impudence	296
prejudice	380
pride	384
temerity	461
pretend, *assume*	93
pretender, *hypocrite*	286
pretense	380
hypocrisy	285
pretension, *pretense*	380
preternatural, *supernatural*	455
pretext, *pretense*	380
pretty, *beautiful*	115
prevail, *abound*	13
succeed	434
prevailing, *principal, a.*	386
usual	472
prevail on or upon, *persuade*	365
prevail over, *conquer*	172
prevalent, *general*	260
usual	472
prevarication, *deception*	181
prevent	381
hinder	280
prohibit	389

	PAGE
previous	382
provision, *anticipation*	71
price	383
pride	384
prim, *neat*	340
primal, *primeval*	385
primary, *primeval*	385
prime, *primeval*	385
principal, a	386
primeval	385
primitive, *primeval*	385
radical	400
primordial, *primeval*	385
transcendental	470
prince, *chief*	156
princely, *royal*	425
principal, *a.*	386
chief	156
principle, *doctrine*	200
law	315
reason, n.	403
prior, *previous*	382
pristine, *primeval*	385
privacy, *retirement*	418
privation, *poverty*	374
privilege, *right, n.*	424
prize, *esteem, v.*	223
probable, *admissible*	87
apparent	76
likely	318
probity, *virtue*	480
problem, *riddle, n.*	428
proceed, *rise*	424
proceeding, *act*	27
transaction	469
procedure, *operation*	351
proceeds, *harvest*	272
profit	387
process, *motion*	336
proclaim, *announce*	69
avow	105
proclivity, *appetite*	80
desire	190
procrastinate, *defer*	182
protract	392
procrastinating, *slow*	443
procure, *attain*	99
get	262
purchase	395
prodigality, *excess*	228
produce, *v., allege*	51
harvest	272
make	322
product, *harvest*	272
work	487
production, *work*	487
profane, *abuse*	20
profane swearing, *oath*	346
profanity, *oath*	346
profess, *avow*	105
proficiency *progress*	389
proficient, *skilful*	442
profit	387
utility	472
profitless, *vain*	474
profound, *obscure*	347
profundity, *wisdom*	485
profuse, *plentiful*	371
profusion, *excess*	228
prognostic, *sign*	438
prognosticate, *augur*	102
progress	388
progression, *progress*	388
prohibit	389
abolish	11
prohibition, *barrier*	113
order	351
project, *n., design*	190
send	432
prolixity, *circumlocution*	157
prolong, *hinder*	280
protract	392
prominent, *important*	295
principal, a.	386
promise, *contract*	175
promote	390
abet	6
aggrandize	41
quicken	398
promoter, *agent*	41
auxiliary	103
prompt, *v., influence*	800
prompt, *a., active*	28
alert	47
nimble	344
promptitude, *alacrity*	46
promptness, *alacrity*	46
promulgate, *announce*	69
prone, *addicted*	32
proneness, *appetite*	80
pronounce, *speak*	445
state	449
proof, *criterion*	179
demonstration	188
testimony	468
prop, *support*	456
propel, *drive*	204
send	432
propensity, *appetite*	80
desire	190
proper, *admissible*	87
becoming	117
fit	246
property, *attribute, n.*	101

	PAGE
property, *characteristic*	154
money	385
wealth	482
prophesy, *augur*	102
propinquity, *approximation*	88
propitiation	390
propitious	391
proportion, *analogy*	66
portion	374
proposal	391
design	190
propose	392
proposition, *proposal*	391
topic	468
propound, *announce*	69
state	449
prorogue, *defer*	162
prosecute, *arraign*	64
proselyte, *convert*	176
prosper, *succeed*	464
prospered, *fortunate*	253
prosperity, *wealth*	482
prosperous, *fortunate*	253
happy	270
prostitute, *abuse*	20
protect, *cherish*	156
keep	310
shelter	437
protection, *defense*	182
protest, *avow*	105
state	449
prototype, *example*	227
ideal	288
model	334
protract	392
defer	162
proud, *high*	279
prove, *confirm*	170
reason, v.	402
provender, *food*	251
proverb	393
provided, *but*	134
providence, *frugality*	259
prudence	394
provoke, *affront*	39
prowess	393
proxy *delegate*	185
prudence	394
care	141
frugality	259
wisdom	485
prying, *inquisitive*	304
public, *general*	260
usual	472
publications, *literature*	319
public life, *career*	142
publish, *announce*	69
puerile, *youthful*	488
pull, *draw*	202
pungent, *bitter*	122
racy	399
punish, *avenge*	104
chasten	155
requite	415
pupil, *scholar*	430
purchasable, *vain*	474
purchase	395
pure	395
fine	245
innocent	304
purification, *ablution*	9
purify, *amend*	85
chasten	155
cleanse	160
purity, *virtue*	480
purloin, *abstract*	11
purpose, *v.*, *propose*	392
purpose, *n.*, *aim*	44
design	190
end, n.	214
idea	287
reason, n.	403
purposeless, *faint*	231
fickle	243
pursue, *follow*	250
hunt	285
push, *drive*	204
promote	390
push on, *promote*	390
put	396
put down, *conquer*	172
put in order, *adapt*	29
arrange	85
put in place, *adapt*	29
put off, *defer*	162
put on, *assume*	93
putrefy, *decay*	181
put right, *adapt*	29
put to death, *kill*	310
put to rights, *adapt*	29
put up with, *endure*	216
puzzle, *predicament*	379
riddle, n.	423
quaint, *antique*	72
queer	397
quake, *shake*	436
qualification, *power*	375
qualified, *adequate*	84
fit	246
quality, *change, n.*	151
quality, *attribute, n.*	101
characteristic	154
quandary, *predicament*	379

	PAGE
quarrel, *altercation*	58
feud	241
quash, *cancel*	138
quaver, *shake*	436
queer	397
quell, *conquer*	172
question, v., *reason, v.*	402
question, n., *doubt, n.*	201
topic	466
questionable, *equivocal*	222
quibble, *fallacy*	233
quibbling, *fallacy*	233
quick, *active*	28
alive	49
clever	162
nimble	344
quicken	398
quickness, *alacrity*	46
quick of scent, *sagacious*	427
quick-scented, *sagacious*	427
quick-witted, *clever*	162
quiescence, *abeyance*	7
rest	416
quiet, *allay*	50
calm	137
rest	416
quietness, *apathy*	74
rest	416
quietude, *apathy*	74
rest	416
quit, *abandon*	3
cease	149
end, v.	213
requite	415
quiver, *shake*	436
quote	398
rabble, *mob*	333
race, *career*	142
kin	311
people	360
racy	399
radiance, *light*	317
radiant, *bright*	129
radical	400
rage, *anger*	67
raging, *fierce*	244
raider, *robber*	425
rail at, *abuse*	20
raillery, *banter*	112
wit	486
raiment, *dress*	204
raise, *promote*	390
ramble, *wander*	481
rampart, *barrier*	113
defense	182
rancor, *enmity*	216
hatred	273
range, *arrange*	85
wander	481
rank, *class*	159
rap, *blow*	124
rapacious, *avaricious*	104
rapture, *enthusiasm*	220
happiness	268
rapturous, *happy*	270
rare	400
obsolete	348
rashness, *temerity*	461
rate, *calculate*	136
ratify, *confirm*	170
ratiocination, *reasoning*	404
rational, *sagacious*	427
ravine, *cavity*	147
raze, *demolish*	187
reach	401
attain	99
make	323
readiness, *address, n.*	34
alacrity	46
dexterity	192
ease	206
power	375
reading, *education*	209
ready, *active*	28
alert	47
real	402
authentic	103
pure	395
reality, *veracity*	477
realize, *do*	198
reanimate, *recover*	406
reaping, *harvest*	272
reason, v.	402
reason, n.	403
cause	146
mind	329
wisdom	485
reasonable, *admissible*	37
likely	318
reasonableness, *wisdom*	485
reasoning	404
rebellion, *revolution*	420
rebellious	404
restive	417
rebuke, *reproof*	413
reprove	414
recalcitrant, *restive*	417
recall, *renounce*	411
recant, *renounce*	411
receipts, *profit*	387
receive, *get*	262
received, *authentic*	103
recent, *new*	348
reciprocal, *mutual*	337

	PAGE
reciprocate, *requite*	415
recital, *history*	281
story	451
recite, *quote*	398
recklessness, *temerity*	461
reckon, *calculate*	136
recognition, *knowledge*	311
recognize, *confess*	170
discern	196
recollection, *memory*	327
recompense, *pay, n.*	359
requite	415
reward	422
reconciliation, *propitiation*	390
recondite, *latent*	314
mysterious	337
record	405
character	153
history	281
report	412
story	451
recover	406
recreate, *entertain*	218
recreation, *entertainment*	219
rest	416
recruit, *recover*	406
rectify, *amend*	63
rectitude, *justice*	309
virtue	480
recuperate, *recover*	406
redoubted, *formidable*	252
reduce, *abate*	6
alleviate	53
check	155
conquer	172
redundance, *circumlocution*	157
redundancy, *circumlocution*	157
excess	228
reel, *shake*	436
refer, *allude*	56
appeal	77
attribute, v.	100
referee, *judge*	308
refine, *chasten*	155
refined, *fine*	245
refinement	406
fallacy	233
reflect, *deliberate*	185
reflection, *reproof*	413
reform, *amend*	63
refractory, *obstinate*	348
rebellious	404
restive	417
refrain, *cease*	149
keep	310
refreshing, *delightful*	186
refulgent, *bright*	129
refuse, *renounce*	411
refute	407
regain, *recover*	406
regal, *royal*	425
regard, *v.*, *esteem, v.*	223
look	320
love	321
regard, *n.*, *attachment*	97
esteem, n.	223
friendship	257
regeneration, *change, n.*	152
regimen, *food*	251
register, *history*	281
record	405
regret, *grief*	266
mourn	336
repentance	412
regular, *continual*	175
normal	344
usual	472
regularity, *system*	458
regulation, *law*	315
rehearsal, *report*	412
reign, *govern*	265
reign over, *govern*	265
reject, *renounce*	411
rejection, *abnegation*	11
happy	270
rejoicing, *happiness*	268
happy	270
rejoinder, *answer*	70
relation, *analogy*	66
report	412
story	451
relationship, *kin*	310
release, *absolve*	16
relegate, *commit*	164
relentless, *severe*	435
relevant, *important*	295
reliable	407
authentic	103
reliance, *faith*	232
relieve, *alleviate*	53
religion	408
relinquish, *abandon*	3
surrender	457
relish, *appetite*	80
reluctant	409
remain, *abide*	9
remains, *body*	125
trace	468
remark	409
remarkable, *rare*	400
remembrance, *memory*	327
reminiscence, *memory*	327
remission, *pardon, n.*	356
remissness, *neglect*	342
remit, *pardon, v.*	355
remnant, *trace*	468

	PAGE
remonstrate, *complain*	165
remonstrate with, *reprove*	414
remorse, *repentance*	410
remote, *alien*, a.	48
old	350
remove, *abolish*	11
abstract	18
alleviate	58
cancel	138
carry	144
convey	177
displace	198
exterminate	231
remunerate, *requite*	415
remuneration, *pay*, n.	359
reward	422
rend	410
break	128
render, *make*	322
rendering, *definition*	184
renegade, *heretic*	276
renewal, *change*, n.	152
renewing, *change*, n.	152
renounce	411
abandon	8
renown, *fame*	235
rent, *cavity*	147
renunciation, *abnegation*	11
repair, *amend*	58
reparation, *reward*	422
repartee, *answer*	70
repast, *feast*	239
repay, *requite*	415
repeal, *abolish*	11
cancel	138
repeat, *quote*	398
repel, *drive*	204
refute	407
repentance	412
repine, *complain*	165
replete, *plentiful*	371
replica, *duplicate*	206
reply, *answer*	70
report	412
report, *v., announce*	69
repose, *rest*	416
reposess, *recover*	406
reprehend, *reprove*	414
reprehension, *reproof*	413
representation, *model*	334
sketch	440
representative, *delegate*	185
repress, *check*	155
restrain	418
reprimand, *reproof*	413
reprove	414
reproach, *v., abuse*	20
reproach, *v., reprove*	414
reproach, *n., blemish*	124
reproof	413
reprobate, *v., condemn*	166
reprobation, *oath*	346
reproduction, *duplicate*	206
reproof	413
reproval, *reproof*	413
reprove	414
condemn	166
repudiate, *abandon*	8
renounce	411
repugnance, *antipathy*	72
hatred	278
repugnant, *incongruous*	297
repulse, *drive*	204
repulsion, *antipathy*	72
reputation, *character*	158
fame	235
request, *v., appeal*	77
ask	90
pray	377
require, *make*	322
required, *necessary*	341
requirement, *necessity*	341
order	351
requisite, *necessary*	341
necessity	341
requital, *pay*, n.	359
revenge	419
reward	422
requite	415
rescind, *cancel*	138
resemblance, *analogy*	66
approximation	83
resembling, *alike*	49
resentful, *restive*	417
resentment, *anger*	67
hatred	278
pique	367
reservation, *abeyance*	7
reserve, *modesty*	334
pride	334
reserved, *taciturn*	459
reside, *abide*	9
residence, *home*	282
resign, *abandon*	8
resignation, *patience*	358
resist, *drive*	204
hinder	280
resistance, *defense*	162
resolute, *obstinate*	348
resolution, *fortitude*	258
resolved, *obstinate*	348
resort, *appeal*	77
resource, *alternative*	60
respect, *v., admire*	87

	PAGE
respect, n., esteem, n.	228
venerate	475
resplendent, *bright*	129
response, *answer*	70
responsibility, *duty*	207
responsible	415
rest	416
rest, v., *abide*	9
restiff, *restive*	417
restive	417
restless, *active*	28
fickle	242
restive	417
restore, *recover*	406
restrain	418
arrest	88
bind	121
check	155
govern	265
keep	310
restraint, *barrier*	113
restrict, *restrain*	418
result, *v., follow*	250
result, *n., consequence*	173
end, n.	214
event	225
harvest	272
operation	351
resume, *recover*	406
retain, *keep*	310
retainer, *accessory*	28
retaliate, *avenge*	104
requite	415
retaliation, *revenge*	419
retard, *hinder*	280
obstruct	349
reticent, *taciturn*	459
retire, *abscond*	14
retire from, *abandon*	3
retirement	416
retort, *answer*	70
retract, *abandon*	3
renounce	411
retreat, *abscond*	14
retribution, *revenge*	419
reward	422
retrieve, *recover*	406
retrospect, *memory*	327
retrospection, *memory*	327
return, *profit*	387
requite	415
returns, *profit*	387
harvest	272
reveal, *announce*	69
revel, *abound*	18
carousal	144
revelation	419
revelry, *carousal*	144

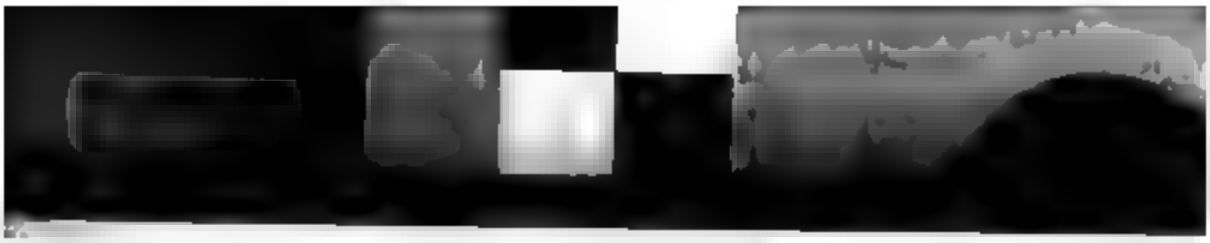
	PAGE
revenge, v., *avenge*	104
requite	415
revenge, n.	419
hatred	273
revere, *admire*	37
venerate	475
reverence, *venerate*	475
veneration	476
reverie, *dream*	308
reverse, v., *abolish*	11
misfortune	331
revile, *abuse*	20
slander	442
revoke, *abolish*	11
cancel	186
renounce	411
revolt, *revolution*	420
revolution	420
change, n.	152
revolve	421
reward	422
requite	415
subsidy	453
rhythm, *meter*	328
rich, *plentiful*	371
racy	399
riches, *wealth*	482
riddle, *n.*	423
ride, *drive*	204
ridicule, *banter*	112
ridiculous, *absurd*	19
queer	397
rifle-pit, *fortification*	252
right, *a., admissable*	87
innocent	304
right, n.	424
duty	207
justice	309
right away, *immediately*	293
righteous, *innocent*	304
righteousness, *duty*	207
justice	309
religion	408
virtue	480
rightfulness, *justice*	309
rightness, *virtue*	480
right off, *immediately*	293
rigid, *severe*	435
rigorous, *condign*	169
rim, *bank*	111
rime, *poetry*	372
rinse, *cleanse*	160
riot, *feud*	241
revolution	420
rip, *rend*	410
rise, v.	424
rise, n., *beginning*	118

	PAGE
risk, *n.*, *danger*	180
hazard	275
risky, *precarious*	377
rite, *sacrament*	427
rival, *n.*, *enemy*	217
rivalry, *ambition*	62
rive, *break*	128
rend	410
road, *way*	482
roadway, *way*	482
roam, *wander*	481
roar, *call*	186
robber	425
robes, *dress*	204
rock, *shake*	436
roll, *record*	406
revolve	421
romance, *dream*	208
fiction	243
root, *fix*	247
foundation	254
root out, *exterminate*	281
rot, *decay*	181
rotate, *revolve*	421
rough, *bluff*	106
rout, *carousal*	144
conquer	172
route, *way*	482
routine, *habit*	267
rove, *wander*	481
row, *altercation*	58
feud	241
royal	425
rub off or out, *cancel*	139
rude, *barbarous*	113
bluff	125
rustic	426
rudeness, *impudence*	296
rue, *mourn*	336
ruin, *v.*, *abuse*	20
demolish	187
subvert	454
ruin, *n.*, *misfortune*	331
ruinous, *pernicious*	364
rule, *v.*, *govern*	265
rule, *n.*, *criterion*	179
habit	267
law	315
power	375
system	458
ruler, *chief*	156
rumor, *report*	412
run away, *abscond*	14
run off, *abscond*	14
rupture, *break*	128
rend	410
rural, *rustic*	426

	PAGE
ruse, *artifice*	88
pretense	380
rush, *career*	142
rustic	426
sable, *dark*	180
sachem, *chief*	156
sacrament	427
sacred, *holy*	282
sacrifice, *abnegation*	11
surrender	457
sadness, *grief*	266
safeguard, *defense*	192
sagacious	427
astute	94
sagacity, *acumen*	29
wisdom	485
sage, *sagacious*	427
saintly, *holy*	282
salable, *venal*	474
salary, *pay*, *n.*	359
sale	426
salubrious, *healthy*	275
salutary *healthy*	275
salute, *address*, *v.*	89
same, *alike*	49
synonymous	457
sample	429
example	227
sanctimoniousness, *hypocrisy*	285
sanctimony, *hypocrisy*	285
sanction, *v.*, *abet*	6
allow	55
confirm	170
sanitary, *healthy*	275
sarcasm, *banter*	112
sate, *satisfy*	429
satiate, *satisfy*	429
satire, *banter*	112
satisfaction, *propitiation*	390
reward	422
triumph	268
satisfactory, *adequate*	34
comfortable	163
satisfied, *comfortable*	163
satisfy	429
requite	415
satisfying, *delightful*	186
saturnalia, *carousal*	144
sauciness, *impudence*	296
pertness	365
savage, *barbarous*	113
bitter	122
fierce	244
savant, *scholar*	480
save, *but*	134
saving, *frugality*	259
savory, *delicious*	186

	PAGE
saw, *proverb*	393
say, *allege*	51
announce	69
speak	446
state	449
saying, *proverb*	393
scan, *look*	320
scarce, *rare*	400
scare, *fear*	288
frighten	259
scared, *afraid*	40
scene, *altercation*	58
schedule, *record*	405
scheme, *design*	190
hypothesis	286
schismatic, *heretic*	276
scholar	480
scholarship, *knowledge*	311
scholarly, *academic*	22
scholastic, *academic*	22
school, *teach*	461
schooling, *education*	209
science	480
knowledge	311
scintilla, *particle*	358
scintillating, *bright*	129
scintillation, *light*	317
scorch, *burn*	132
scorn, *v.*, *abhor*	6
scour, *cleanse*	160
scourge, *beat*	115
scrap, *altercation*	58
particle	358
scrape, *predicament*	379
scratch out, *cancel*	138
scream, *call*	136
screen, *hide*	278
palliate	354
shelter	437
scrimping, *frugality*	259
scroll, *record*	405
scrub, *cleanse*	160
scruple, *doubt, n.*	201
object, v.	346
scrutinizing, *inquisitive*	304
scoff, *sneer*	444
scorn, *neglect*	342
scout, *spy*	447
search, *hunt*	285
searching, *inquisitive*	304
season, *time*	465
seat of government, *capital*	140
seclusion, *retirement*	418
second, *help*	276
secret, *latent*	314
mysterious	337
secrete, *hide*	278

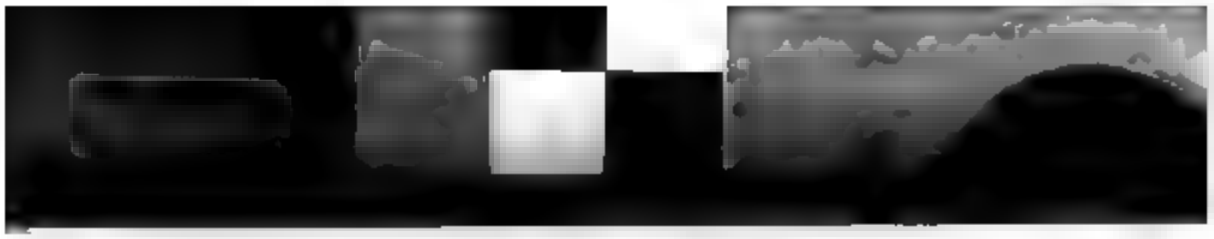
	PAGE
section, *part, n.*	357
secure, *arrest*	88
attach	95
attain	99
bind	121
catch	146
fix	247
get	263
purchase	395
security	431
sedate, *calm*	137
sedition, *revolution*	420
seditious, *rebellious*	404
seduce, *allure*	57
sedulous, *industrious*	299
sedulousness, *industry*	299
see, *discern*	196
look	320
seed, *plant*	369
seed down, *plant*	369
seem, *appear*	78
seeming, *a., apparent*	76
pretense	380
seemly, *becoming*	117
fit	246
segment, *part, n.*	357
seize, *arrest*	88
catch	146
select, *allot*	54
choose	157
self abnegation	432
self-assertion, *assurance*	93
egotism	210
self-complacency, *pride*	384
self-conceit, *egotism*	210
pride	384
self condemnation, *repentance*	412
self-confidence, *assurance*	93
egotism	210
self-consciousness, *egotism*	210
self control, *abstinence*	17
self abnegation	432
self-denial, *self-abnegation*	432
abstinence	17
self-devotion, *self-abnegation*	432
self-esteem, *egotism*	210
pride	384
self exaltation, *pride*	384
self immolation, *self-abnegation*	432
self opinionated, *dogmatic*	200
self possessed, *calm*	137
self reliance, *assurance*	93
self-renunciation, *self-abnegation*	432
self-respect, *pride*	384
self-restraint, *abstinence*	17
self-sacrifice, *self-abnegation*	432



	PAGE
sell, *convey*	177
semblance, *analogy*	66
pretense	380
send	432
senile, *old*	350
sensation	488
sense, *mind*	329
sensation	488
wisdom	465
senseless, *absurd*	19
senselessness, *idiocy*	289
sensibility	434
sensible, *conscious*	178
physical	366
sagacious	427
sensitive, *fine*	245
sensitiveness, *sensibility*	434
sensual, *brutish*	131
sentence, *v., condemn*	168
sententious, *terse*	463
sentient being, *animal*	68
sentiment, *idea*	267
separate, *abstract*	18
separately, *apiece*	75
sequel, *catastrophe*	145
consequence	173
event	225
sequence, *time*	465
serene, *calm*	137
serious, *important*	295
sermon, *speech*	446
service, *profit*	387
sacrament	427
utility	472
serviceableness, *utility*	472
set, *v., arrange*	85
plant	369
put	396
set, *n., class*	159
fix	247
flock	249
set apart, *allot*	31
devote	191
holy	262
set aside, *abolish*	11
set fire to, *burn*	132
set forth, *state*	449
set free, *absolve*	16
set in order, *arrange*	88
set on fire, *burn*	132
set out, *plant*	369
set right, *adapt*	29
settle, *confirm*	170
fix	247
settlement, *compromise*	167
settle with, *requite*	415
set to rights, *adapt*	29
set up, *arrange*	85
set upon, *attack, v.*	98
sever, *break*	128
rend	410
severally, *apiece*	75
severe	485
condign	169
difficult	195
morose	335
severity, *acrimony*	26
sex, *gender*	260
shackle, *v., bind*	121
shackles, *n., fetter*	240
shadowy, *dark*	180
vain	474
shady, *dark*	180
shake	486
sham, *hypocrisy*	285
shame, *n., abomination*	12
chagrin	151
shamelessness, *effrontery*	210
shape, *make*	323
share, *v., apportion*	83
share, *n., part, n.*	357
portion	374
sharp, *astute*	94
bitter	122
clever	162
fine	245
sagacious	427
steep	450
sharpness, *acrimony*	26
acumen	28
sharp-witted, *sagacious*	427
sheen, *light*	317
sheer, *pure*	395
steep	450
shelter, *v.*	437
cherish	156
shelter, *n., defense*	132
shield, *n., defense*	132
shelter	437
shift, *v., change, v.*	151
convey	177
shift, *n., fallacy*	233
shifting, *fallacy*	233
fickle	242
shimmer, *light*	317
shimmering, *bright*	129
shine, *light*	317
shining, *bright*	129
light	317
shiver, *break*	128
shake	486
shock, *blow*	124
collision	106
shore, *bank*	111

	PAGE
short, *terse*	463
transient	470
should, *ought*	353
shout, *call*	136
show, *array*	87
ostentation	352
pretense	380
shred, *particle*	358
shrewd, *astute*	94
sagacious	427
shrewdness, *acumen*	38
shriek, *call*	136
shudder, *shake*	436
shun, *abhor*	8
shyness, *modesty*	334
sickness, *disease*	197
sight, *array*	87
sign	436
characteristic	154
emblem	211
trace	468
signal, *sign*	438
significant, *important*	295
signify, *allude*	56
silent, *taciturn*	459
silver, *money*	335
similar, *alike*	42
synonymous	457
similarity, *also*	57
analogy	66
approximation	68
simile, *allegory*	52
analogy	66
similitude, *analogy*	66
simple, *candid*	139
pure	395
simulation, *pretense*	380
sin	439
since, *because*	116
sincere, *candid*	139
honest	288
sine qua non, *necessity*	341
sinful, *criminal*	178
sing	440
singe, *burn*	132
singular *queer*	397
rare	400
singularity *characteristic*	154
sink, *immerse*	294
sinless, *innocent*	304
perfect	362
situation, *circumstance*	158
skeleton, *sketch*	440
skeptic	441
skepticism, *doubt, n.*	201
sketch	440
skilful	442
clever	162

	PAGE
skill, *dexterity*	189
power	375
wisdom	485
skilled, *skilful*	442
skirmish, *battle*	114
skittish, *restive*	417
slack, *slow*	443
slacken, *check*	155
slackness, *neglect*	343
slander	442
abuse	20
slang	443
slant, *tip*	465
slaughter, *kill*	310
massacre	324
slay, *kill*	310
sleep, *rest*	416
sleepless, *vigilant*	479
slender, *fine*	245
minute	330
slight, *fine*	245
neglect	343
venial	477
sling, *send*	423
slip away, *abscond*	14
slit, *cavity*	147
rend	410
slope, *tip*	465
slothful, *idle*	289
slow	443
reluctant	402
slowness, *stupidity*	459
sluggish, *idle*	289
slow	443
sluggishness, *apathy*	74
stupidity	451
slumber, *rest*	416
small, *fine*	243
minute	330
smart, *clever*	162
smartness, *pertness*	365
smash, *break*	129
smiling, *happy*	270
smirch, *blemish*	124
smite, *beat*	115
smooth, *fine*	245
snappish, *morose*	395
snatch, *catch*	146
sneer	444
snug, *comfortable*	183
sobriety, *abstinence*	17
sociable, *friendly*	256
social, *friendly*	256
socialism	445
society, *association*	92
soft, *meek*	325



	PAGE
soften, *alleviate*	59
chasten	155
soil, *v., defile*	164
stain	448
soil, *n., blemish*	124
sojourn, *abide*	9
soldiers, *army*	64
soldiery, *army*	64
solemn, *awful*	106
solemnity, *sacrament*	427
solemnize, *celebrate*	150
solicit, *ask*	90
plead	369
solicitude, *alarm*	47
anxiety	78
care	141
solitude, *retirement*	418
somber, *dark*	160
song, *poetry*	372
soothe, *allay*	50
sophism, *fallacy*	238
sophistry, *fallacy*	238
sordid, *avaricious*	104
sorrow, *v., mourn*	336
repentance	412
sorrow *n. grief*	266
misfortune	331
sorrowful, *pitiful*	367
sort, *air*	44
arrange	85
sort out, *arrange*	85
sort over, *arrange*	85
sottish, *brutish*	131
drunken, a.	205
soul, *mind*	329
sound	445
healthy	275
sour, *bitter*	122
morose	335
source, *beginning*	118
cause	146
sourness, *acrimony*	26
sow, *plant*	369
spacious, *large*	313
spank, *beat*	115
sparing, *frugality*	259
sparkle, *light*	317
sparkling, *bright*	129
spasmodic, *fickle*	242
speak	446
speaking, *speech*	446
speak to, *address, v.*	33
special pleading, *fallacy*	238
specie, *money*	335
specify, *state*	449
specimen, *example*	227
sample	429
speck, *blemish*	124
speculation, *hypothesis*	286
speculative, *academic*	22
speech	446
language	312
speechless, *taciturn*	459
speed, *n., alacrity*	46
quicken	393
speedy, *nimble*	344
spicy, *racy*	399
spirit, *character*	153
mind	329
spirited, *racy*	399
spite, *enmity*	216
hatred	273
splendid, *bright*	129
fine	245
splendor, *light*	317
splenetic, *captious*	140
morose	335
split, *break*	128
spoil, *decay*	181
defile	164
sponge, *cleanse*	160
spontaneous	447
sport, *entertainment*	219
spot, *n., blemish*	124
stain	448
spotless, *innocent*	304
perfect	362
pure	395
spousal, *marriage*	323
spousals, *marriage*	323
spread abroad, *announce*	69
spree, *carousal*	144
sprightliness, *alacrity*	46
pertness	365
sprightly, *active*	28
airy	45
happy	270
nimble	344
spring, *v., rise*	424
spring, *n., beginning*	118
cause	146
spruce, *neat*	340
spry, *active*	28
nimble	344
spy	447
stable, *permanent*	362
stain	448
stain, *v., defile*	164
stain, *n., blemish*	124
stainless, *innocent*	304
perfect	362
pure	395
stamp out, *abolish*	11
stanch, *faithful*	233

	PAGE
standard, *criterion*	179
example	227
ideal	288
model	334
stand by, *help*	276
stare, *look*	320
start, *beginning*	118
state, *v.*	449
allege	51
announce	69
state, *n.*, *people*	360
stately, *awful*	106
statement, *report*	412
statute, *law*	315
stay, *abide*	9
check	155
hinder	280
obstruct	349
rest	416
steadfast, *permanent*	362
steal, *abstract*	18
steal away, *abscond*	14
steal off, *abscond*	14
steep	450
high	279
stern, *severe*	435
stick, *attach*	95
sticking, *adhesive*	86
sticky, *adhesive*	86
stiff, *severe*	435
stigma, *blemish*	124
still, *v.*, *allay*	50
still, *a.*, *calm*	137
still, *conj.*, *but*	134
notwithstanding	345
yet	487
stillness, *apathy*	74
rest	416
stipend, *pay*, *n.*	359
stir, *influence*	300
stolid, *brutish*	131
stoop, *bend*	119
stop, *v.*, *abide*	9
arrest	88
cease	149
check	155
end, *v.*	218
hinder	280
obstruct	349
stop, *n.*, *rest*	416
store up, *amass*	60
storm, *v.*, *attack*, *v.*	98
storm, *n.*	450
stormy, *bleak*	123
story	451
fiction	243
history	281
report	412

	PAGE
straightforward, *candid*	139
clear	161
honest	269
straightway, *immediately*	284
strait, *predicament*	379
strand, *bank*	111
strange, *alien*, *a.*	48
queer	397
rare	400
stratagem, *artifice*	80
stray *wander*	481
stream, *abound*	13
street, *way*	483
strength, *power*	375
strengthen, *confirm*	170
strict, *severe*	435
strife, *altercation*	58
battle	114
feud	241
strike, *beat*	115
stripe, *blow*	124
strive, *endeavor*, *v.*	215
stroke, *blow*	124
misfortune	331
strong, *healthy*	375
stronghold, *fortification*	252
struggle, *endeavor*, *n.*	215
stubborn, *obstinate*	348
perverse	366
restive	417
student, *scholar*	430
study, *education*	209
stupefaction, *stupidity*	451
stupor	452
stupid, *absurd*	19
brutish	132
stupidity	451
idiocy	289
stupor	452
stupidity	451
style, *air*	44
diction	193
name	338
subdivision, *part*, *n.*	357
subdue, *chasten*	155
conquer	172
subdued, *meek*	325
subject, *v.*, *conquer*	172
topic	468
subjection, *allegiance*	51
subjective	452
inherent	301
subjoin, *add*	32
append	78
subjugate, *conquer*	172
submerge, *immerse*	294
submission, *patience*	359

	PAGE
ve, *docile*	200
	325
bend	119
o, *endure*	216
ate, *auxiliary*	103
e, *append*	78
abate	6
	453
g, *alive*	49
e, *wealth*	482
ial, *important*	295
	402
late, *confirm*	170
e, *v., change, v.*	151
e, *n., delegate*	185
um, *foundation*	254
ture, *foundation*	254
ge, *artifice*	88
	233
nce	380
astute	94
	245
stute	94
	245
on, *subsidy*	453
	454
sh	11
	454
e	250
victory	479
al, *fortunate*	259
y	270
m, *time*	465
terse	463
help	276
absorb	16
llow	55
re	216
ce, *patience*	358
, *pain*	354
atisfy	429
, *adequate*	84
iful	371
allude	56
n	454
apt	29
adequate	84
sible	87
ning	117
ign	170
	246
dequate	84
	246
orose	395
norose	395
file	184
	448

	PAGE
summary, *abridgment*	13
summon, *arraign*	84
convoke	178
sum up, *add*	32
calculate	136
sunder, *break*	128
rend	410
sunny, *bright*	129
happy	270
sunshine, *bright*	[illegible]
superabundance, *excess*	228
superannuated, *antique*	72
supercilliousness, *pride*	384
supereminent, *principal, a.*	386
superfluity, *excess*	228
superhuman, *supernatural*	455
superintendence, *oversight*	358
superior *principal, a.*	386
supernatural	455
supersede, *subvert*	454
superstition, *fanaticism*	236
supervene, *happen*	267
supervision, *oversight*	358
supplant, *abolish*	11
subvert	454
supple, *active*	28
supplement, *appendage*	79
supplicate, *ask*	90
pray	377
supply, *give*	264
support, v.	456
abet	6
endure	216
keep	310
support, *n., help*	276
subsidy	453
supporter, *adherent*	35
suppose	456
supposition, *fancy*	237
hypothesis	286
idea	287
suppress, *abolish*	11
hide	278
restrain	413
subvert	454
supremacy, *victory*	479
supreme, *absolute*	15
principal, a.	386
sure, *authentic*	103
conscious	178
faithful	233
surety, *security*	451
surfeit, *satisfy*	429
surly, *morose*	395
surmise, *v., doubt, v.*	201
suppose	456
surmise, *n., hypothesis*	286

	PAGE
surmount, *conquer*	172
surname, *name*	338
surpass, *beat*	115
surpassing, *principal, a.*	386
surplus, *excess*	228
surplusage, *circumlocution*	157
surprise, *amazement*	61
surrender	457
abandon	8
abnegation	11
surrounded by, *amid*	65
surveillance, *oversight*	353
survey, *look*	320
susceptibility, *power*	375
sensibility	434
suspect, *doubt, v.*	201
suspend, *defer*	182
suspense, *abeyance*	7
doubt, n.	201
suspension, *abeyance*	7
suspension of payment, *bankruptcy*	111
suspicion, *doubt, n.*	201
suspicious, *envious*	221
equivocal	222
sustain, *carry*	144
confirm	170
endure	216
help	276
keep	310
support	456
sustenance, *food*	251
swallow, *absorb*	16
swallow up, *absorb*	16
swarm, *abound*	13
flock	249
swart, *dark*	180
swarthy, *dark*	180
sway, *govern*	265
influence	300
power	375
shake	436
swear, *state*	449
swearing, *oath*	346
sweep, *cleanse*	160
sweet, *amiable*	64
swell, *abound*	13
swerve, *fluctuate*	249
wander	481
swift, *nimble*	344
swiftness, *alacrity*	46
swindle, *fraud*	256
swindling, *fraud*	256
swing *shake*	436
swinish, *brutish*	131
switch, *beat*	115
swoon, *stupor*	452
swooning, *stupor*	452
sworn statement, *oath*	346
sycophancy, *praise*	376
sylvan, *rustic*	426
symbol, *emblem*	211
sign	430
symmetry, *harmony*	271
sympathetic, *humane*	264
sympathize with, *console*	174
sympathy, *benevolence*	120
pity	369
symphony, *melody*	326
symptom, *sign*	430
syncope, *stupor*	452
synonymic, *synonymous*	457
synonymous	457
synopsis, *abridgment*	13
system	452
body	125
habit	267
hypothesis	286
systematic, *dogmatic*	209
taciturn	459
tact, *address, n.*	34
taint, *v., defile*	184
taint, *n., blemish*	124
take, *assume*	93
carry	144
catch	146
take away, *abstract*	18
take exception, *object, v.*	346
take hold of, *catch*	146
take in, take up, *absorb*	16
take into custody, *arrest*	88
take-off, *caricature*	143
take oneself off, *abscond*	14
take prisoner, *arrest*	88
take to task, *reprove*	414
tale, *report*	412
story	451
talent, *genius*	262
power	375
talented, *clever*	192
talents, *genius*	262
talk, *n., conversation*	176
speak	446
speech	446
talkative, *garrulous*	259
tall, *high*	279
tame, *docile*	200
tangible, *evident*	226
physical	366
tangled, *complex*	166
tardy, *slow*	443
tarnish, *blemish*	124
defile	184
stain	448
tarry, *abide*	9

	PAGE
tart, *bitter*	122
tartness, *acrimony*	26
tasteful	460
tasty, *tasteful*	460
tattle, *babble*	107
taunt, *sneer*	444
tautology, *circumlocution*	157
teach	461
teachable, *docile*	200
teaching, *doctrine*	200
education	209
tear, *rend*	410
tease, *affront*	89
tediousness, *circumlocution*	157
teem, *abound*	13
teeming, *plentiful*	371
tell, *announce*	69
speak	446
state	449
temerity	461
temper, *anger*	67
character	153
temperament, *character*	153
temperance, *abstinence*	17
tempest, *storm*	450
temporary, *transient*	470
tempt, *allure*	57
tendency, *aim*	44
direction	196
tender, *friendly*	256
humane	284
tender-hearted, *humane*	284
tenderness, *attachment*	97
love	321
mercy	327
pity	368
tenet, *doctrine*	200
term, *boundary*	126
terminate, *abolish*	11
cease	149
end, *v.*	213
termination, *boundary*	126
end, *n.*	214
terminus, *end*, *n.*	214
tenuous, *fine*	245
term	462
time	465
terrible, *awful*	106
formidable	252
terrific, *awful*	106
terrified, *afraid*	40
terrify, *frighten*	258
terror, *alarm*	47
fear	238
terror-stricken, *afraid*	40
terse	463
test, *criterion*	179

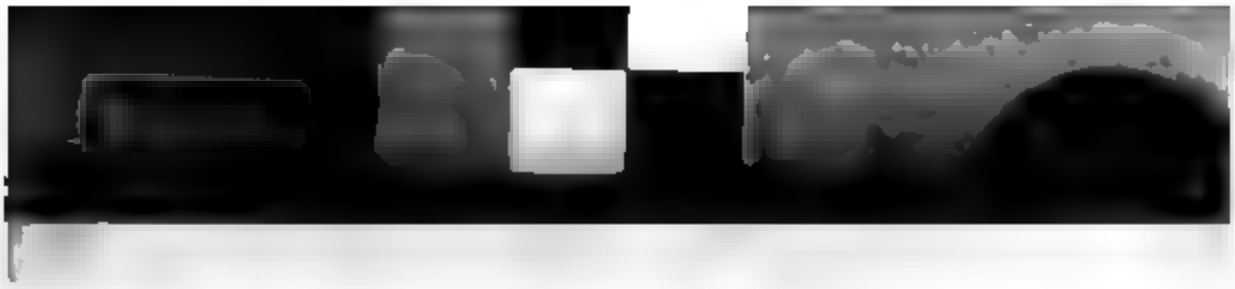
	PAGE
testify, *avow*	105
state	449
testimony	463
testy, *captious*	140
tether, *bind*	121
than, *but*	134
theme, *topic*	465
then, *therefore*	464
thence, *therefore*	464
theology, *religion*	408
theoretic, *academic*	22
theoretical, *academic*	22
theory, *hypothesis*	286
idea	287
therefore	464
the vulgar, *mob*	333
the worse for liquor, *drunk*, *a.*	205
thief, *robber*	425
thin, *fine*	245
think, *esteem*, *v.*	223
suppose	456
thirst, *appetite*	99
this instant, *immediately*	293
thorough, *radical*	400
thoroughfare, *way*	482
thoroughgoing, *radical*	400
though, *but*	134
notwithstanding, *conj.*	345
thought, *idea*	287
mind	329
thoughtless, *abstracted*	18
thoughtlessness, *neglect*	342
thrash, *beat*	115
threatening, *imminent*	294
thrift, *frugality*	259
thrill, *shake*	436
thrive, *succeed*	454
throe, *pain*	354
throng	464
company	164
through, *by*	134
throw, *send*	432
thrust, *drive*	204
thump, *blow*	134
thus far, *yet*	487
thwart, *baffle*	108
hinder	280
tidy, *neat*	340
tie, *bind*	121
fix	247
tie up, *bind*	121
tillage, *agriculture*	43
tilt, *tip*	465
time	465
time-honored, *old*	350
timeless, *eternal*	224
time-worn, *old*	350

	PAGE
timid, *afraid*	40
faint	231
timidity, *alarm*	47
fear	238
modesty	334
timorous, *afraid*	40
tinge, *stain*	448
tint, *stain*	448
tiny, *minute*	330
tip, *v.*	465
tip, *n.*, *end*, *n.*	214
tipsy, *drunk*, *a.*	205
tire	466
title, *name*	338
tittle, *particle*	358
toil, *work*	487
toilsome, *difficult*	195
token, *emblem*	211
sign	438
trace	468
tolerable, *admissible*	37
tolerate, *abide*	9
allow	55
endure	216
tone, *sound*	445
tongue, *language*	312
too, *also*	57
tool	466
topic	468
torment, *pain*	354
torpid, *latent*	314
torpor, *stupor*	452
torture, *pain*	354
total, *radical*	400
totter, *shake*	436
touching, *pitiful*	367
touchstone, *criterion*	179
touchy, *captious*	140
tour *journey*	307
tow, *draw*	202
towering, *high*	279
trace	468
characteristic	154
track, *trace*	468
way	482
tractable, *docile*	200
trade, *business*	133
sale	428
trading, *business*	133
traduce, *slander*	442
traffic, *business*	133
trail, *trace*	468
train, *teach*	461
trained, *skilful*	442
training, *education*	209
trait, *characteristic*	154
trance, *dream*	203

	PAGE
tranquil, *calm*	137
tranquilize, *allay*	50
tranquillity, *apathy*	74
rest	416
transact	469
do	196
transaction	469
act	27
business	139
transcendent, *transcendental*	470
transcendental	470
mysterious	337
transcript, *duplicate*	206
transfer *convey*	177
transfigure, *change*, *v.*	151
transform, *change*, *v.*	151
transformation, *change*, *n.*	152
transgress, *break*	126
transgression, *sin*	439
transient	470
transit, *journey*	307
motion	336
transition, *change*, *n.*	152
motion	336
transitory, *transient*	470
translation, *definition*	184
translucent, *clear*	161
transmit, *carry*	144
convey	177
send	432
transmutation, *change*, *n.*	152
transmute, *change*, *v.*	151
transparent, *candid*	139
clear	161
evident	226
transport, *carry*	144
convey	177
enthusiasm	220
trappings, *caparison*	140
travel, *journey*	307
travesty, *caricature*	143
treachery *fraud*	254
treason, *fraud*	256
treasure, *cherish*	156
treat, *feast*	239
transact	469
tremble, *shake*	436
trembling, *fear*	238
tremendous, *formidable*	253
trenches, *fortification*	252
trespass, *attack*, *n.*	99
trial, *endeavor*, *n*	216
misfortune	331
tribe, *people*	360
tribulation, *grief*	266
misfortune	331
tribute, *subsidy*	453

	PAGE
e	88
	256
	380
ception	181
	289
	474
	340
y	307
ppiness	208
tory	479
	474
	477
y	84
riety	73
	141
	266
ne	331
tic	108
	283
	288
	395
	402
m	107
	393
	125
mmit	164
surance	93
	232
authentic	108
	233
	288
	407
ful	283
	288
	407
ce	309
	477
	460
ndid	139
, *veracity*	477
	155
r, *v.*	215
uit	195
	147
ration	209
lution	420
ty	147
ure	347
	119
v.	151
	421
	461
bble	107
	126
	119
	354
ht	317
twinkling, *bright*	129
twinkling, *light*	317
twist, *bend*	119
two, *both*	126
type, *emblem*	211
example	227
model	334
sign	438
typical, *normal*	344
tyrannical, *absolute*	15
tyro, *amateur*	61
umbrage, *pique*	367
umpire, *judge*	303
unadorned, *clear*	161
unadulterated, *pure*	395
unanimity, *harmony*	271
unassuming, *meek*	325
unassured, *precarious*	377
unavailing, *vain*	474
unavoidable, *necessary*	341
unavoidableness, *necessity*	341
unbelief, *doubt, n.*	201
unbeliever, *skeptic*	441
unbiased, *candid*	141
unbidden, *spontaneous*	447
unblemished, *perfect*	362
pure	395
unbounded, *infinite*	300
unbroken, *continual*	175
unceasing, *continual*	175
eternal	224
uncertain, *fickle*	242
equivocal	222
precarious	377
uncertainty, *doubt, n.*	201
unchangeable, *permanent*	362
unchanging, *permanent*	362
uncivil, *bluff*	125
uncivilized, *barbarous*	113
uncommon, *queer*	397
rare	400
uncommunicative, *taciturn*	459
uncomprehended, *latent*	314
uncompromising, *severe*	435
unconcern, *apathy*	74
unconditional, *absolute*	15
unconditioned, *infinite*	300
absolute	15
uncongeniality, *antipathy*	72
unconnected, *alien, a.*	48
unconquerable, *obstinate*	348
unconsciousness, *stupor*	452
uncontrollable, *rebellious*	404
uncorrupted, *pure*	395
uncouth, *awkward*	106
barbarous	113
rustic	426

	PAGE
uncreated, *primeval*	385
uncultivated, *fierce*	244
undaunted, *brave*	127
undefiled, *perfect*	362
pure	395
undeniable, *necessary*	341
underestimate, *disparage*	198
undergo, *endure*	216
underrate, *disparage*	198
understand, *perceive*	361
understanding, *mind*	329
wisdom	485
undertake, *endeavor, v.*	215
under the influence of liquor, *drunk, a.*	205
undervalue, *disparage*	198
undeveloped, *latent*	314
undismayed, *brave*	127
undulate, *fluctuate*	249
undying, *eternal*	224
uneducated, *ignorant*	290
unemployed, *idle*	289
vacant	473
unending, *external*	224
unenlightened, *ignorant*	290
unequivocal, *absolute*	15
unfailing, *eternal*	224
unfairness, *injustice*	303
prejudice	380
unfathomable, *infinite*	300
mysterious	337
unfathomed, *mysterious*	337
unfavorable, *adverse*	39
unfeelingness, *apathy*	74
unfilled, *vacant*	473
unfixed, *fickle*	242
unflinching, *obstinate*	348
unfold, *amplify*	65
ungainly, *awkward*	106
ungodliness, *sin*	439
ungovernable, *perverse*	366
rebellious	404
unhandy, *awkward*	106
unhealthiness, *disease*	197
unhealthful, *pernicious*	364
unhomogeneous, *heterogeneous*	277
unification, *union*	471
uniform, *a., alike*	49
uniform *n., dress*	204
uniformity, *harmony*	271
unimportant, *vain*	474
uninformed, *ignorant*	290
uninstructed, *ignorant*	290
unintellectual, *brutish*	131
unintelligible, *obscure*	347
uninterrupted, *continual*	175
union	471
alliance	58
association	92
attachment	97
harmony	271
marriage	323
unique, *queer*	397
rare	400
unison, *harmony*	271
melody	320
unite, *agree*	42
associate, v.	90
attach	95
condign	171
mix	331
unity, *harmony*	271
union	471
universal, *general*	280
unkindness, *acrimony*	26
unknown, *latent*	314
mysterious	337
unlawful, *criminal*	178
unlearned, *ignorant*	290
unless, *but*	134
unlettered, *ignorant*	290
unlike, *alien, a.*	43
heterogeneous	277
unlikeness, *difference*	194
unlimited, *absolute*	15
infinite	300
unlucky, *adverse*	39
unmanageable, *rebellious*	404
unmatched, *queer*	397
unmeasured, *infinite*	300
unmingled, *pure*	395
unmistakable, *evident*	226
clear	161
unmitigated, *severe*	435
unmixed, *pure*	395
unobserved, *latent*	314
unobtrusiveness, *modesty*	334
unoccupied, *idle*	289
vacant	473
unostentatious, *meek*	325
unparalleled, *rare*	400
unperceived, *latent*	314
unpolished, *rustic*	426
unpolluted, *pure*	395
unprecedented, *rare*	400
unprejudiced, *candid*	139
unpremeditated, *extemporaneous*	230
unpretentious, *meek*	325
unprofitable, *vain*	474
unpropitious, *adverse*	39
unquestionable, *real*	402
unreal, *vain*	474
unreasonable, *absurd*	19
unrelenting, *severe*	435
unreliable, *fickle*	242



	PAGE
unremitting, *continual*	175
unreserved, *candid*	189
unrighteousness, *injustice*	303
sin	439
unruffled, *calm*	137
unruly, *restive*	417
unsatisfying, *vain*	474
unseen, *latent*	314
unselfishness, *benevolence*	120
unserviceable, *vain*	474
unsettle, *displace*	198
unsettled, *fickle*	242
precarious	377
unsheltered, *bleak*	123
unskilful, *awkward*	106
unskilled, *ignorant*	290
unsophisticated, *candid*	189
rustic	426
unsoundness, *disease*	197
unspiritual, *brutish*	131
unspotted, *pure*	395
unstable, *fickle*	242
precarious	377
unstained, *pure*	395
unsteady, *fickle*	242
precarious	377
unsubstantial, *vain*	474
unsuitable, *incongruous*	297
unsullied, *pure*	395
untainted, *pure*	395
untamed, *barbarous*	113
untarnished, *pure*	395
untaught, *ignorant*	290
rustic	426
untenanted, *vacant*	473
untoward, *adverse*	39
perverse	366
untrained, *fierce*	244
untruth, *deception*	181
untutored, *ignorant*	290
unusual, *queer*	397
rare	400
unvarying, *continual*	175
unwavering, *faithful*	233
unwholesome, *pernicious*	364
unwilling, *reluctant*	409
unyielding, *obstinate*	348
severe	435
upbraid, *reprove*	414
upbraiding, *reproof*	413
uphold, *confirm*	170
help	276
support	456
uplifted, *high*	279
upright, *honest*	293
innocent	304
pure	395

	PAGE
uprightness, *justice*	309
virtue	480
uproot, *exterminate*	231
upshot, *consequence*	173
upstart, *new*	343
urbane, *polite*	372
urge, influence	300
persuade	365
plead	369
quicken	393
urge forward, *promote*	390
urgency, *necessity*	341
urge on, *drive*	204
promote	390
quicken	393
usage, *habit*	267
use, *apply*	80
employ	213
exercise	229
habit	267
utility	473
usefulness, *profit*	387
utility	473
useless, *vain*	474
use up, *employ*	213
usual	472
general	269
normal	344
usurp, *assume*	93
utensil, *tool*	466
utility	473
profit	387
utmost, *end, n.*	214
utter, *speak*	446
utterance, *remark*	409
speech	446
uttermost, *end, n.*	214
vacant	473
idle	289
vacate, *cancel*	168
vacillate, *fluctuate*	249
vacillating, *fickle*	242
vacuous, *vacant*	473
vagrancy, *fancy*	237
vain	474
vainglory, *pride*	334
vale, *cavity*	147
valediction, *farewell*	238
valedictory, *farewell*	238
valiant, *brave*	127
valley, *cavity*	147
valor, *prowess*	393
value, *cherish*	156
esteem, v.	223
price	388
profit	387
valueless, *vain*	474

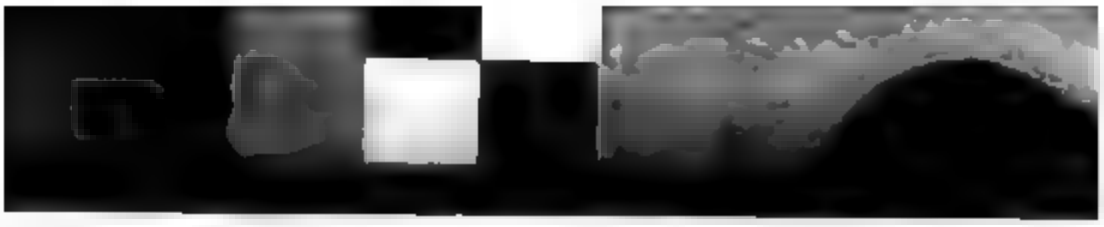
	PAGE
vanity, *egotism*	210
pride	384
vanquish, *beat*	115
conquer	172
vapid, *vain*	474
variable, *fickle*	242
variant, *heterogeneous*	277
variation, *change, n.*	152
difference	194
variety, *change, n.*	152
difference	194
various, *heterogeneous*	277
vary, *change, v.*	151
fluctuate	249
vast, *large*	313
vaunt, *ostentation*	352
vaunting, *ostentation*	352
veer, *fluctuate*	249
change, v.	151
wander	481
vehemence, *enthusiasm*	220
vehement, *eager*	207
veil, *hide*	278
palliate	354
venal	474
venerable, *old*	350
venerate	475
admire	37
veneration	476
vengeance, *revenge*	419
venial	477
venture, *hazard*	275
venturesome, *brave*	127
venturesomeness, *temerity*	461
veracity	477
verbal	478
verbiage, *circumlocution*	157
diction	193
verbose, *garrulous*	259
verbosity, *circumlocution*	157
verdant, *rustic*	426
verge, *boundary*	126
veritable, *authentic*	103
real	402
verity, *veracity*	477
vernacular, *language*	312
versatile, *fickle*	242
verse, *meter*	328
poetry	372
vestige, *trace*	468
vestments, *dress*	204
vesture, *dress*	204
vex, *affront*	39
vexation, *anger*	67
chagrin	151
viands, *food*	251
vibrate, *shake*	436
vice, *sin*	439
vicious, *criminal*	178
restive	417
viciousness, *sin*	439
vicissitude, *change, n.*	152
victimize, *abuse*	20
victory	479
victuals, *food*	251
view, *look*	320
vigilance, *care*	141
vigilant	479
alert	47
vigorous, *active*	28
healthy	275
severe	435
vile, *brutish*	131
criminal	178
vilify, *abuse*	20
slander	442
villany, *abomination*	12
vindicate, *avenge*	104
vindication, *apology*	75
violate, *abuse*	20
violent, *fierce*	244
virile, *masculine*	323
virtue	480
justice	309
virtuous, *innocent*	304
pure	395
virtuousness, *virtue*	480
virulence, *acrimony*	26
virulent, *bitter*	122
viscid, *adhesive*	36
viscous, *adhesive*	36
visible, *evident*	226
physical	366
vision, *dream*	203
visionary, *fanciful*	236
vain	474
visit, *avenge*	104
visitation, *misfortune*	331
vitiate, *defile*	184
vituperate, *abuse*	20
vivacious, *alive*	49
vivacity, *alacrity*	46
vocabulary, *diction*	193
language	312
vocal, *verbal*	478
vocation, *business*	133
vociferate, *call*	136
void, *abyss*	20
vacant	473
vow, *oath*	346
voyage, *journey*	307
vulgarism, *slang*	443
vulgarity, *slang*	443
wages, *pay, n.*	359

	PAGE
waggery, *wit*	486
waggishness, *wit*	486
wait, *abide*	9
wakeful, *vigilant*	479
wander	481
want, *necessity*	341
poverty	374
warble, *sing*	440
ward, *shelter*	437
wariness, *care*	141
warmth, *enthusiasm*	220
warn, *reprove*	414
warning, *example*	227
warp, *bend*	119
warrant, *precedent*	378
wary, *vigilant*	479
wash, *cleanse*	160
washing, *ablution*	9
wassail, *carousal*	144
waste, *bleak*	123
excess	228
vacant	478
wastefulness, *excess*	228
watch, *abide*	9
look	320
oversight	353
watchful, *alert*	47
vigilant	479
watchfulness, *care*	141
oversight	353
wave, *shake*	436
waver, *fluctuate*	249
shake	436
wavering, *fickle*	242
way	482
air	44
direction	196
wayward, *perverse*	366
weak, *faint*	231
wealth	482
weapon, *tool*	466
weapons, *arms*	83
wearied, *faint*	231
wear out, *tire*	466
weary, *tire*	466
wedded, *addicted*	32
wedding, *marriage*	323
wedlock, *marriage*	323
weigh, *deliberate*	185
weight, *load, n.*	319
weighty, *important*	295
welcome, *deliberate*	185
delightful	186
well, *healthy*	275
well-behaved, *polite*	372
well-bred, *polite*	372
well-disposed, *friendly*	256
well-mannered, *polite*	372
well off, *comfortable*	168
well-provided, *comfortable*	168
well to do, *comfortable*	168
whence, *therefore*	464
wherefore, *therefore*	464
while, *time*	465
whim, *fancy*	237
whimsical, *fickle*	242
queer	397
whip, *beat*	115
whit, *particle*	358
whiten, *bleach*	122
whitewash, *bleach*	122
wholesome, *healthy*	275
wicked, *criminal*	178
wickedness, *abomination*	12
sin	439
wide, *large*	313
wide-awake, *active*	28
alert	47
vigilant	479
widen, *amplify*	65
wild, *absurd*	19
bleak	123
fierce	244
wile, *artifice*	88
pretense	380
wilful, *perverse*	366
willing, *spontaneous*	447
win, *allure*	57
attain	99
conquer	172
get	262
succeed	454
wind up, *end, v.*	213
windy, *bleak*	123
winning, *amiable*	64
charming	154
win over, *persuade*	365
winsome, *amiable*	64
wipe, *cleanse*	160
wipe out, *exterminate*	231
wisdom	485
knowledge	311
prudence	394
wise, *sagacious*	427
wish, *desire*	190
wit	486
with, *by*	134
withal, *also*	57
withdraw, *abscond*	14
abstract	18
wither, *die*	193
withhold, *keep*	310
restrain	418
without delay, *immediately*	293

anticipation, 62, 191.
antipathy, 80, 98, 224.
anxiety, 74.
apathetic, 208, 305.
apathy, 46, 74.
apocryphal, 103.
apparent, 315.
appear, 14.
applaud, 20, 165, 169, 347, 415.
applause, 414.
apply (syn. for attach), 95.
appointment, 25.
appreciation, 13.
appreciative, 141.
approbation, 414.
appropriate, 48, 55.
approval, 13, 367, 412, 414.
approve, 9, 139, 165, 169, 347, 415.
approving, 141.
apropos, 48.
arbitrary, 416.
archetype, 207.
argument, 235.
armistice, 114.
arouse, 51, 418.
array, 198.
arrive, 14.
arrogance, 335.
arrogant, 326, 370.
artful, 139.
artificial, 339.
artlessness, 89.
ascertain, 457.
ascetic, 206.
assent, 347.
assert, 4, 412.
assertion, 11.
assist, 110.
assistance, 295.
assistant, 387.
assisting, 39.
association, 419.
assort, 198, 333.
assumed, 339.
assuming, 326.
assumption, 335.
assurance, 47, 74, 191, 202, 275, 335, 380.
assure, 102.
assured, 378.
astonishment, 71.
astuteness, 289.
atheism, 409.
attach, 128.
attainment, 289.
attendant, 157.
attentive, 19.
attraction, 72.
audacious, 41.
augment, 53, 231.
august, 368.
auspicious, 39.
austere, 370.
austerity, 144.
authority, 421.
authorize, 12, 389.
auxiliary, 387.
avaricious, 261.
averse, 33.
aversion, 46, 80, 98, 224.
avoid, 9, 33, 91, 306.
avoidance, 44.
avow, 279, 412.
away from, 65.
awkward, 116, 118, 162, 247, 373, 442.
awkwardness, 34, 208, 376.
axiom, 235, 424.
bachelorhood, 328.
bad, 362.
baffle, 7, 200.
balmy, 124.
barbarism, 407.
barbarity, 121, 368.
bareness, 204.
barter, 395.
base, 106, 280.
baseless, 103.
bashfulness, 94, 210, 211, 297, 366.
battle, 168, 272.
be, 78.
be born, 194.
be certain, real, or true, 78.
be deaf to, 319.
be defeated, 454.
be deficient, 13.
be destitute, 13.
befoul, 160.
befouling, 11.
befriend, 99.
beget, 231.
beggarly, 106, 426.
beggary, 485.
begin, 150, 194.
beginning (syn. for end), 214.
be immortal, 194.
being, 102, 105, 194.
be in subjection, 265.
be joyful, 337.
be lacking, 13.
belief, 202.
believe, 201.
believer, 441.
bellicose, 257.
belligerent, 257.
benediction, 346.
beneficent, 364, 368.
beneficial, 364, 474.
benefit, 13, 20, 146, 295, 303.
benign, 39.
benignant, 336.
benison, 346.
be present, 14.
be silent, 137.
besmear, 160.
besmearing, 11.
besmirch, 160.
besmirching, 11.
bespatter, 160.
be still, 137.
be subject, 265.
be sure, 457.
be the fact, 78.
betray, 279, 438, 456.
betrayal, 182.
betrayer, 24, 35.
be wanting, 13.
beyond, 65.
bide, 152.
big, 246.
bind, 16, 128, 422.
biography, 451.
bitter, 186.
blacken, 123.
blackness, 318.
blame, 377.
blamelessness, 439.
bland, 125, 336, 435.
blasphemy, 409.
blemish, 64.
blemished, 362.
blessing, 13, 146, 303, 331, 346.
blind, 94.
bluff, 373.
blunt, 246, 373.
bluntness, 29.
body, 330.
boil down, 66.
boisterous, 138.
bold, 41, 326.
boldness, 335.
boon, 146, 303, 331.
boorish, 373.
boorishness, 34, 407.

19.
150.
ıry, 150.
d, 300.
ful, 104.
, 259.
41.
330.
217.
down, 217, 456.
up, 178.
231.
, 158.
300, 314.
124, 160, 181,
ıcy, 289, 451.
ıt, 181, 282.
l, 478.
ed, 478.
ing, 473.
433.
, 254, 284.
373.
ty, 121, 366, 407.
force, 330.
188.
ıp, 231.
ng, 162, 442.
5.
70.
219, 290, 473.
8.
l by, 298
ible, 237.
ite, 103.
ited, 237.
ition, 25, 220
41, 208, 450.
ıss, 47, 62, 74, 220,
, 171.
, 89, 182, 286,
r of heaven, 22
ty, 289.
late, 173.
lation, 182.
ious, 233.
ity, 316.
74, 462.
or, 20.
s, 141, 208, 305,
ssness, 44, 68, 74,
(syn. for affront),
carry, 438
cast away, 157.
cast down, 456.
castigate, 356.
cast out, 17, 157, 438.
casual, 302, 341.
caution, 220, 402.
cede, 173
celibacy, 323.
censure, 76, 377.
center, 127.
certain, 19, 222, 378
certainty, 25, 187, 202, 203, 235, 237, 244, 275, 287, 380.
cessation, 28.
chafe, 422
chance, 179, 378.
change, 249.
changeableness, 300.
changeless, 248.
chaos, 459.
charge, 16, 76.
charity, 68.
chasten, 356.
chastise, 356.
chastisement, 391.
check, 388, 398, 429.
cheer, 5, 191, 415.
cheerful, 124.
cheerless, 168.
cheery, 124.
cherish (syn. for abandon), 3; (syn. for chasten), 155.
cherish, 4, 12, 20, 231, 412.
chief, 24, 41.
chill, 57.
chimerical, 294.
choice, 342, 378.
choleric, 326.
Christian, 441.
chronicle, 53, 451.
churlish, 65.
churlishness, 121.
circumference, 150.
circumscribed, 300.
circumspection, 462.
citadel, 127.
citizen, 48.
city-like, 426.
civilized, 113.
claim, 4, 11, 90, 412.
classify, 198, 383.
clean, 184.
cleanse, 184.
clear, 167, 181, 222, 282, 350.
clearness, 306.
clever, 107.
cleverness, 451.
cling to, 82, 177.
cloak, 170.
clog, 398.
close, 261.
cloud, 419.
cloudiness, 419.
cloudy, 162.
clownish, 373.
clownishness, 34, 407.
clumsiness, 34.
clumsy, 45, 116, 162, 246, 344, 442, 461.
coarse, 246, 373, 461.
coarseness, 407
coincidence, 63
cold, 73, 208, 257, 400.
coldness, 220, 434.
collect, 82.
collected, 41.
collectively, 75.
colonize, 231.
color, 128.
combine, 18.
come into being, 194.
come into view, 14.
come to life, 194.
come short, 200, 454.
comfort, 146, 331, 354, 380, 412.
command, 90, 389, 421.
commander, 24.
commanding, 368.
commence, 150.
commend, 165.
commendation, 414.
commendatory, 141.
common, 382, 397, 455.
commonplace, 23, 106, 237, 455.
common sense, 28, 289.
commotion, 417
communicative, 460.
compactness, 158.
companionship, 419.
company, 419.
compassion, 420.
compatible, 298.
compel, 16.
compel (syn. for hinder), 380.
compensation, 264.
competent, 474.
complacency, 367, 412.

complaint, 76.
complaisant, 16, 336, 349, 366.
complete, 18.
compliant, 16, 349, 366, 405.
complimentary, 141.
comply, 265, 347.
composed, 41.
composure, 62.
compression, 158.
compulsion, 60, 316.
conceal, 70, 170.
concealed, 227.
concealment, 419.
conceit, 335.
conceived, 402.
concert, 163.
conciliate, 40.
conciseness, 158.
conclude, 393, 457.
concluding, 383.
conclusion, 380.
concord, 59, 114, 163, 218.
concur, 347.
concurrence, 59, 163.
condemn, 16, 356.
consolidate, 82.
consonance, 59, 195.
conspicuous, 232, 315.
constancy, 153.
constant, 243.
consternation, 94.
constitutional, 16.
constraint, 208, 316.
construct, 188.
consummation, 71.
contaminate, 160.
contaminating, 11.
contamination, 11.
contemn, 37, 150, 476.
contempt, 224, 236, 377, 476.
contemptible, 106, 252, 426.
contend, 43.
content, 40, 380, 412.
contented, 221.
contention, 168, 272.
contentious, 257, 326.
contentment, 63, 367, 380.
contest, 168, 272.
confound, 7, 31.
confuse, 31, 87.
confusedly, 75.
confusion, 94, 459.
congeniality, 72.
conjecture, 179.
conjoin, 18.
consent, 347, 352.
consent to, 389.
consequence, 147.
consequent, 383.
conservative, 400.
conserve, 20, 454.
consider, 20.
considerate, 141.
consistent, 19, 298.
consolation, 331.
console, 171.
condemnation, 76, 377, 391.
condensation, 158.
condense, 66.
conditional, 16.
condole with, 171.
condone, 85.
confess, 279.
confide in, 201.
confidence, 47, 74, 191, 202, 335, 380.
confident, 41.
confirm, 12, 139.
confiscate, 55.
conflict, 272.
conformity, 59, 163.
contingency, 342.
contingent, 16, 294, 341.
continuance, 153.
continue, 6, 12, 152.
contract, 393.
contradict, 43, 105, 450.
contradiction, 107.
contrariety, 471.
contravene, 450.
contributory, 39, 387.
control, 421.
controllable, 405.
controversy, 168, 272.
controvert, 450.
contumely, 236.
converse, 419.
convexity, 149.
convey, 433.
convict, 16, 356.
conviction, 202, 380.
cool, 41, 132, 208.
coolness, 62, 98.
cooperating, 39.
cooperative, 39.
correct, 356.
corrupt, 64, 160, 362.
corrupted, 362.
cover, 99, 170.
covert, 227.
cover (up), 70.
covet, 9.
covetous, 261.
countenance, 415.
counteract, 7, 276.
counterfeit, 103.
countryman, 48.
courage, 191.
courageous, 41.
court, 4.
courteous, 125.
courtesy, 27.
courtly, 113.
coyness, 210, 297.
cowardice, 394, 462.
cowardliness, 394.
cowardly, 128.
crabbed, 65, 370.
crafty, 139.
crammed, 473.
crave, 9.
create, 188.
creation, 147.
credit, 112.
cringing, 128.
crowded, 473.
cruel, 65.
cruelty, 328, 368.
crushed, 254.
crusty, 65.
crystalline, 181.
cultured, 113, 426.
cunning, 139.
curse, 391.
cursed, 282.
curtail, 66, 393.
customary, 397.
cut, 33.
cut down, 66.
cynicism, 236.
damage, 388.
damp, 57.
daring, 41, 232.
dark, 227, 318.
darken, 123.
darkness, 318.
dauntless, 41.
dazzling, 181.
dead, 50, 173.
deadness, 220, 434.
deaf, 173.
dearth, 228.
debase, 42, 64, 160.
debate, 168.
deceased, 50.
deceit, 478.
deceitful, 139, 283.



n, 478.
243.
, 202, 380.
43, 157, 388,
sition 471.
25.
32.
0.
88.
362.
200, 479.
99, 412, 443.
99, 180.
e, 211.
ial, 405.
y, 226.
, 362, 372.
60.
396
nt, 11.
11.
38.
d, 116, 362, 461.
50.
.
, 42.
d, 280.
88, 398
tion, 28.
113, 275
13, 151, 354,
228
, 362.
4.
, 478
11
, 456.
rable, 19.
rate, 102.
rated, 19
ration, 107, 235,
380
43
ness, 366.
233, 363, 391.
e, 7.
ation, 377
, 55, 78, 90, 101,
170, 429, 450
9, 401
re, 221.
on, 201
upon, 201.
160
42, 64
d, 280.

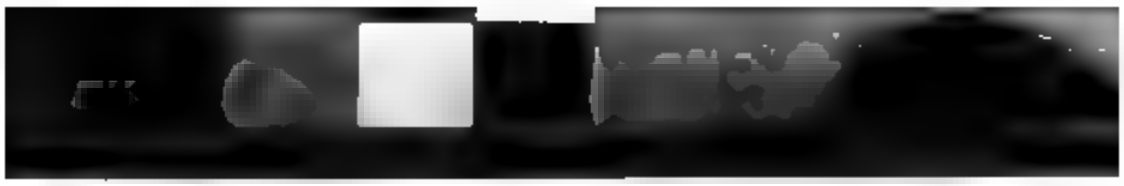
depressing, 187.
derange, 31, 87.
derangement, 459.
descend, 425.
desecrate, 192.
desert, 456.
deserter, 35.
desertion, 182.
designing, 139.
desire, 9, 13.
desire (syn. for antipathy), 72.
desirous, 409.
despair, 71, 217.
despair of,
despatch, 184.
despicable, 106, 252
despise, 37, 150, 476.
destitution, 228, 240, 485
destroy, 171, 200, 456
destruction, 388, 479.
detach, 79, 97, 249, 333
detached, 36, 337.
deter, 7, 57, 301, 365.
deteriorate, 6 .
determination, 202.
determine, 102
determined 200, 243
detest, 37 4 6.
detestation 80
detriment, 388
develop, 6, 231.
developed, 315.
development, 147, 289.
dexterous, 107.
die, 406.
differ, 43
difference, 83, 272.
different, 49.
difficulty, 208.
diffidence, 210, 211, 297, 353, 366
diffuse, 463.
dignified, 368.
dignify, 4.
dilatory, 344.
diligent, 290.
dim, 162.
diminish, 32.
diminutive, 314
dimness, 318
diplomatic, 139
direct, 157, 89
directness, 158
dirty, 340, 396.
disadvantage 388, 473
disaffected, 257

disaffection, 52.
disagree, 43.
disagreeable, 65, 163, 370.
disagreement, 67, 272.
disallow, 55.
disappoint, 429.
disappointing, 187.
disappointment, 479.
disapprobation, 377.
disapproval, 377, 391.
disapprove, 7, 55.
disarrange, 31, 87, 249, 459.
disarray, 204.
disaster, 479.
disavow, 78, 105, 170.
disband, 178.
disbelief, 233.
discard, 97.
discharge, 85, 88, 178.
disclaim, 78, 105, 157.
disclose, 279.
discomfort, 208.
discompose, 31.
disconcert, 7.
disconnect, 79, 91, 97, 101, 307, 333.
disconnected, 36, 337.
disconnection, 471.
discontented, 163
discord, 54, 272.
discourage, 7, 276, 301, 365
discourteous, 373.
discover, 279, 457.
discover (syn. for hide), 278
discovery, 287.
discredit, 236.
discriminate, 333.
discussion, 168.
disdain, 476
discord, 275.
disengage, 79, 333.
disentangle, 307.
disfigure, 38.
disgorge, 17.
disgrace, 42, 236.
disguise, 170.
disgust, 80.
disgusting, 116, 461
dishabille, 204.
dishonest, 283.
dishonesty, 309.
dishonor, 43, 150, 236, 476
disinclination, 46.

distinclined, 83.
disinfect, 154.
disingennous, 283.
disintegration, 92.
disinter, 279.
disinterested, 475.
disjoin, 31, 91, 97, 333.
disjoined, 36.
disjoint, 31.
disjunction, 471.
dislike, 37, 46, 80, 98, 224
dislocate, 31.
disloyalty, 52.
dismay, 94.
dismember, 31.
dismiss, 98, 157, 178, 216.
disorder, 31, 87, 459.
disorderly, 340.
disown, 105, 170.
disparage (syn. for praise), 376.
disparagement, 377.
dispassionate, 208.
disperse, 17, 61, 87, 178.
dispersion, 165
dispirited, 50
displace 81, 349
displeasing, 370, 461
dispose 198
disposed, 409
dispose of, 395
disproportion, 67, 272.
disprove, 450
disputation, 168.
dispute, 43, 168, 450.
disputed, 103
disqualified, 35
disquiet, 208, 219, 417.
disregard, 142, 150, 476.
disrelish, 80
disrepute, 236.
disrupt, 91.
dissatisfied, 168.
dissemble, 170
dissension, 168, 272.
dissent, 43, 283
dissever, 32, 333.
dissimilar, 49.
dissimilarity, 67.
dissimulate, 170.
dissipate, 17, 61
dissociate, 91, 97, 101, 333
dissociated, 337.
dissociation, 471.
dissolve, 178.
dissuade, 7, 57, 301, 365.
distance, 83, 98.
distant, 36, 257.
distaste, 80.
distasteful, 461.
distinct, 49, 222, 337.
distinguish, 307.
distract, 17, 219.
distress, 74, 174.
distressed, 168.
distressing, 187.
distrust, 71, 94, 283
disturb, 31, 87, 174, 219, 249.
disturbance, 74, 417
disturbed, 135
disunion, 54, 272, 471.
disunite, 91, 97, 333.
disunited, 337.
diverge, 91.
divert, 97.
divide, 61, 91, 333.
divide arbitrarily, 82.
division, 471
divorce, 54, 91, 97, 98, 323, 471.
divulge, 279.
docile, 16, 244, 349, 405, 418.
dogged, 65, 200
doing, 289
dome of heaven, 22
domination, 421.
dominion, 421.
doom, 356.
doubt, 71, 94, 283, 342.
doubtful, 77, 230, 294, 316.
doubtfulness, 342.
dowdy, 340.
drag, 398.
drained, 372.
draw (syn. for drive), 205.
dread, 71.
dreary, 163, 370.
drive (syn for draw), 202.
drive away, 57.
droop, 217
drop, 145, 216, 425, 456.
drowsy, 47, 480.
drunkenness, 18.
dubious, 77, 162, 318.
dubiousness, 342.
ductile, 16.
dulcet, 122.
dull, 28, 45, 47, 50, 94, 162, 344, 400, 426, 480.
dulness, 29, 46, 220, 262, 376, 487.
dunce, 430.
duplicity, 478.
dusk, 318.
dutiful, 349, 405.
dwarfed, 280.
dye, 123.
each, 126.
eager, 409.
eagerness, 74.
earnings, 264
ease, 74, 354, 380, 487
easy, 141, 195, 435, 450.
easy-going, 141.
economy, 228.
educated, 290.
effect, 147
effective, 474.
effeminacy, 394.
efficient, 474.
egress, 221.
egotism, 335.
either, 126.
eject, 17
ejection 221
elaborate, 231.
elation, 191.
elegant, 113, 426.
elevate, 4
elevated 132
elevation, 22, 149.
eliminate, 333.
elude, 33.
emaciated, 275
emancipate, 416.
embark, 401.
embitter, 58.
embodiment, 299.
embolden, 5.
emerge, 14.
eminence, 149.
emit, 17.
emotion, 74.
empire, 421.
employed, 290.
empower, 389.
empyrean, 22.
enact, 12, 139.
encomium, 414.
encourage, 5, 110, 156, 415, 416
encouragement, 191.
encouraging, 141.
end, 147.

a, for beginning),
ce, 28.
152.
g, 471.
24, 35, 92.
e, 232.
42.
90, 189.
ient, 8, 11.
, 6, 53.
389.
nt, 8, 11, 13, 71.
6.
ged, 182.
e, 75.
54, 98.
20.
ion, 150.
358.
, 114.
e, 66.
904
r, 369.
), 476, 486.
102.
, 48.
, 12, 102, 139.
ed, 19.
27.
9, 13
, 91, 203.
d. 257.
ment, 98, 391
471
e, 141
20, 166, 443
414.
nt, 300.
17.
26.
', 23, 455.
ng, 471
, 235, 287, 380.
222, 315.
).
132, 368.
e, 439.
, 429.
ial, 261, 345,
8
', 395
excite, 51, 418.
excited, 188.
excitement, 74, 417.
exclusion, 221.
excrescence, 149.
excuse, 85, 415, 420.
execution, 289.
execrate, 37.
exercise, 8.
exhausted, 275, 372.
exhibit, 279.
exhume, 279.
exist, 78, 194.
exit, 221.
exonerate, 85, 169.
exotic, 386.
expectancy, 191.
expectation, 62, 191.
expedient, 474
expedite, 156, 184.
expel, 488.
explanation, 424.
explicate, 307.
explicit, 315.
exploded, 103.
expose, 7, 279, 488.
exposed, 315.
exposure, 204.
expulsion, 221
extend, 6.
external, 302.
extinguish, 132.
extirpate, 369.
extol, 20, 443
extort, 90.
extraordinary, 472.
extravagance, 259.
extricate, 307
extrinsic, 302
exude, 17.
exult, 337.
exultation, 151.
fabrication, 478.
fabulous, 103, 402
facile, 195
facilitate, 350.
fact, 53, 187, 203, 235, 237, 244, 267, 268, 289, 381.
fail, 13, 100, 115, 178, 200, 217, 406, 454
failing, 275
fail of, 146, 361.
failure, 228, 351, 479.
faint, 217.
faint-hearted, 126.
fainting, 275.
fair, 141.
fair dealing, 182.
fairness, 59, 256, 304.
fair play, 304.
fair weather, 450.
faithfulness, 304.
faithless, 233, 288.
fall, 115, 173, 217, 425.
fallen, 254.
fallible, 362.
falling back, 388.
falling off, 39.
fall short, 454.
fall short of, 146.
fall under, 145.
false, 103, 233, 288.
falsehood, 4 8.
falseness, 478.
falsity, 478.
falter, 217.
familiar, 397.
famine, 240.
fan, 51.
fanciful, 402.
fancy, 179.
far from, 65
fashionable, 78.
fast, 144, 240.
fasten, 128
fasting, 240.
fate, 25.
fatigue, 220.
fatuity, 34, 466.
faulty, 362.
favor, 4, 20, 146.
favorable, 59, 364, 409.
favoritism, 309.
fear, 71, 394.
fear (syn. for fortitude), 253.
fearful, 126.
fearless, 41.
feeble, 252, 296.
feebleness, 376.
feeling, 74.
feigned, 402.
fellow countryman, 48
fellow feeling, 72.
fellowship, 419.
feminine (syn. for masculine), 323.
ferocity, 366.
fickle, 238.
fickleness, 300.
fiction, 478
fictitious, 103.
fierce, 138, 326.
fiery, 326.
filled, 473

fill up, 18.
filthy, 396.
finite, 300.
firm, 200, 243, 378.
firmament, 22.
firmness, 153, 380.
fixed, 243.
fixedness, 153.
fixity, 153, 380.
flat, 400, 450.
flattering, 141.
flavorless, 400.
flight, 182.
flimsy, 296.
flourish, 194.
fly, 173.
foe, 24, 92.
foggy, 162.
follower, 157.
following, 383.
folly, 34, 262, 395, 473. 486.
foment, 6.
fool, 430.
foolish, 162, 428.
foolishness, 486.
forbearance, 68.
forbid, 55.
forbidding, 370.
force, 8.
foreign, 38, 339, 386.
foreordination, 25.
forfeit, 9, 100, 173.
forfend, 9.
forget, 150, 415.
forgetfulness, 327.
forgive, 85, 415.
forgiveness, 420.
forlorn, 163.
fortuitous, 302.
fortuity, 342.
forward, 350.
forwardness, 335.
foster, 231.
foul, 396.
foxy, 139.
fragile, 275.
frail, 275.
frankness, 89, 182, 286, 335, 381.
frantic, 138.
fraudulent, 283.
free, 36, 88, 104, 121, 156, 249, 350, 416, 418, 460.
free agency, 378.
freedom, 335, 342, 378.
free-thinking, 236.
free will, 378.
frenzied, 138.
frenzy, 74.
fresh, 73, 232, 386.
friend, 217.
friendly, 221, 336.
friendship (syn. for battle), 114; (syn. for enmity), 218; (syn. for feud), 241; (syn. for hatred), 273.
friendship, 218.
frightened, 128.
frightful, 116.
frigid, 208, 257.
frivolous, 296.
frugality, 228.
fruit, 147.
frustrate, 7, 200.
frustration, 479.
full, 473.
fulsome, 461.
furious, 138, 326.
further, 350.
fury, 74.
futile, 428.
futility, 473.
gain, 230.
gainsay, 450.
gallant, 41.
garrulous, 460.
gather together, 82.
gaudy, 461.
generous, 104, 475.
genial, 124, 125, 141, 336, 366, 435.
gentle, 16, 170, 244, 336, 349, 405, 418, 435, 450.
gentleness, 27, 68.
genuineness, 286.
germane, 48.
get (syn. for abandon), 3.
get, 433.
get the worst of, 115.
ghastly, 116.
give, 433.
give consent, 389.
give leave, 389.
give permission, 389.
give out, 217.
give up, 17, 100, 145, 146, 216, 217, 438.
gleaming, 181.
gloom, 318.
gloominess, 318.
gloomy, 370.
glorious, 368.
glory, 151.
glowing, 181.
glum, 370.
gluttony, 18.
go, 401.
go away, 401.
godlessness, 409.
godliness, 439.
go down, 115, 425.
good, 364.
good faith, 256.
good fortune, 331.
good luck, 331.
good nature, 27.
good-natured, 141, 336.
goodness, 439.
good sense, 306.
gorged, 473.
go under, 115.
governable, 366.
government, 421.
grace, 420.
graceful, 113.
graceful (syn. for awkward), 106.
gradual, 450.
grand, 132, 368.
gratification, 13, 331, 367.
gratify, 40.
gravity, 487.
great, 132, 246, 368.
greed, 18.
greediness, 121.
greedy, 261.
grief (syn. for happiness), 268.
grieve, 174.
grim, 116, 370.
grind, 422.
grisly, 116.
gross, 396.
grossness, 407.
grotesque, 116, 461.
group, 198.
grow, 194.
grow worse, 406.
gruff, 65.
guerdon, 264.
guess, 179.
guile, 478.
guilelessness, 89, 182, 381.
hallow, 184.
hand, 433.
handy, 107.



ess (syn. for
l), 266.
ess, 331
eartedness, 368.
ss, 328, 368, 412,
137.
64, 388.
ss, 244, 252.
ious, 298.
ny, 59, 72, 168,
218
870, 461.
ess, 121, 328, 368.
156, 184, 393.
7.
, 65, 187, 370.
85.
80, 224.
(syn. for friend-
), 257; (syn for
), 321.
ness, 335.
y, 326.
4.
10.
198.
ul, 364.
n, 187.
232
138.
28, 45, 47, 246,
s, 208, 305, 480.
aness, 44, 142,
22, 149.
n, 58.
46, 295, 303.
217.
, 39, 364, 368.
, 387.
s, 252, 442.
ness, 376.
er, 293.
41
cy, 94.
ion, 462
eneous, 49.
227
0, 170.
s, 116, 461.
419
irited, 326.
, 149.
149
384.
383
hinder, 7, 301, 365, 388, 398.
hinder (syn. for quicken), 398.
hinderer, 24, 92, 103.
hindmost, 368.
hindrance, 363.
hissing, 377.
history (syn. for fiction), 248.
history, 53, 244, 451.
hold, 4, 152, 177, 412, 438.
hold aloof, 306.
hold back, 365.
hold fast, 250.
hold off, 306.
hold one's ground, 14.
hold one's place, 14.
holiness, 489.
homelike, 24
homogeneous, 167, 378.
honest, 475.
honesty, 89, 182, 256, 286, 304, 381.
honeyed, 122
honor, 4, 40, 304.
honorable, 475.
hope, 191.
hopefulness, 191
horizontal, 450.
horrible, 187.
horrid, 116, 461.
hostile, 257.
hostility, 54, 272.
however, 117.
huge, 246.
humane (syn. for barbarous), 118.
humane, 118, 132.
humble, 16, 42, 106.
humiliate, 42
humiliation, 236.
humility, 63, 211, 297, 366, 385
hurry, 156, 184, 393
hurt, 174, 388.
hush, 70, 137, 447, 450.
hyperphysical, 367
hypocritical, 283
hypothetical, 402
identical, 278.
identity, 153, 195
idiocy, 486
idiot, 480.
idiotic, 94, 162.
idle, 28, 296.
idleness, 229, 300, 487
idler, 480.
ignoble, 261.
ignominy, 236, 377
ignoramus, 480.
ignorance, 26, 210, 312
ignorant, 23, 162, 178, 480
ignore, 33, 105, 150, 319, 361.
ignoring, 26.
ill, 275.
ill-becoming, 118.
ill-behaved, 373.
ill-bred, 373.
ill-breeding, 34.
ill-conditioned, 65.
ill-contrived, 247.
ill-disposed, 257.
illegitimate, 36.
ill-fitted, 247.
ill-fitting, 8, 247.
ill-humored, 65, 370.
illiberal, 261.
illiberality, 121.
illiteracy, 210, 312.
illiterate, 23.
illiterate person, 480.
ill-mannered, 373.
ill manners, 34.
ill-natured, 65, 370.
ill-starred, 254.
ill-suited, 247
ill-tempered, 65
ill-timed, 247
illummed, 181.
illusory, 402.
ill-will, 21.
imaginary, 402
imagination, 179.
imbecile, 94
imbecility, 262, 376, 486.
immaterial, 296, 367.
immense, 246
immobility, 28, 336.
immodest, 396.
immortal, 471.
immutable, 243, 378.
immunity, 180.
impair, 64.
impalpable, 227.
impartiality, 304.
impeach, 16.
impecuniosity, 485.
impel, 415, 418.
impede, 7, 301, 398.
impenetrable, 227.
impenitence, 412.
imperceptible, 227.

imperfect, 362
imperishable, 471.
impertinent, 38, 326, 373.
impiety, 409
implacability, 328.
implicit, 230
implied, 230
impolicy, 473.
impolite, 373.
imposture, 478
impotence, 376
impoverish, 42
impoverished, 372.
imprisonment, 316.
improbable, 77, 294, 318.
improper, 118, 247
improvement, 303.
improvidence, 395.
imprudence, 395, 486.
impudence 335
impudent, 326, 373.
impure 282, 396.
imputation 76
inability, 376.
inaction 28, 229, 351.
inactive, 28 47, 344.
inactivity, 28. 229
inadequacy 228, 473
inadequate, 35, 170, 247, 372 460
inadhesive 36
inadmissible, 38.
inanimate, 50.
inanimate object, 69.
inapplicable, 38.
inapposite, 38
inappropriate, 247.
inaptitude 376
inartistic 461
inattention 142, 300.
inattentive 305 480.
inaugurate, 150.
incapacity 376
incarnation, 289.
incautious, 480
incidental 332.
incite 415 418.
included 284, 409.
income, 230
incompetence, 376.
incompetent, 35
incomplete 362, 400.
incongruity 67, 272
inconceivable, 296, 314, 367
inconclusive 440
inconsistency, 272
inconstancy, 300.
incontestable, 19, 378.
incontrovertible, 19.
incorruptible, 475.
increase 6, 18, 53, 231.
incredible, 318.
incredulity, 238.
inculpate, 16.
indecent, 118, 396.
indecorous, 118.
indefinite, 230.
indelicate, 396
independence, 92, 378
indeterminate, 230
indifference, 46, 62, 63 80, 98, 142, 220, 236.
indifferent, 208, 257, 296, 305
indigence, 485
indiscretion, 395, 486.
indiscriminately, 75.
indisposed, 33
indisputable, 19, 222
indistinct, 162.
indolence, 46, 300.
indolent, 28.
indubitable 19, 222.
indulge, 156
indulgence, 11
indulgent, 336, 435
industrious, 290
industrious (syn. for idle), 289
inebriation, see INTOXICATION 18.
ineffectiveness, 351
inefficiency 351, 376.
inequity 309
inert 28, 45, 344.
inertia 28.
inertness, 46
inexcusable, 477
inexpediency, 473.
inexpedient, 247
inexperience, 36, 313.
inexpert 142
inexpiable, 477.
infallible 19, 378.
infamy 236.
inferior, 35, 106, 280, 362, 387
infidelity 233
infinitesimal, 314.
inflexible 200
infrequent, 261, 472
ingenuousness, 89, 286, 381
inhabited, 473.
inharmonious, 461.
inhibit, 301.
inhumanity, 121, 368.
inimical, 257.
initiate, 150.
injure, 64.
injury, 76, 388.
injustice, 309.
innocence, 89, 439.
innocent, 178.
innocent (syn. for criminal), 178.
insensible, 173.
insensibility, 434.
inside, 127
insignificant, 296, 314.
insincere, 139.
insipid, 400.
insist, 90.
insistence, 11.
insolent, 373. See also RUDE, 246, 340, 371, 461
inspirit, 5.
in spite of, 58.
instigate, 156, 415.
instigator, 24.
institute, 12, 150.
instructed, 290
insufficiency, 228.
insufficient, 35, 362 372.
insult, 76
insulting, 373.
insure 102
intangible, 367
integrity, 256, 304, 439.
intellect, 126
intellectual, 132, 367.
intelligence, 126, 289, 451.
intelligent, 132 See also SENSIBLE, 9, 237.
intemperance, 18.
intensify, 53.
intention, 25.
interior, 127.
in the future, 293.
intoxication, 18.
intractable, 200.
intrepid, 41.
intriguing, 139.
introduce, 12
inutility, 351, 473.
invariable, 243.
invariability, 153
inventor, 41.
invigorate, 466.
invigorating, 364
invisible, 237, 367.
irrational, 428

284, 345.
ty, 459.
, 38.
409.
349.
hle, 416.
208.
92.
.
172.
410.
).
31, 337.
l, 87.
)4, 328.
39
451
2, 177, 435, 454.
', 306.
y, 306.
, 70.
', 306.
306.
st, 70.
ther, 82.
, 336, 366.
, 72, 216.
27, 218.
1.
.
f.
139.
.
28, 485.
80.
f.
.
220.
71.
7.
.
rnanism, 236.
3.
166, 443.
141.
21.
'8.
s, 304.
16.
279.
279.
06.
.
90.
leave, 157, 352, 401.
legal, 178.
legalize, 12.
leisure, 487.
lengthy, 463.
leniency, 68.
lenient, 16, 170, 435.
lenity, 68.
lessen, 32.
let, 389.
let alone, 306.
let be, 306.
let go, 100, 145, 146, 156, 216, 456.
let loose, 418.
level, 450.
lewd, 396.
liberal, 104.
liberality, 259.
liberate, 98, 156.
liberty, 352.
license, 11, 156, 352, 389.
lie, 478
life-giving, 364.
lifeless, 50.
light, 181, 195, 296.
light-heartedness, 74.
like, 9, 278.
likeness, 195
limit, 393.
limited, 16, 300, 314.
list, 137.
listen, 137.
literal, 237.
literalness, 244.
little, 300, 314.
live, 194.
loathing, 80, 224.
loathsome, 166.
lofty, 326, 368.
logic, 295.
logical, 19.
loneliness, 165.
long, 463.
long-suffering, 68.
loose, 86, 121, 156, 249.
loosen, 156, 249.
loquacious, 460.
loquaciousness, 335.
loquacity, 335.
lose, 100, 146, 178, 361, 454.
loss, 388.
love, 9, 68.
love (syn. for antipathy), 72; (syn. for enmity), 218; (syn. for hatred), 278.
loving, 336.
low, 280, 450.
lower, 42.
lowliness, 297, 385.
lowly, 16, 106.
loyalty, 421
lucid, 181, 222.
lucidity, 306.
lukewarmness, 220.
luminous, 181.
lump, 149.
luscious, 122.
luxury, 259.
lying, 288.
magnify, 6, 58.
maidenhood, 323.
main body, 80.
maintain, 4, 139, 412.
make, 188
make (syn. for abolish), 11; (syn. for break), 128; (syn. for demolish), 187.
make known, 279.
make merry, 337.
make sure, 102.
make worse, 53.
maladroit, 442
maladroitness, 376.
malevolence, 121.
malignity, 121.
man, 69.
manageable, 405, 418.
maneuvering, 139.
manifest, 222, 279, 315.
mar, 38, 64, 200.
marred, 362.
masculine (syn. for feminine), 240.
mask, 170.
mass, 358.
material substance, 380.
matter, 69, 380.
matter-of-course, 23.
matter-of fact, 23.
meager, 362.
mean, 106, 261, 280, 296, 314, 372, 426.
measurable, 300.
meek, 16.
meekness, 297 385.
melancholy, 187.
memoir, 451.
mend, 128, 410.
mendacious, 288.
mendacity, 478.
mendicancy, 465.
mental, 367.

mercilessness, 368.
mercy, 420.
meritorious, 178.
meretricious, 461.
microscopic, 314.
mighty, 368.
migrate, 9.
mild, 16, 124, 170, 244, 336, 435.
mildness, 27, 68.
mind, 69, 126.
mineral, 69.
minion, 157.
minor, 296, 387.
minute, 314.
minute (syn. for large), 313.
misapplied, 247.
misapply, 31, 192.
misapprehend, 361.
misapprehension, 312.
misappropriate, 192.
miscalculated, 247.
miscalculation, 486.
miscarriage, 479.
miscarry, 200, 454.
misconceive, 361.
misconception, 312.
miscontrived, 247.
miserable, 163, 187, 254.
miserly, 261, 372.
misery, 485.
misfit, 31.
misfitted, 247.
misfitting, 247.
misgiving, 94, 238.
misjoin, 31.
misjudgment, 486.
misplace, 31.
miss, 100, 146, 200, 361, 454.
misunderstanding, 312.
misuse, 192.
mixed, 396.
model, 207.
moderate, 170, 300, 400.
modern, 73, 386.
modest, 325.
modesty, 210, 211, 297, 353, 366, 385.
modish, 73.
monstrosity, 429.
monstrous, 345.
moral, 178, 367.
morality, 439.
morose, 65.
mortal, 477.
motion, 417.
mound, 149.
mount, 22, 149.
mountain, 22, 149.
mournful, 187.
move, 9.
movement, 417.
munificent, 104.
mysterious (syn. for clear), 161.
mysterious, 162.
mystery, 419.
nakedness, 204.
narrative, 53.
narrow, 300, 314, 372.
native, 48.
native-born inhabitant, 48.
natural, 397, 455.
naturalized person, 48.
nature, 102.
nauseous, 186.
necessity, 25, 60, 275, 316.
nectared, 122.
need, 13, 228, 240, 485.
needless, 296, 341.
neglect, 44, 142, 150, 200, 216, 300, 319, 415.
neglect (syn. for care), 141.
neglectful, 480.
negligence, 44, 142, 300.
negligent, 141, 208, 340, 480.
negligible, 296, 387.
neither, 126.
new, 73, 386.
new (syn. for old), 350.
nevertheless, 58, 117.
nice, 113.
niggardliness, 121.
niggardly, 261, 372.
nightly, 179.
noble, 132, 368.
nocturnal, 179.
nonchalance, 74.
none, 126.
non-essential, 296, 341.
no one, 126.
nonsense, 107, 486.
not any, 126.
notwithstanding, 58, 117.
normal, 397.
novel, 386.
nudity, 204.
numbness, 434.
obduracy, 412.
obedience, 421.
obedient, 349, 405, 418.
obey, 265.
objection, 363.
obligate, 16.
obligation, 316.
oblige, 16.
obliging, 366.
oblivion, 236, 327.
oblivious, 480.
obliviousness, 327.
obloquy, 377.
obscene, 396.
obscuration, 419.
obscure (syn. for clear), 161.
obscure, 162, 227.
obscurity, 236, 318.
obsolete (syn. for new), 343.
obstinacy, 412.
obstinate, 200, 326.
obstruct, 7, 398.
obtuse, 428.
obtuseness, 29, 262.
obvious, 23, 167, 222.
occult, 227.
occupied, 290, 473.
occupy, 4.
odious, 116.
offense, 76, 391.
offensive, 370, 461.
old (syn. for new), 343; (syn. for youthful), 488.
omit, 216.
omission, 142.
on hand, 19.
on the contrary, 58.
on the other hand, 58.
opaque, 162.
open, 350.
opening, 114.
openness, 89, 182, 286, 381.
operation, 8.
opinionated, 200.
opponent, 24, 35, 92, 103.
oppose, 43, 276, 450.
opposer, 24, 92, 103.
opposition, 98, 272, 363.
oppression, 316.
option, 342.
optional, 341.
opulence, 259.
ordainment, 25.
order, 198, 389, 421.

ɔe, 25.
', 23, 287, 397,
80, 207.
e, 150.
.or, 41.
, 147.
th, 147.
place, 38.
ie-way, 472.
65.
, 302.
ing, 473.
, 23, 85, 150,
361, 415.
t, 44, 142, 327
w, 171, 456, 479.
2.
473.
187.
e, 400.
106, 296, 314.
ic, 414.
ize, 20.
, 107.
61.
85, 169, 415.
mione, 261.
, 333.
400.
y, 309
.
. 114
. 33, 216.
74
(in philosophic
), 28.
ate, 138.
418
ur, 415.
', 68.
' (syn. for an-
67
241
e, 475
207.
rm, 485
ie way for, 350.
68, 114, 354,
le, 419.
lness, 68.
l, 244.
lness, 68.
49
', 345.
penalty, 264, 228, 356, 391.
penurious, 261.
penury, 485
perceptible, 315.
perfidious, 283.
performance, 269.
perimeter, 150.
permanence, 153
permanent, 471.
permanent (syn. for transient), 470.
permission, 352
permit, 353, 389
perpetual, 471
perpetuate, 139, 454.
perplexity, 206.
persist, 153, 250.
persistence, 153.
persistent, 471.
perspicuous, 222.
persuasion, 202.
pertinent, 48.
pertness, 335.
pervert, 192.
perverted, 362
petty, 170, 261, 296, 314.
phlegmatic, 208
pi or pie (print), 87.
pitilessness, 368
pity, 420
place, 198.
plain, 23, 167, 222.
plainness, 158.
plan, 25, 275.
plant, 231
pleasant, 195, 336.
please, 40
pleasure, 140, 331, 367.
pliable, 349, 435.
pliant, 349
policy, 220
polished, 125, 426.
polite, 113, 125, 426.
pollute, 160.
polluted, 282, 396.
polluting, 11
pollution, 11.
ponderous, 45
poor, 35, 362, 372, 426.
populate, 231.
portion, 61.
possess, 177.
possession, 8.
possibility, 179, 342.
posterior, 383.
potent, 474.
poverty, 228, 485.
powerless, 253.
powerlessness, 351.
powerful, 474.
praise, 20, 166, 169, 414, 448.
practical, 23.
practise, 269.
premeditated, 231.
prepared, 231.
preparation, 25, 62.
present oneself, 14.
preserve, 177, 454.
presuming, 326.
presumptuous, 326.
prevent, 301
prevention, 363.
principal, 24, 41.
privacy, 165.
privation, 144, 240, 486.
privilege, 146.
probability, 179.
problematical, 294.
proceed, 9.
proceeds, 230
proclaim, 412.
prodigal, 104.
prodigality, 395.
product, 147, 230.
profane, 150.
profanity, 409
profit, 230.
profits, 230
profitable, 364, 474.
prohibition, 366.
projection, 149.
prolix, 468.
prominence, 149.
promote, 4, 12, 110, 350.
promote (syn. for abase), 4; (syn for allay), 50.
prompt, 19
promulgate, 279
proof, 235, 287, 380.
propagate, 231
proper, 48.
propitious, 89.
proposition, 424.
prorogue, 178.
prosaic, 237
prosaic speech, 372.
prosaic writing, 372
prose, 372.
prosecute, 4.
prosper, 110.
prosperity, 112, 146, 331.
prosperous, 39
proxy, 400.

protect, 4, 20, 99.
protection, 180, 275.
protest, 43, 55.
prototype, 207.
protuberance, 149.
prove, 102, 457.
provision, 25.
provoke, 51.
prudence, 220.
public-spirited, 475.
publish, 279.
punish, 356.
punishment, 328, 356, 391.
pure, 278.
purify, 184.
purity, 439.
purpose, 25.
purposeless, 208.
purposelessness, 44.
pursue, 4.
pusillanimity, 394.
pusillanimous, 128.
put forth, 17.
put in an appearance, 14.
put in order, 198.
put in place, 198.
put out, 132.
put to sale, 395.
put up with, 389.
quantity, 358.
quarrel, 168.
questionable, 318.
quicken, 156, 184.
quickness, 451.
quiescence, 28, 336.
quiescent, 28.
quiet, 28, 336, 418.
quietness, 353.
radiant, 181.
radiate, 17.
rage, 6.
raging, 138, 326.
raise, 4, 6, 279.
rally, 5.
rampart, 149.
rapacious, 261.
rapture, 354.
rare, 261, 345, 472.
rare (syn. for general), 260; (syn. for normal), 344; (syn. for usual), 472.
rashness, 395.
rational, 19.
rationality, 306.
raw, 373.
read, 231.
readiness, 451.
ready, 19.
real, 237, 378, 474.
reality, 187, 208, 237, 244, 288, 289, 381.
realization, 71, 208, 289.
reappear, 14.
reason, 380.
reasonable, 19, 141, 237.
reasoning, 380.
rebellion, 52.
rebuff, 208.
recall, 71.
receipt, 230.
receive, 82, 433.
recent, 73, 386.
recited, 231.
reckless, 41.
recklessness, 142, 395.
recompense, 356.
recollect, 71.
reconciliation, 420.
record, 53, 139.
recreate, 466.
recreation, 487.
rectitude, 304, 439.
reduce, 32, 42, 66, 393.
reenact, 139.
refined, 113, 125, 132, 426.
refresh, 466.
refusal, 221, 368, 391.
refuse, 43, 55, 78, 90, 157, 429, 438.
refute, 450.
regard, 20, 72, 218.
regardless, 208.
region, 127.
regular, 237, 397.
reinstate, 12.
reject, 9, 55, 90, 157, 203, 438.
rejection, 221, 233, 391.
rejoice, 337.
rejoicing, 151.
rejuvenating, 364.
relapse, 388, 406.
relax, 466.
relaxation, 229, 487.
release, 85, 88, 146, 418.
relevant, 48.
relief, 295, 331, 354.
relieve, 466.
relish, 9.
reluctance, 46.
rely on, 201.
rely upon, 201.
remain, 14, 152.
remember, 71.
remedy, 303.
remissness, 142, 300.
remote, 36.
remoteness, 83.
remove, 32, 97, 307, 333.
remuneration, 264.
renegade, 85.
renew, 12.
renewal, 8.
repair, 12, 188.
repel, 57, 203, 365.
repellent, 370.
repelling, 370.
replenish, 231.
replete, 473.
repose, 28, 47, 336, 466, 487.
reported, 402.
reproach, 377.
reprobation, 391.
reproof, 377.
repudiate, 78, 105, 157, 170, 450.
repudiation, 377.
repugnance, 46, 80, 98, 224.
repulse, 203, 391.
repulsion, 80, 99.
repulsive, 116, 186, 370.
require, 389.
resemblance, 195.
resentful, 326.
reserve, 353.
reserved, 125, 260, 325.
resign, 173.
resist, 9, 55, 99, 276.
resistance, 99, 363.
resolute, 200, 232, 243.
resolution, 202, 380.
resolve, 202.
respect, 20.
responsible, 16.
rest, 28, 229, 336, 380, 466, 487.
restlessness, 417.
restore, 12, 18, 146, 188, 466.
restrain, 301, 365, 429.
restrict, 429.
restricted, 300.
result, 147.
resume, 55.
resuscitation, 8.
retain, 4, 55, 82, 152, 177, 412, 433.
retainer, 157.

, 356.
)1, 393.
260
3, 306.
, 165, 353.
325
50.
9, 173, 479.
66
n, 356, 391.
ion, 388.
30.
230
110.
79.
18.
8.
328
, 326.

12.
59
37
, 304, 439.
ness, 304, 439.
8, 368

, 194
the dead, 194.
49
92
)
s, 196.
84
369
4, 340, 461.

38
)
, 340 373, 461.
34, 312, 407.
84, 461
38
) 388.
62

, 417.
73
407.
ess, 368.
e, 122
409.
74.
t, 187.
l, 180, 275.
80, 275.
, 19.
289, 451.

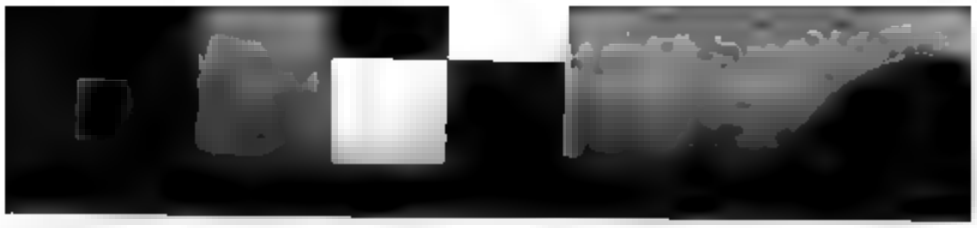
sage, 290.
salutary, 364.
same, 278
sameness, 195.
sanctify, 184.
sanction, 389.
sanity, 306.
satellite, 157.
satisfaction, 18, 63, 74, 367, 380.
satisfied, 221
sauciness, 335.
savagery, 407
scant, 170, 362, 372.
scantiness, 228.
scanty, 170, 314, 372.
scarce, 372.
scarcity, 485.
scatter, 61, 87, 178.
schism, 54, 272, 471.
scoff at, 476
scorn, 37, 319, 377, 476.
scourge, 356.
screen, 170
scrimped, 372.
secession, 54
seclusion, 165.
secondary, 296, 387.
secret, 227.
secrete, 70, 170.
secular, 282.
secure, 128, 410.
security, 47, 180, 275.
sedition, 52.
seek, 4.
segregate, 333.
seize, 55
self abasement, 385
self approval, 412
self-asserting, 326.
self-complacency, 412.
self concert, 335.
self confidence, 380.
self-congratulation, 412
self-control, 68.
self-distrust, 211, 365.
self-forgetfulness, 211.
self-gratification, 432
self-indulgence, 18, 432.
selfishness, 121, 432.
self-possession, 62.
self-reliance, 380.
self-restraint, 68.
self-satisfaction, 380.
self-seeking, 121, 432.
self-sufficiency, 385.
self-will, 432
self-willed, 200.

sell, 395.
send out, 17
sense, 289, 451.
senseless, 162, 428.
senselessness, 362, 486.
sensible, 19, 237.
sensibility, 74, 451.
sensitiveness, 74, 210.
sensuality, 19.
sentence, 356
separable, 36.
separate, 35, 72, 91, 97, 101, 176, 307, 333, 337
separated, 337.
separation, 54, 92, 98, 272, 471
serenity, 450.
serfdom, 316.
seriousness, 487.
servant, 157.
service, 303.
serviceable, 364, 474.
servile, 426.
servitude, 316.
set, 425.
set about, 150.
set free, 85, 88, 121, 249, 418.
set going, 150
set in operation, 150.
set in order, 198.
set on foot, 150.
set out, 401.
set sail, 401.
settle, 102, 231, 425.
settled, 243, 376.
set up, 12
sever, 91, 97, 101, 333.
severance, 98, 471.
severed, 337
severity, 328, 368.
sew, 410.
shade, 318.
shadow, 318.
shake, 171, 249.
shake off, 145.
shallow, 94, 300.
shame, 42, 236.
sharp, 139.
shatter, 171.
shelter, 99, 180.
sheltered, 124.
shield, 20, 99.
shiftless, 442.
shining, 181.
shocking, 116.
shoot forth, 17.

short, 280, 300, 314, 362, 372.
shortcoming, 228.
shorten, 398.
shortness, 158.
short-sighted, 94.
show, 279.
shrewd, 189.
shrinking, 126, 210, 353.
shrouding, 419.
shun, 9, 38.
shy, 325.
shyness, 94, 210, 211, 366
sick, 275.
sift, 333.
silence, 447.
silent, 260.
silliness, 486.
silly, 426.
similar, 278.
similarity, 195.
simple, 23, 167, 426.
simplicity, 89, 182, [illegible]
sincerity, 89, 182, 286, 381.
singular, 261, 345, 472.
sink, 217, 406, 425.
sinlessness, 439
skepticism, 283.
skilful, 107.
skilled, 290.
slander, 377.
slanting, 284.
slavery, 316
slavish, 426.
slender, 314.
slide, 422
slight, 142, 170, 195, 296, 314, 319, 400, 415, 450, 476.
slip, 422.
sloping, 284.
sloth, 300.
slouchy, 340.
slovenly, 340.
slow, 28, 45, 47, 162, 344
slow (syn. for nimble), 344
slowness, 46.
sluggish, 28, 45, 47, 344.
sluggishness, 46.
sly, 139.
small, 300, 314, 372.
smearing, 11.
smirching, 11.
smoothness, 27.
smother, 132.
sober, 206
sobriety, 144, 487.
sociability, 385
society, 419
soft, 485.
soil, 11, 128, 160.
soiled, 340.
soiling, 11.
soilure, 11.
solace, 354.
solder, 128, 410.
solemnity, 487.
solid, 237, 474.
solitude, 92, 165.
solution, 424.
solvency, 112.
some time, 293.
sophism, 107.
sort, 198, 333.
sort out, 333.
sottish, 426.
soul, 69, 126.
sound, 19, 237, 474.
soundness, 112, 195, 235, 289.
sour, 65
sovereignty, 421
sparing, 372.
speechless, 260.
speechlessness, 447
speed, 156.
spend, 61
spirit, 69, 126.
spiritless, 50
spiritual, 367.
spoil, 38, 64, 160, 200.
spoiled, 362
spurious, 103.
spurn, 476
squander, 61, 192.
squalor, 485.
stable, 243, 378.
stain, 11, 123, 160.
stained, 396.
staining, 11.
stale, 400.
stand, 422
stand aside, 306.
stand away, 306.
stand back, 306.
stand fast, 250.
standing, 112
stand off, 306.
stand one's ground, 14.
start, 150, 401
starve, 429.
stay, 14, 152, 250, 388.
steadfast, 248.
steadiness, 62, 153.
steady, 243, 378.
sternness, 328, 368.
stick, 250, 422.
stifle, 132
stillness, 336, 447, 450.
stinginess, 121.
stingy, 261, 372.
stint, 429.
stir, 51, 417.
stir up, 51.
stitch, 410.
stoicism, 62.
stolid, 94, 208.
stolidity, 487.
stony, 45, 208.
stop, 388.
stoppage, 388.
storm, 74.
stormy, 158.
stout, 246.
straightforward, 33.
strain, 417
straiten, 429.
straitened, 372.
straitened circumstances, 485.
strange, 472.
stranger, 92
strength, 198.
strengthen, 18.
strife, 168
strong, 232, 378.
stubborn, 200, 326.
stubbornness, 412.
studied, 231.
stunted, 280.
stupid, 28, 47, 94, 162, 208, 400, 426.
stupidity, 29, 34, 46, 262, 376, 486, 487
sturdiness, 198.
sturdy, 232.
stylish, 78.
subaltern, 157.
subdue, 132.
subject, 387.
sublime, 368.
submission, 99, 421.
submissive, 16, 244, 349, 405, 418.
submissiveness, 297.
submit, 73, 265.
subordinate, 157, 387.
subsequent, 383
subservient, 405.
subsidiary, 302, 387.

(material),
, 102, 203, 288.
al, 19, 474.
39
32
g, 383
.46, 381.
ess, 158.
95
173, 217.
·9
28.
474.
298.
96
).
t,
e. 66
22
, 358.
56
1, 101, 333.
337.
24
·d, 302.
68.
l 302, 400.
us, 302
ased 303.
368
on, 316.
rtial, 302, 387.
6, 12, 99.
, 217.
g. 39.
402
on, 179.
tions, 402.
70
y, 421.
416
', 243, 378.
235
85, 275.
.
71.
r, 99, 115, 178,
17, 438.
194.
ility, 74.
·n, 28.
n of hostilities,
, 233.
12, 20, 99, 139,
sustaining, 39.
sweet, 122, 244, 435.
sweetness, 27.
swelling, 140
sympathetic, 336
sympathy, 72, 74, 218.
synthetically, 75.
taciturn, 260.
taciturnity, 447.
taint, 11, 160.
tainted, 396.
tainting, 11
take up, 184.
talkative, 460.
tame, 244.
tantalize, 429.
tarnish 64
tarnished, 396.
tasteless, 400.
tawdry, 461
teachable, 349.
tedious, 463.
tell, 279
temperance, 144.
temperate, 206.
tend, 20
tender, 113, 244, 336, 435
tentative, 400.
territory, 127.
terseness, 158.
theoretical, 402.
thick, 246
thick headed, 162
thoughtful, 19, 141
thoughtless, 460
thoughtlessness, 44, 395.
thoroughfare, 114.
thraldom, 316
throw aside, 146, 157.
throw away, 146.
throw down, 145, 456.
throw over, 216.
throw up, 216.
thrown away, 216.
thrown off, 17, 145.
thwart, 276.
timid, 128.
timidity, 94, 210, 220, 353, 394, 462
timorous, 128.
tiny, 314.
tire, 219.
together, 75.
toil, 220, 417.
tolerate, 389.
total, 50, 358, 429.
tractable, 349, 405, 418, 435.
trained, 290.
traitor, 35
traitorous, 288.
tranquillity, 74, 450.
transient, 300, 302.
transit, 114
transitory, 300.
transparency, 286.
transparent, 181.
treacherous, 288.
treason, 52.
treat 13.
trial, 400.
tricky, 139.
trifling, 170, 195, 296, 314.
triumph, 151, 331, 337.
trivial, 170, 195, 296, 314.
trouble, 174, 208.
truce, 114
truculence, 366.
true, 19, 287.
trust, 191, 201.
trustful, 221.
truth, 89, 182, 187, 235, 237, 244, 256, 266, 381
truthfulness, 286.
tumult, 417.
turbid, 162.
turbulence, 74.
turbulent, 138.
ugly, 116
unaccustomed, 33.
unallowable, 38.
unalterable, 248.
unambiguous, 223.
unaminble, 65.
unanimity, 59
unassuming, 325.
unattractive, 116.
unauthorized, 108.
unaware, 179.
unbecoming, 118.
unbelief, 233, 409.
unbind, 121.
unbolt, 249.
uncared for, 340.
uncertain, 230.
uncertainty, 342, 378.
unchangeableness, 153.
unchanging, 243.
unchaste, 396.
uncivil, 373.
unclean, 396.

uncombined, 167.
uncomfortable, 163.
uncommon, 261, 345.
uncommon, 472
uncompounded, 167.
unconcealed, 315
unconcerned, 208, 305.
unconditioned, 416
unconnected, 38, 302 337
unconscious, 173.
unconsciousness, 327, 434
unconsecrated, 282
uncontrolled, 416.
uncouth, 116, 378.
uncover, 279
undaunted, 41
undecided, 349
undeniable, 19, 376.
underling, 157.
undertake, 4.
undignified, 106.
undiscerning, 94, 428.
undiscovered, 227.
undismayed, 41.
undoubted, 378.
undress, 204.
undying, 471.
uneasiness, 208.
unequal, 35
unequivocal, 222.
uneven 284
unexpected, 294.
unfading, 471
unfair, 38
unfairness, 309
unfaithful, 233, 288.
unfamiliarity, 26, 312.
unfasten, 121, 249.
unfettered, 416
unfit, 35, 116, 247.
unfix 249
unfortunate, 254
unfriendly, 257
ungainly, 116 247.
ungodliness, 409.
unhallowed 282
unhandy 442
unhappy 254
unhealthy, 275
unholy 282
uniform 167 243, 278.
uniformity 153, 195.
unimaginable, 77
unimagined 227.
unimportant, 296.
uninfluential, 296.
uninstructed, 23.
unintelligent, 94, 428.
unintelligible, 162.
uninterested, 208, 305.
union, 59
unison, 168
unite, 18, 128, 410.
unitedly, 75.
unity, 59, 168, 195.
unjustifiable, 477.
unkempt, 340.
unkind, 257, 370
unkindness, 121
unknown, 227, 261.
unlatch, 249.
unlawfulness, 309.
unlike, 49
unlikely, 77, 294, 318.
unlikeness, 67, 83.
unlimited, 416.
unlock, 249
unloose, 121.
unlovely, 65, 116.
unlucky, 254.
unmannerliness, 34.
unmannerly, 378.
unmask, 279.
unmindful, 208.
unmoved, 208.
unnatural, 339
unnecessary, 296, 341.
unobtrusive, 325
unobtrusiveness, 211, 353
unostentatiousness, 211
unpalatable, 166.
unparalleled, 472
unpardonable 477.
unpleasant, 116, 370.
unpolished, 373
unprecedented, 345.
unprofitableness, 473.
unpurchasable, 475
unqualified, 33
unquestionable, 19, 222, 378.
unquestioned, 222
unravel, 333.
unraveled, 167.
unready, 344.
unreal, 367, 402
unreasonable 318
unreasonableness, 309
unreasoned, 28.
unreciprocated, 337.
unrequited, 337.
unreserved, 460.
unrest, 417.
unrestrained, 416.
unsanctified, 282.
unsatisfactory, 35
unsavory, 166.
unscrupulous, 283.
unseemly, 116, 247.
unseen, 227.
unsettle, 171, 249.
unshared, 337.
unskilfulness, 376.
unskilled, 442.
unsound, 275
unstudied, 23.
unsubstantial, 367.
unsuitable, 35, 38, 116 247
untangle, 333
untaught, 23, 373, 442.
unthought of, 227.
untidy, 340.
untie, 121.
untimely, 247.
untrained, 442.
untrue, 238, 283, 403.
untrustworthy, 283.
untruth, 309, 476.
untutored, 373.
untwine, 333
unusual, 261, 345, 472.
unveil, 279
unwarrantable, 38.
unwarranted, 38.
unwary, 480.
unwavering, 243.
unwillingness, 46.
unwisdom, 34.
unyielding, 200
uphold, 4, 5, 20, 99, 139 412, 454.
uplift, 4
uprightness, 256, 304. 439
uproot, 369
upset, 171.
urban, 426.
urbane, 113, 125, 426.
urge forward, 156, 184.
urge on, 156, 184, 415.
useful, 364, 474
useless, 35, 296, 341
uselessness, 351, 473.
usual, 397, 455.
utility, 303
vacation, 467.
vague, 162, 230.
valiant, 41.
valid, 474.
valorous, 41.



474.
0
272.
83.
7.
heaven, 22.
69.
e, 74.

19.
, 328, 356, 391.
326.
me, 41.
182.
163.
37, 203, 244,
37.
208.

ss, 481.
8.
282.

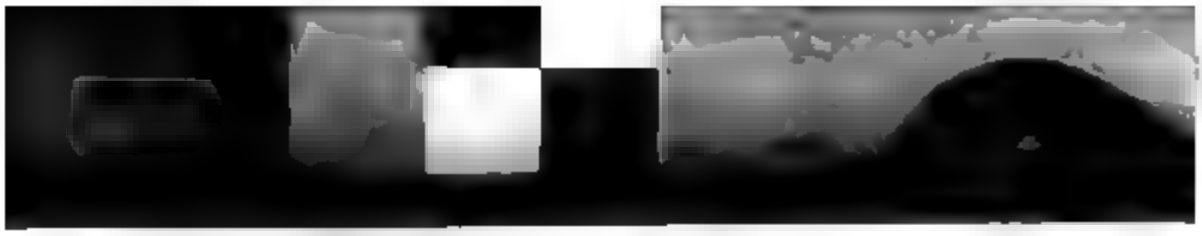
n, 377.
4, 20, 412,

, 326
50.
74.
88.
328.
39.
178.
15.
402.
l.
4, 160.
ion, 377.

06.
407.

wages, 264.
waive, 450.
want, 13, 228, 240, 485.
wantonness, 18.
war, 54, 166.
warfare, 272.
wariness, 320, 462.
warlike, 257.
warm, 124.
warn, 57.
warrant, 102, 389.
wash, 184
waste, 61, 192, 259, 388.
wasted, 275.
wasteful, 104.
wastefulness, 395.
wavering, 233, 349.
way, 114
weak, 252, 275.
weaken, 171, 249.
weakness, 376.
wealth, 259.
weariness, 220.
weary, 219.
weed out, 369.
weigh anchor, 401.
weld, 128, 410.
well-bred, 426
well-disposed, 221.
well-informed, 290.
white, 181.
whole, 80, 358, 429.
wholesome, 364.
wicked, 282.
wickedness, 409, 481.
wide-awake, 19.
widowhood, 328.
wild, 138.
wilful, 200, 326.
willing, 409.
wily, 139.

wisdom, 289
wise, 19, 290.
withdraw, 32, 306.
withdrawal, 221.
withhold, 55, 70.
without, 88.
withstand, 55, 99, 276.
witless, 162.
woful, 187, 254.
wooden, 45.
wonder, 71.
wordy, 463.
work, 220, 417.
working, 290.
worldly, 282.
worn, 275.
worn down, 275.
worn out, 275.
worry, 208.
worthless, 35, 296, 341, 362.
worthlessness, 473.
worthy, 474.
wound, 174.
wrath, 391.
wrathful, 138, 326.
wrangle, 168.
wrangling, 168.
wreck, 456.
wretched, 163, 187, 254
wretchedness, 495.
write, 139.
written, 231.
wrong, 76, 309, 481.
yet, 58, 117.
yield, 173, 217, 265.
yielding, 16, 349, 405, 418, 435.
youthful (syn. for old), [redacted]
zenith, 22.



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